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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

— (12.) —

COLONIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*continued.*

BARBADOS; GIBRALTAR; MALTA;
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND; &c.

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1876.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1876.

FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME.

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P A P E R S

RELATING TO

THE LATE DISTURBANCES

IN

BARBADOS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
1876.



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PAPERS RELATING TO THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN BARBADOS.

No. 1.

GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B., to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Received October 2, 1871, dated Barbados, September 8, 1871.)

(Extract.)

REFLECTING upon the representation which I recently made to your Lordship regarding the feelings of the people of Tobago towards Confederation, and upon the report of Earl Granville's observations in the House of Lords upon the discussion of the Bill for confederating the Leeward Islands, I have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that I should address your Lordship with regard to the dormant question of the Confederation of the Windward Islands.

I am not aware whether your Lordship has seen my confidential reports made to Earl Granville upon this subject in 1869-70, and the Despatch conveying to me the conclusions to which his Lordship came concerning it. Your Lordship has doubtless been informed as to the general position of the question in connexion with these Islands. But there are certain points bearing upon that position with which it is desirable to make sure that your Lordship should be made acquainted, as serving to indicate the time and method of renewing efforts for bringing about a Confederation of these Islands, if such a measure should be resolved on.

I was selected by the Duke of Buckingham in 1868 to effect this change. In 1869 Earl Granville hesitated to propose it without further inquiries, and instructed me to make these and to report the result. I found the position of these Islands, and my own position as their Governor, very different from that of the Leeward Islands, and from that occupied by Sir B. Pine in them.

The first step towards Confederation had been taken in all those Islands. A single chamber had been substituted for their previous forms of Government. The inhabitants had tried, and become familiar with the change. Sir B. Pine had the peculiar advantage of being well acquainted with the leading men in most of the Islands, having for several years administered the government of three of them. He had had an opportunity of paving the way for the introduction of the measure, of becoming acquainted with the obstacles to its adoption, and of considering the means of surmounting them. The result has been a rapid and notable success, not unattended with difficulties, the roots of which still remain in the path, destined perhaps to spring up again, and bear fruit hereafter, with the germs of others not yet developed.

In this Government the position of affairs was very different when I came, a stranger, into the administration of it in 1869. One only of the five Islands was a Crown Colony. In one other a single chamber had been in existence but a few months. In the other three double chambers exist, and the knowledge that the Duke of Buckingham had proposed a change here similar to that which had been initiated in the Leeward Islands, and the belief that I had been appointed to carry out the measures, had aroused a feeling of suspicion and jealousy in these Islands, whose inhabitants were not then, and probably are not now, prepared to surrender their Constitutions. I had also inherited a special difficulty from my predecessor in the conflict between the Governor in Council and the Assembly, which increased the indisposition of the popular body in this Island to weaken its hold over the Governor and the Executive.

The reports of the hostility shown to the measure of Federation in two of the most important of the Leeward Islands found a sympathetic response here. A dread of the "thin edge of the wedge" raised a prejudice against the obvious improvement of a single chamber. But the only chance of obtaining the greater measure was to succeed in carrying the lesser in the three Islands retaining their old Constitution.

Her Majesty's Government had expressed a decided opinion that in a single chamber the Government should possess a preponderance at least of a single member or of a casting vote. As long as a feeling prevailed that there is necessarily an antagonism between the Governor and the representatives of the people, and that the preponderance of power now exercised by the latter is by the change to be transferred to the former, it is scarcely to be expected, the matter being better understood than it was when the change was mooted some five or six years ago in the Leeward Islands, that the Assemblies will surrender their power, except under the pressure of grave

circumstances, as in Jamaica, or exasperated by the growth of petty abuses, as in St. Vincent.

I therefore came to the conclusion that the way to bring about, in the first instance, the creation of a single chamber in each Island, which might lead to a further change, was to introduce and promote administrative reforms, the consolidation of offices, and the reduction of expenditure; for the Government to take the lead in this on a large scale, which would probably be resisted by the Legislatures, but would enlist the public opinion in support of the Government. Earl Granville adopted this view, and instructed me to act upon it.

Since then I have had occasion to investigate more closely the judicial, financial, and fiscal systems of the several Islands, and I have shown, in various Despatches on these subjects, that the former presents obstacles to Federation which were not visible on a superficial survey, while the latter two did not present any features which would be materially improved by such a change. All the Islands are lightly taxed except St. Vincent, which, having undertaken the support of a detachment of Her Majesty's troops, while introducing coolie labour from India, has taxed itself, for a while, rather heavily; and the character and incidence of the taxation are not open to objection. There is therefore no pressing reason for a change, grounded upon existing defects in these branches of administration.

I cannot but acknowledge that the system and practice of legislation is defective in all the Islands, but it is no better in Barbados than in the worst of the smaller Islands; and although the elect of the several Islands, meeting in Barbados, might prove themselves more competent to legislate for the whole group, the difficulty of getting good men to come to Barbados from the smaller Islands is certain, the risk of the same, or new, impediments to improved legislation arising is considerable, the economical advantages are likely to be illusory, and the prospect of practical benefits to the smaller Islands is very problematical.

There is one important difference between the Windward and Leeward Islands which I have not myself submitted, and which may not have presented itself, to Her Majesty's Government, viz., that arising out of the inequality of the population.

The population of Barbados alone, according to the census of 1861, exceeds that of all the Leeward Islands by nearly one-half, viz., 152,727 to 110,206. It is fourfold that of Antigua, 37,125. The population of the four lesser Windward Islands equals the whole population of the Leeward Islands, viz., 116,655 to 110,206. Barbados alone affords sufficient employment for its judicial and executive staff, from the Governor downwards. Two out of the five lesser Islands in the Leeward group approach Antigua in population; they are only one-third less, viz., Antigua, 37,125; Dominica, 25,065; St. Kitts, 24,440. The most populous Island in the Windward Islands (Grenada, with 34,971 inhabitants) does not contain a fourth of the population of Barbados.

One important consequence of these differences is, that while in the representation of each Island in the single Confederate Council of the Leeward Islands there is some approximation to equality, and no one Island has a crushing preponderance over the others, Barbados would on this ground alone be entitled to nearly half as many councillors as all the other Islands put together, while on those of production, trade, or accumulated wealth it would be entitled to even a larger share. Your Lordship can scarcely be surprised that the minor Islands do not feel disposed to place themselves so completely under the domination of Barbados, which has not acquired for itself a reputation for a generous and cosmopolitan spirit of legislation.

I am aware that a similar inequality may be pointed to in the Dominion of Canada. But there other interests bind its several parts together, and a high imperial policy has contributed largely to fuse them.

Although Federation has been finally accomplished in the Leeward Islands, and the inhabitants of the West Indies have been warned by the declarations of ministers in Parliament that a similar arrangement is desired and will not be lost sight of in these Islands, I think the time is more propitious than it was two years ago for endeavouring to effect the first step in the course of improvement, by the introduction of a single chamber in the three Islands now governed by a double chamber.

I have recommended that it should be adopted in Tobago, and have pointed out the means and probability of effecting it. * * * * *

The present time, therefore, is not unfavourable for attempting this change, if Her Majesty's Government should desire it. Whether a greater change is feasible or desirable will then appear. The result of the experiment in the Leeward Islands will help to show it. If it succeeds, there will probably be no great difficulty in bringing about a similar change here, provided that the interests of the smaller Islands can be

sufficiently protected. If it should fail, or effect no material good, Her Majesty's Government will scarcely desire to repeat the experiment. Under any circumstances they will probably deem it politic not to hurry it on until existing institutions are remodelled, and public opinion is prepared to receive it. At the same time I renew the offer of my willing services in instituting, and endeavouring to carry out to the best of my ability, any policy on which Her Majesty's Government may decide.

No. 2.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, November 2, 1871.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 8th ultimo,* enumerating the difficulties in the way of a Federation of the Windward Islands, and of the conversion of the Legislatures of Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago into single chambers, and stating the steps by which you consider these difficulties are most likely to be surmounted.

Looking to the small amount of progress hitherto made towards a Federation of the Windward Islands, I am forced to the conclusion that it may have to be preceded by the conversion of the separate Legislatures into single chambers, in which the Crown may have such power as may enable it to bring about united action on the part of the different Islands.

If there is no hope that the Government can now effect this conversion, it may at some future time follow naturally, though not without heart-burning and dissatisfaction, as a consequence of the continued exercise of legislative power by representative Assemblies, whose constitutions are unsuited to such societies as exist in these Islands, and who are therefore impediments to progress and sound administration.

In the meantime, should the Federation of the Leeward Islands produce successful results, it may reasonably be expected that the example set by those Islands and by St. Vincent will beneficially influence public opinion in the Windward Islands.

I have, &c.

Governor Rawson, C.B.
&c. &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 3.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, August 30, 1872.

IN my Despatch of the 2nd of November 1871,† replying to one in which you had described at length the obstacles you found in the way of the Federation of the Windward Islands, I stated that I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the Federation of those Islands might have to be preceded by the conversion of the Legislatures of Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago into single chambers.

You had expressed the opinion that the time was not unfavourable for attempting this change, if Her Majesty's Government desired it, and as I have not received any further communication from you on the subject, I think it possible that I may have failed to impress upon you with sufficient clearness the importance which is attached to the adoption, whenever practicable, of any measure which may lead, directly or indirectly, to this very desirable end.

I am led to believe that the present time is especially favourable for endeavouring to effect the establishment in Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago of a single chamber, constituted, as in the Leeward Islands, of nominated and elective members in equal proportions, with a majority or casting vote reserved to the Crown, and it would be a source of much regret to Her Majesty's Government if such an opportunity were lost.

I have, &c.

Governor Rawson, C.B.,
&c. &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

* No. 1.

† No. 2.

No. 4.

GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B., to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.
(Received October 14, 1872.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, September 27, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th ultimo* upon the subject of some changes which your Lordship would desire to see carried out in certain of the Islands within this Government.

2. I am quite alive to the importance of the subject. I have been a watchful observer of events, and I shall not lose an opportunity of carrying out the views of Her Majesty's Government. I propose to address your Lordship more in detail upon the subject in a separate communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

RAWSON W. RAWSON, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B., to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.
(Received October 15, 1872.)

(Extract.)

MY LORD,

Windward Islands, Barbados, September 26, 1872.

IT is by a coincidence not difficult to be understood that I was on the point of writing to your Lordship upon the subject of a movement in favour of constitutional changes in these Islands when I received your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th ultimo.* I hope that when your Lordship shall have perused this Despatch, you will approve of the Despatch which I have written in acknowledgment of your communication.

I can assure your Lordship that, although I have not been able to satisfy myself that a Federation of the Windward Islands would, at the present time, so conduce to the interests of its several members, or to improvements in the general government of the group, as to encourage, or even to justify, an attempt to effect such an arrangement, I am fully alive to the defects existing in the systems of Government in the three Islands still possessing two chambers, that I have been a careful observer of events, and have lost no opportunity of encouraging a disposition to initiate such a change; and that if I have not taken any open action in the matter, it is because I desired to avoid raising up obstacles in the way of accomplishing the desire of Her Majesty's Government, and delaying, instead of hastening, its realisation.

In my Despatch of the 26th August 1871,† I reported the practicability of attempting a change in Tobago. Since then I have had an opportunity of conferring with one of the most intelligent and influential proprietors of that Island, a member of the Council, and of convincing him, I believe, of the advantages of a change. The stumbling block in the way of his ready acceptance of the change was the creation of a numerical preponderance in favour of the Government. This gentleman is at present in England, but upon his return, and when the new Lieutenant-Governor shall have made himself acquainted with the affairs of the Island, and shall have gained the confidence of the leading members of the Legislature, he may move, with a fair prospect of success, in the matter of the fusion of the two chambers.

With regard to Grenada, I have been in frequent communication with Lieutenant-Governor Freeling upon the subject. Your Lordship knows the confusion that has existed there for some time past, both in legislative and executive action.

I have not in this Despatch remarked hitherto upon the bearing of the change to a single chamber upon the introduction of Federation. I have done so in previous Despatches; but I must here repeat, as the subjects are closely associated in the minds of the people of these Islands, that while the surrender of their present power over the Executive is one objection to the adoption of a single chamber, another very important objection is that, if, by the adoption of a single chamber, a majority is ensured to the Crown, the Government would obtain the power of forcing Federation, or any other unacceptable measure, upon them.

It is therefore my opinion, which I respectfully submit, that the Government should not appear anxious to pass the lesser change, but should let the discussion which has already commenced do its work, and allow the public to become familiar with the

* No. 3.

† Not printed.

idea of a change, suggested by one of themselves; when, having upon conviction accepted the necessity for one of small degree, it may be induced to admit a larger one, and so gradually lose its alarm at the idea of constitutional changes, and become prepared to admit to the fullest extent whatever reason and experience shall hereafter point out to be desirable.

For the above reasons I request that your Lordships will authorise me to withhold for the present further action upon your Despatch of the 30th ultimo,* and that you will instruct me how to guide Lieutenant-Governor Freeling in his further proceedings in Grenada.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FREELING to GOVERNOR RAWSON.

SIR,

Grenada, August 6, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that since my arrival here I have seized every opportunity cautiously to ascertain the feeling of members of the Legislature with regard to the establishment of a joint Legislative Assembly, consisting of an equal number of nominees and elective members.

2. I regret to say that at present there appears to be no possibility of obtaining a majority of votes in favour of this measure, but some seed is sown, and may bear fruit at a future day.

3. I have found, however, that sundry members would be willing to reduce the number in the Assembly, and to raise the qualifications for electors and members, and that some of these would also not object to the Natal system, of a Legislative Council composed of three or four official members, the remainder being elected.

4. In my opinion either of these would be a step in the right direction, as it would eventually be easier to win over to the adoption of the first-mentioned plan a House composed of some 14 or 16 members than one of 26, and the Natal system has the advantage of enabling Government measures to be brought forward and explained.

5. There would be undoubtedly considerable opposition to any change whatever, but whilst there may be some chance of carrying one of the two last-mentioned measures, the first would be quite impracticable.

6. I should be glad to be informed if Her Majesty's Government would approve of my endeavouring to carry one or other of these latter schemes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Lieutenant-Governor.

His Excellency Governor Rawson, C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, November 15, 1872.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 26th September† on the subject of the constitutional changes which Her Majesty's Government have repeatedly expressed their desire to see effected in the Windward Islands.

2. You state in the 2nd paragraph that "you have not been able to satisfy yourself that a Federation of the Windward Islands would at present so conduce to the interests of its several members or to improvements in the general Government of the group as to encourage or even to justify an attempt to effect such an arrangement."

3. As you have been aware, from the time of your appointment as Governor, that Her Majesty's Government are anxious that the Islands of the Windward group should be federated under a stronger and more efficient system of administration than can be secured to each of them while they continue separate, it is to be regretted that, finding yourself opposed to that policy, you should not have at once laid fully before Her Majesty's Government the reasons which may have led you to differ from it. I have only now to repeat that the present condition of affairs in the Windward Islands (where, especially in Barbados, the influence of the Governor continues to have

* Not printed.

† No. 5.

very little weight with the Assembly) confirms Her Majesty's Government in their opinion.

4. With regard to the constitutional changes contemplated in Grenada, as to which Mr. Freeling desires special instructions, I do not perceive that either of the reforms mentioned as being under consideration would necessarily improve the relations between the Legislature and the Government; but as Mr. Freeling is of opinion that further improvements might follow if the Bill proposed by a member of the Assembly for amending the law relating to elections to that body were not opposed, he may abstain from opposing it without committing Her Majesty's Government to any approval of the measure.

I shall address you separately on the subject of Mr. Griffith's communications to the press.

Governor Rawson, C.B.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 7.

GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B., to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

(Received December 31.)

MY LORD, Government House, Barbados, December 9, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch of the 15th ultimo* upon the subject of the Confederation of the Windward Islands.

2. Your Lordship has put an interpretation upon a sentence in my Despatch of the 26th September† which it was not intended to convey. In writing that, in my opinion, a Federation of the Windward Islands would not at present conduce to their interests, I meant, and I wrote under the impression that my previous Despatch to your Lordship of the 8th September 1871,‡ and the whole of my correspondence on this subject, would have indicated that I meant, without the important preliminary change of the adoption of a single chamber in this Island, if not in all the others, Federation, pure and simple, would not be beneficial to any of the group.

3. Perhaps the words "at present" did not sufficiently express this meaning. If so, I have only myself to blame for the reproach conveyed in your Lordship's Despatch. But if your Lordship will do me the favour to revert to my correspondence with your Lordship, and with Earl Granville, you will find that I have expressed my views very fully and very frankly on the whole subject. The opening paragraph of my Despatch of the 26th September was intended to be the resumé, or echo, of that with which I closed my Despatch of the 8th September 1871, to which your Lordship took no exception, and with the quotation of which I hope to remove the impression under which your Lordship's last Despatch was written. I must premise that mine was written with reference to Earl Granville's statement in the House of Lords, and under the impression of the difficulty of federating these Islands, which I had just been pointing out, as arising out of the immense disproportion which Barbados would be entitled to claim in the representation of the group in a common Assembly.

4. "The present time, therefore, is not unfavourable for attempting the change," to a single chamber, "if Her Majesty's Government should desire it. Whether a greater change is feasible or desirable will then appear. The result of the experiment in the Leeward Islands will help to show it. If it succeeds, there will probably be no great difficulty in bringing about a similar change here, provided that the interests of the smaller Islands can be sufficiently protected. If it should fail, or effect no material good, Her Majesty's Government will scarcely care to repeat the experiment. Under any circumstances they will probably deem it politic not to hurry it on until existing institutions are remodelled, and public opinion is prepared to receive it. At the same time I renew the offer of my willing services in initiating, and endeavouring to carry out to the best of my ability, any policy on which Her Majesty's Government may decide."

5. To this your Lordship replied that you were forced to the conclusion that Federation may have to be preceded by the conversion of the separate Legislatures into single chambers, and to this my attention has been directed; but the result of Mr. Griffith's action, to which I looked with hopefulness as likely to lead to the consideration of the question in this Island, has disappointed me as much as your Lordship by showing how strong is the prejudice against even the first step in the direction of change, and how much ground there was for my apprehensions that Barbados was not

* No. 6.

† No. 5.

‡ No. 1.

yet prepared even for this first step. I should feel that I deserved your Lordship's displeasure if I had not kept Her Majesty's Government informed of the prejudice against change still existing here, and had allowed them, without full caution from me, to press forward, with a certainty of constitutional conflicts, and without a reasonable prospect of success at the present time, a measure, which Earl Granville, in his Despatch of the 26th March 1870,* informed me, "he had no desire to force the Islands to adopt unwillingly."

6. Being on the spot, and mixing with those whose opinions must be influenced, and whose assent must be obtained, in order to bring about any change, I feel even more strongly than your Lordship the force of the observation with which your Lordship concluded your Despatch of the 2nd November 1871:† "In the meantime, "should the Federation of the Leeward Islands produce successful results, it may "reasonably be expected that the example set by those Islands and by St. Vincent "will beneficially influence public opinion in the Windward Islands."

I have, &c.

RAWSON W. RAWSON, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 1, 1873.

THE retirement of Sir B. Pine from the government of the Leeward Islands, after the termination of the second session of the Federal Legislature, appears to present a fitting opportunity for me to direct your attention to some points which have an important bearing upon the Federation of the Windward Islands, an object which, in the interests of those Colonies, Her Majesty's Government earnestly desire to see accomplished.

2. I enclose a list of the measures ‡ passed during the late session of the Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, as affording a good illustration of the nature of the work to be performed by a Federal Legislature. It is impossible to peruse this record of the legislation which has been undertaken without perceiving that the Colonies of the Leeward group have already entered upon a larger sphere of political and social action than was accessible to them as small isolated communities, that many important requirements hitherto unattainable, except in an imperfect form, are being brought within reach of the inhabitants, and that in becoming members of an union, the Islands now afford a more attractive field, not only to the capitalist, but to those who are prepared to devote themselves to public affairs.

3. I understand that it has been questioned whether Federation in the Leeward Islands will not lead to increased expense rather than to economy. I should be much disappointed if this were to be the case, and I trust there is no ground for apprehension that this will be the ultimate result. At the present moment, the necessity of making provision for the continued employment of persons holding office at the time of Federation (and whom it would be less economical to pension than to employ, while their local knowledge is in many cases valuable) has undoubtedly caused the annual expenditure on establishments to be for the time exceptionally large. In other words the cost, in itself moderate, of federal institutions has been for the moment superadded, in a great measure, to that of the separate governments. As vacancies arise among the present holders of offices, and as establishments now maintained in the several Islands become consolidated, the local expenditure within each Island, as well as its contribution to the federal expenditure, will be materially diminished.

4. But even, if no saving were to result from this constitutional change, it would nevertheless be well worth making, for the sake of the increased efficiency that it is calculated to provide in the government of the Islands, the administration of justice, and in those other very important matters which are mentioned in the 10th section of the "Leeward Islands Act, 1871." I am sure that the Legislatures of Barbados and the other Windward Islands must frequently have had occasion to regret that the means at the disposal of each Colony have not been sufficient to enable them to improve the condition of such public institutions as gaols, hospitals, and asylums, to make better provision for the education and relief of the poor, and for the prevention

* Not printed.

† No. 2.

‡ Not printed.

and detection of crime, and to extend to the inhabitants the advantages of all those administrative and social improvements which the greater British Colonies have been forward in adopting.

5. Another point on which doubt may exist is the nature and extent of the control over local affairs which would remain to the Legislature and Government of an Island after it had come within a federal system. A reference to the "Leeward Islands Act, 1871," and to the conditions under which the affairs of the several Presidencies are now carried on under that Act will serve to explain that in all matters not specially made subjects for federal legislation the Island Government and Legislature will continue to exercise authority.

6. I am aware that there has recently been a considerable amount of discussion in Barbados on the subject of certain proposals, advocated, and, I believe, originated, by Mr. Griffith, for the modification of the Constitution of Barbados by what has been described as a consolidation or fusion of the two chambers into one.

7. This particular question is distinct from that of Federation, except in so far as the necessity of providing representatives for Barbados in a Federal Council would increase the disproportion which already exists between the legislative machinery and requirements of that Colony. I need, however, have no hesitation in stating that Her Majesty's Government would view with much satisfaction a decision on the part of any of the Colonial Legislatures under your Government to adopt a Constitution more appropriate to the size and circumstances of the Islands.

8. There is another subject connected with the Federation of the Colonies to which it seems convenient that I should take this occasion of referring. You are no doubt aware that in promoting the union of the Leeward Islands, and in desiring that the Windward Islands should follow the same course, Her Majesty's Government have not contemplated, unless possibly as a temporary measure, that Barbados and the other Windward Islands should form a Federation separate from that of the Leeward Islands; and in the 32nd section of the Leeward Islands Act, 1871, provision was expressly made for the admission of other West Indian Islands into the union which at present comprises the Leeward Islands only. In the event of Barbados and the other Windward Islands being disposed to enter into a new Federation, an Imperial Act must be passed giving effect to the resolutions of the Legislatures; which would be unnecessary in the case of a Colony joining the existing Federation. Independently of this convenience in the mode of proceeding, there are strong reasons in favour of the union of the Windward with the Leeward Islands. The strength of the Federal Legislature and the value of its measures would be obviously increased in proportion to the number and importance of the Colonies represented in it, while the cost of the joint public institutions, Legislature, and administration would be proportionately diminished. Barbados would derive special advantage from such an arrangement, as her population and wealth would entitle her in such an union to the leading position, which would be one of considerable dignity and influence.

9. Lastly, I have to point out that it is most desirable on general grounds affecting imperial as well as local interests that the Windward Islands should be included within a strong Federation. No one can dispute the advantages, for purposes of defence, of union between weak neighbouring communities. Moreover, it cannot be expected that the governments of a number of small Islands independent of each other should possess the experience and information necessary to enable them to deal with questions which in times of war or other emergencies may arise with foreign powers, and on which there may be no opportunity to refer home for instructions. It must be apparent to all the Colonists under your Government that the Imperial Government may justly call upon them to adopt any improvements in their system of administration which without prejudicing their local interests may increase the efficiency of the Colonial Government in reference to these serious matters.

10. I am aware that you have given much attention to the subject of Federation, and in desiring you to lay this Despatch before the Legislatures of the Windward Islands, I rely with confidence on your ability and disposition to give all needful explanations as to the general principles which Her Majesty's Government would be glad to see adopted; and I shall be ready hereafter to reply to any questions which you may have occasion to put to me on points of detail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Governor Rawson, C.B.,
&c. &c.

No. 9.

ACTING GOVERNOR FREELING, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received July 17, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, July 1, 1875.

As I find that the late Administrator, Dr. Thomas, has not reported on the subject, I think it my duty to call your Lordship's attention to a public meeting held in the Assembly Room of the Public Buildings in this Island, on the 24th ultimo, to protest against Federation.

2. This meeting was presided over by the Honorable N. Foderingham, a member of the Executive Council, and the proceedings are published in the West Indian and other local newspapers, of the former of which I forward copies, the only ones I can procure.

3. I am not aware whether your Lordship will consider, as I do, that it is unbecoming in a member of the Executive Council to take the lead at a political meeting of this kind without consulting the Executive, and ascertaining whether or no it would meet with the approbation of Government, but I consider I should be very negligent if I did not call attention to the fact.

4. I presume to offer my opinion, although after a short residence, that very decided action is requisite on the part of the Executive as regards the promulgation of opinions by certain members of Council and public officers, tempered, as it should be, by a kind and conciliating manner.

5. If I may likewise, without presumption, offer a further opinion, it is that, on the broad principle, Confederation, to a limited degree in the first instance, is highly to be desired in the Windward Islands.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I have since been informed that another member of Council, Mr. J. Griffith, was present at this meeting, and generally expressed his assent to the views enunciated by Mr. Foderingham.

S. F.

Enclosure in No. 9.

PUBLIC MEETING ON CONFEDERATION.

A public meeting was held in the Assembly Room yesterday, on the question of the Confederation of the Windward Islands, at which a large number, about 1,500 persons were present, including the Hon. Mr. Foderingham, Sir T. G. Briggs, Bart., and Mr. J. Griffith of the Council, his Honour the Speaker and several members of the Assembly, Col. Clements, the Controller of Customs, the Postmaster, Mr. T. Gill, Mr. S. Yearwood, Mr. G. H. Alleyne, Mr. DaCosta, Mr. Musson, Mr. W. P. Leacock, Mr. H. Ince, Mr. Parris, Mr. J. E. King, Mr. J. Leacock, and other planters and merchants. Mr. Foderingham being called to the chair, said, they were asked to express an opinion on the question, whether they wanted any change in the Constitution. This was an important question, and he was proud to be called upon to preside at such a meeting as he saw before him, for the settlement of it. The meeting was a response worthy of the occasion. On first walking over the hall in which they were met, he remembered his doubts that it would ever be filled. It had been filled sooner than he expected. He was glad so many were present, as it showed that they were alive to the importance of the subject that was to be submitted for their consideration. He regretted there were no ladies present, who he knew took a lively interest in the question they were about to discuss, involving the political if not the domestic rights of the sex. It was, he considered, a question of more importance than had ever been discussed before in his recollection. Yet it had been pretended there was no occasion for the meeting; and it was asked, what it was called for; was it called merely to explain rumours and to combat a phantom? The facts out of which it arose would speak for themselves. The Confederation of the Leeward Islands had been recently brought about by the exertions of the Governor Sir B. Pine, backed by the leading gentlemen in the Islands. There had been some opposition shown to it, but it was won over by golden promises

of increased revenue and diminished expenditure. They were led to expect such a change for the better, and growth of prosperity, that the Windward Islands would be compelled to follow in the wake of the young giant called into existence by the Confederation. We were to take the lead from Antigua, and they began by abolishing the tonnage dues. Unless we followed suit our trade would suffer, our population would leave the country to carry their labour and industry to where they would meet with more encouragement and a more enlightened government. Had these expectations been fulfilled? What had been the actual results? He would leave it to others better acquainted with the facts and the occurrences in the Leeward Islands than he was to tell them. He could only speak so far as his knowledge went, and his experience taught him in judging of the events. All his knowledge of what was going on was derived from the Press. And what was it as it was described? Do we learn that things are going on better now than before the Islands were confederated? Far from it. The accounts he had read in the newspapers told a different tale. They spoke of confusion and discord in the administration, and poverty spreading over every island in the Confederacy. They spoke of the Confederacy as a decided failure; and where there was failure, they were sure of complaints. There was no end of complaints. Everybody found fault of every thing. It was what the ordinary experience of life showed. In all rash undertakings, whether of a public or private nature, something always turned up to cause a failure, which was attributed to different sources. Then there were rumours; rumours of all sorts, and amongst them one had come up to disturb our minds. Rumour tells us the Secretary of State proposes a change in our Constitution, with a view to extend Confederation to the Windward Islands. In a short time the elections for the next session of the Legislature would take place, and it was thought a fit subject for consideration in the meantime, and for an expression of public opinion on the matter. An opportunity would also be afforded to obtain the views of their representatives with regard to Confederation. It was for these objects the meeting had been called. The question they were asked to consider was a change in the Constitution they had lived under for 200 years. He knew not of any more serious question ever before submitted to the country. Some years ago they had passed through a great crisis, from a state of slavery to a state of freedom, but it did not involve the surrender of the franchise and a change of the Constitution. It was a time of great excitement, the natural result of the change in the condition of the labouring class, suddenly effected in the course of four years. The great historian Gibbon had described the nature of such a revolution, and the lapse of time and the occurrence of events required to complete it, in a state of society in which the number of bondmen far exceeded the number of freemen. The change was not brought about at once, but slavery was allowed to wear itself out and to pass away before the influence of religion and civilization. Fortunately for us the question of emancipation was raised at a time when there were men to be found like Sir B. Clarke and the late Speaker, Mr. G. N. Taylor, capable of dealing with it, and guiding the country through the embarrassments of the period. With them was associated Sir J. Sealy, another countryman of whom they might justly be proud, and subsequently the present Chief Justice, Mr. Packer. The Legislature followed the counsel of these men, and by their exertions in the course of 25 years, they changed the old system and gradually adopted the reforms of the civil and criminal law as practised in the English courts, or modified them to suit our circumstances. The course they pursued was marked with prudence and caution. They changed the laws and improved the system of administering justice; they made no change in the constitution; as the object they had in view was to promote the peace and prosperity of the country by the establishment of order and good government. The consequence has been a rapid increase in the population, since the period of which he spoke, who carried their labour not only to the neighbouring British Colonies, but to the Dutch and Danish Islands as well; and with this increase of population there has grown up a corresponding increase in the trade and commerce of Barbados, without the necessity of resorting to an abolition of the tonnage dues. But to return to the rumours of the intention of the Secretary of State to propose a change of our Constitution, or a modification of it on the basis of the Leeward Confederation; he had recently heard our late Governor, Mr. Rawson, say at a festive meeting, the question being raised, that he knew nothing of what the intentions of the Secretary of State were in regard to Confederation; he had received no instructions on the subject; but an allusion had been made to it in a Despatch, and he was asked as to the feeling entertained in Barbados about it, to which he had replied it was not liked, and he thought it would be better to leave it alone. He (Mr. F.) knew

not what opinions were expressed at the Colonial Office. He only knew this, they had never authorised any expression of opinion, or delegated any individual to express an opinion there on the subject. If an opinion was entertained there of the favour with which Confederation was regarded in Barbados, it was a delusion, and it was the object of this meeting to dispel any such delusion wherever it existed. He said this for the benefit of our new Governor Mr. Pope Hennessey, for it was quite possible he might have had some talk at the Colonial Office on the subject of Confederation, and he might have been told that it was the wish of the inhabitants of Barbados to be confederated like their neighbours. If they did not take the opportunity the meeting afforded them of disabusing the mind of their new Governor in this matter, he might come out under the idea of how easy it would be for him to carry out the scheme. Coming out under such a false impression, he would find himself in a false position, the Executive in antagonism with the Legislature and the people on a question of such vital importance. This was a state of things to be avoided. They wished to have—what they were accustomed to from our Governors—congratulations on the harmonious working of our institutions. They did not want to see any interruption of this harmony and good understanding. Under the Act of Confederation he saw the aid of the Imperial Parliament was invoked to carry it out; and power given to the Federal Council of the Leeward Islands to receive other Islands into their Confederation. Threats also were held out against those who showed a factious opposition to the scheme. Now he did not believe that the Parliament of England would countenance the coercion of the Colonies in matters relating to their internal Government. Nor did he believe that this policy would prevail at the Colonial Office. The Colonial policy of England was in favour of the local Government being carried on by the people in the Colonies. This was shown in a recent instance in regard to ourselves. The late Colonial Minister had sent out a despatch to Governor Rawson for the disendowment and disestablishment of the Church, which Mr. Rawson, finding the people here disinclined to, took no steps to carry into effect, and remonstrated against the proposal, which, upon further consideration, was not enforced by the Secretary of State. The correspondence on the subject was moved for in Parliament and produced, showing that the views of the Colonial Minister had not been carried into effect, because they were not approved of in the Colony. He believed the same thing would happen if, instead of the disendowment of the Church, the Secretary of State was to submit a proposition for a change of the Constitution of Barbados and the Confederation of the Windward Islands. When it was found to be against the unanimous wishes of the people it would not be insisted on. Another case he might mention. It was of one of the now Confederate Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. An influential party in the Province was gained over by means usually resorted to in the passing of such measures, and, this getting wind after the vote was passed, a petition was got up to Parliament to rescind the vote, but this was refused, and the petitioners were told, as the remonstrants against Confederation in the Leeward Islands might be told, they were too late, they had made a bargain, and they must stick to their bargain. We are not in this predicament. We have made no bargain; we have come to no terms. We have only to hold our own. Don't let any one ever persuade you of the irreversible will of the Colonial Minister, and induce you to submit to the argument that what must be needs be. On the contrary, it is for you to use that argument; it is for the people who enjoy the liberties of a free Constitution to say whether they will change their Constitution or not. If you say it shall not be, be assured it will not be.

Mr. Lynch said, the speech they had just listened to had cleared up the matter in hand, and put it in such a clear light that they could see their way before them, and what was the right course for them to follow, and the right view of the question at issue. It had prepared the way for the resolution he was about to propose, which expressed their attachment to their old Constitution. The present afforded a breathing space between the close of the last Session and the election of members for the next, which might be turned to account in an exchange of views and opinions between the electors and their representatives. It gave the former an opportunity to speak their minds freely on the important question that was raised of the Confederation of the Windward Islands, and to elicit the views of their representatives on the subject. The resolution he had to propose was as follows:—

“That this meeting, in view of the approaching nomination of members to serve in the popular branch of the Legislature during the ensuing Session, and in consequence of certain rumours indicating an impending attempt to subvert the present political

Constitution of this Island, desires to express its entire and unabated confidence in the free, representative, and constitutional form of Government which the people of this Colony have had the privilege to enjoy for more than 200 years, and under which they have ever been found loyal to the Crown.

"It, moreover, earnestly calls upon those gentlemen, whom the constituencies of the several parishes may return to the Honourable House of Assembly at the ensuing elections, seriously to consider the solemn trust then committed to them, and it expects that they will use every effort to maintain in its entirety this time-honoured Constitution, by opposing in a firm and manly tone any measure which may be submitted for their consideration having for its object the introduction into this Island of either of the forms of, so-called, 'responsible Government,' or its Confederation with any of the neighbouring dependencies of Great Britain, either of which, in the opinion of this meeting, would result in disaster and ruin to this Island which has hitherto prospered in its agriculture and in its commerce."

It was some 10 years ago that we first heard mention made of responsible Government, which was then introduced in Dominica, and subsequently in Antigua, and the other Islands. With us it had never seriously been discussed; we looked complacently on it as it made its way from one Island to the other in the neighbourhood. It was not until Mr. Rawson's arrival in Barbados to assume the Government that we began to perceive signs of its approach. The air then became filled with those rumours of which the Chairman spoke. We then heard that the fiat had gone forth from the Colonial Office that we must accept responsible Government if not Confederation; and if we refused, we were told, the troops would be withdrawn. It was the old story; people would not believe it, and did not interest themselves in it, confiding in the beneficence of the British Government, and in the usual course they adopted of first submitting any measures they wished to have passed to the consideration of the Colonies, before further action was taken upon them. But no proposals were made by the Secretary of State. Instead of which, the Auditor-General announced his scheme in the newspapers of a single chamber, consisting of 14 nominee and 15 elective members, although he would not call it by that name, preferring to call it a combined Parliament. Mr. Griffith did not claim for his scheme any official authority; on the contrary, he professed to be opposed to the plan of the single chamber as it existed in some of the Islands, and to the Confederation as it had been carried out in the Leeward Islands by Sir B. Pine. However, his scheme was discussed in the newspapers, and the result was the thing went down. It dropped out of sight and died out. With regard to Mr. Griffith, he did not like his scheme, but he liked the man, an able, active, energetic, useful public officer—but visionary. He had no faith in his Combined Parliament, nor in his theories concerning the advantages to be derived from a large public debt, which he proposed to fix at 200,000*l.*, a theory condemned by general opinion, which reminded him of an anecdote. Whilst in London some years since he was in conversation with a gentleman on the proposed Barbados railway, who complained he could get no reliable information concerning our affairs. He told him—he was a little proud of it, and as something to be proud of, that the Island revenue was sufficient to meet the annual expenditure, and that there was no public debt in existence. His reply was, that accounts for the difficulty to get information about your affairs. You are not in debt. If you were we should know all about you. But to return to the Leeward Islands, what is it we hear about them. A cry comes from every one of them of ruin staring them in the face. Can there be a question amongst sane men of changing our condition in Barbados for such a prospect. The Chairman had referred to what had been said of our fighting with chimeras. The ablest man in the Leeward Islands, Mr. Semper, whose hobby was Confederation, had come to Barbados. What did he come for? It could hardly be for promotion or for an increase of salary. Yet no doubt it was for some purpose; an ambitious purpose, perhaps, to get the renown of confederating the Windward as well as the Leeward Islands, and completing the work, as he himself had described it. Now what was the predominant feeling here about Confederation; was it not this, that we don't want it to come near us; to have nothing to do with it, not even to discuss it. This is the time for discussion. Let it be remembered there was no appeal from Confederation allowed in the case of the Leeward Islands; all that they can do is to make vain appeals and complaints, which are forwarded through the Governor and can easily be put aside on one plea or another. Let us be warned and express our opinions now that we have liberty to express them and to give weight to them. Now is our time to speak and to act. The gentlemen who sit in the Assembly he believed were all honest men, and

having pledged themselves to stand by the Constitution would be as good as their word. If their opinions were not in accord with those of their constituents let them be asked to retire, and they would easily get other men to represent them. There might be some who were waverers; if they made up their minds to adopt the views of their constituents they would be happy to go along with them, otherwise they must do without them, for it would not do to lose a single vote. Let the action taken at this meeting resound through the land, so that we may know the opinions of every candidate, and he was sure they would have a large majority, if not the unanimous vote of all, in support of the Constitution, of which he would conclude by expressing the hope that it be perpetual.

Mr. B. Inniss felt more than usual embarrassment in addressing such a meeting as he saw before him collected in the Legislative Hall; it was the number and the place rather than the subject, important as it was, that shook his nerves. The subject was thrust upon them by a few enthusiastic admirers of political innovations. Never were the loyal people of this Colony in a better position to oppose such changes in a manly and independent spirit, with an annually increasing population, and with increasing efforts year by year and ample expenditure to bestow upon the population a liberal and Christian education; and by the regular administration of just and impartial laws, with an agricultural and commercial enterprise and industry not inferior to any in the world, and with a legislative body which vies in intelligence and education with their neighbours of the Confederate Parliament. Enjoying such advantages may not the people of this Island justly and indignantly refuse to be voted unequal to the conduct of their own affairs. The interim between the expiry of the last session and the new elections offered a fit opportunity to ascertain the views of their future representatives. If we waited till the morning of the nomination it would be too late; it was necessary to take time by the forelock. As to the grounds upon which the meeting was called, it was stated in the resolution there were rumours of impending changes; but the fact was there were more than rumours, there were indications clear and distinct of such changes, as he would endeavour to point out. First, the gradual surrender of their constitutional Government by the representatives of the people in the Leeward Islands, beginning with Dominica in 1865, and extending to all the Islands in the group, and culminating in the ruinous Confederation under which they all now groan. Secondly, the repeated references in Sir B. Pine's despatches to the Secretary of State and in his addresses to the Legislature, to the Windward Islands, especially to Barbados, and the confident belief expressed that they too would follow suit. (*Mr. Inniss then read several passages from his despatches to this effect.*) Thirdly, it would be remembered by many in that room, when our city was overrun by burglars two years ago, and a public meeting was called at the Commercial Hall, and resolutions adopted deprecating the state of things as discreditable to the Government, and urging upon the Governor the necessity of bringing his influence to bear upon the police, to secure a more efficient discharge of their duty. Mr. Rawson, in his reply to the deputation that waited on him, as well as in his written reply, ignored his responsibility, and threw all the blame on the House of Assembly, informing them that they would never have good Government until they had responsible Government, by which he was understood to mean a Government in which he would be supreme in all things, and govern us through a few official nominees. Fourthly, the industry with which his friend, Sir T. G. Briggs, and the Auditor-General had propagated their views respecting Confederation, the Single Chamber, and combined Parliament during the last five years. Again, he would ask, was not the removal of Mr. Semper from the Leeward Islands to Barbados, at a reduced salary, another ominous indication of the same character? The last to which he would direct their attention was the clause at the end of the Confederation Act, which provides for the absorption of the other West India Islands into the Confederacy, at the request, not of the people, but of the Legislature. Are not all these clear and distinct indications of difficulties ahead, which it was prudent in them, as men of business, to provide against; for it must not be lost sight of, that in every instance of a change in Government the change had been brought about by the Legislatures of those Islands on their responsibility, without appeal to popular opinion. Hence it was that this meeting had been called, that our representatives may be returned to the Legislature with the popular opinion on this important question clearly defined and pronounced. He would now refer to certain facts relating to the system of Government in the Leeward Islands, gathered from Sir B. Pine's correspondence, and otherwise. There were frequent allusions to the difficulties Sir B. Pine found in overcoming

objections to his scheme in the Federal Council. In reference to this he says two courses lay open to him; either to displace the opponents and supply their places with more "pliable" men; or to win them over by argument, concession, and courtesy. To adopt the former course he would have to select men of less influence and position. He consequently followed the latter course and succeeded. This expression of "pliable men," an unfortunate one for a statesman to use when dealing with the important interests of the country over which he presided, occurred more than once. It showed how little principle was involved in a system of Government by means of official nominees, paid or unpaid. Another objection related to the amalgamation of the Island Treasuries, which was yielded in order to win over the opposition; but it appeared it was only yielded temporarily—for the present, to be carried out hereafter, when it could be done more conveniently. When St. Kitts and Montserrat joined the Confederacy they had respectable balances in their Treasury. They are now reduced to the same state of bankruptcy with the other Islands. Thus has this system of Government proved itself eminently calculated to reduce those who had moderate means to embarrassment, and those who were previously in difficulties, to a state of hopeless ruin. Another feature he would observe in this Government was the fact of its having three Governors in five years. Sir B. Pine the father of it soon deserted it, and has done worse mischief in the place to which he was removed. Then came Governor Irvine, who was sent out to Sir J. P. Grant as the best man to be got to fill the post of Colonial Secretary in his difficult and important Government. He too in a short time broke down in the attempt to work the Confederate machinery, and was removed, but not disgraced in the opinion of the Colonial Office, as is clear by his advancement to the Government of Trinidad at a higher salary. The present Governor he understood was a quiet easy going man who allow things to take their own course, with what success time will show. There was but one other passage in Sir B. Pine's correspondence to which he would advert, as it might afford amusement as well as insight to the meeting. Speaking of Colonial Governors he observed their duties were so light that half an hour a day sufficed, and sometimes that was too much for their performance, and unless they had some "hobby" to occupy their attention they would not know how to pass the time. For himself he had a taste for studying languages and for making laws, and thus it was he was enabled to fill up his idle hours. This fondness for law-making, however, it might be feared, was the secret cause of all the mischief he had done to the good people of the Leeward Islands; and we too might get an amateur law-maker for our Governor, without the taste for languages, and uncontrolled by the House of Assembly, he might involve us in the same state of ruin and disorder. The closing paragraph of the resolution appeals directly to hon. members. It calls upon them to consider the responsibility of their position, and to regard it as the lawyers termed it, a trust to uses, which should be returned at the end of the period unabused. He would second the motion.

The Chairman asked if any gentleman wished to address the meeting on the resolution.

Mr. Spencer knew nothing about Confederation, and would say nothing about it. He was satisfied with the Constitution of the Island, as it had worked well, and he thought until we could get a better Constitution, we had better stick to the old one. If he was returned to the House in the next session, and any motion was made to change the Constitution he should vote against it.

Mr. Jones said, there was according to the proverb never smoke without fire. They were met here to-day in consequence of the industrious circulation of rumours or indications of changes in the constitution. The opinions of private persons go for little. It was different with men in public life. It was evident from the way in which Confederacy was brought about, it was effected at hole-and-corner meetings. There was a just fear unless notice were taken of the rumours afloat, that we might almost imperceptibly drift into Confederacy. There might be individuals possessed of a laudable ambition to distinguish themselves, by bringing about changes which might serve to further their personal advantage. The Auditor-General was an able and ambitious man, who looked forward to his own promotion. He was one able to instil into the minds of others what might serve his own views. He could not believe the British Government had any intention to change the constitution of Barbados—witness their conduct in regard to the Church question, which had been referred to. The loss of the American Colonies, the greatest blow to the growth of the British nation and its prosperity, which was repaired by the foundations laid at the same time of another empire in the East, was owing to a mistaken Colonial policy. The depo-

sition of an Indian Prince, the Guicowar, in the present day was another mistake, which threatened almost to create a rebellion in India. So there were errors, as history showed, in the past as in the present, and it might be in the future. He remembered an observation he made at the last election to which he adhered, that he did not consider it was for him as a member of the House to initiate measures involving a change in the Constitution, which ought always to come from the people, as the source of all power, and he went further and would say, that the Governor was responsible to the people for the due exercise of his functions. It was for this reason that measures came from the Governor, because he was responsible to the people. Acts relating to local circumstances ought not to be liable to the veto of the Governor. He would like to see the Colonies incorporated in the Empire, and their representatives with seats in the British Parliament. He had been charged with spending the public money too lavishly, he would refer to his conduct in respect to a proposed grant to the late Chief Justice, to show how little ground there was for such a charge against him. He was for spending money upon useful objects, but not without due regard to economy. He did not consider it in any way undignified or unbecoming one in his position to say he had no intention to vote for a change in the Constitution, upon which, under the circumstances, the constituencies might justly ask their representatives to give a pledge.

The Chairman then read the following letter, which he had received from Mr. Whitehall, who was prevented from attending the meeting.

SIR,

Lowland, Thursday, June 24, 1875.

I ADDRESS this letter to you, not that I attach any public importance to my non-attendance, but because I feel it to be both proper and prudent to explain that it is unavoidable, and to express my regret at it. As one who has enjoyed the honour of a seat in our House of Assembly, the candidates for which are to be tested—and very properly—as to their opinions anent a matter on which the country is profoundly moved, and as I am one of those who will have to submit to the test, I think that it would not be discreet to be silent when others will be so outspoken, and I ask you therefore kindly to read to the Meeting these remarks, in place of those I should offer were I well enough to be present. The Meeting, as demonstrating the spirit of a free people determining to defend the Constitution under which they enjoy their liberties, has my entire admiration, and I regard the invitation to be present as imperative on all, but more particularly on those who will have to represent the feeling of the meeting in our Representative Chamber. With regard to my sentiments on the Resolution that is to be moved, I may point to what I said on the occasion of my election for the parish whose suffrages I shall have the honour of again seeking. My opinions are now as then. God forbid that I should ever have a hand in helping any such scheme as that which has ended in the ruin of some of the neighbouring islands. There is but one word by which we should designate the attempt to introduce such a scheme here—we should call it nefarious; there is but one name I should deserve to be called by did I assist in it—that of Knave!

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. WHITEHALL.

Mr. H. Pilgrim was radical enough to consider himself the delegate of his constituency. He felt it neither an indignity nor a difficulty to give the pledge asked of him. For his part he thought the electors too lukewarm in these matters. They were the true political motive power, and ought to take an interest in political action. He found it difficult to get the electors together to elect him. They were to blame for lack of interest in their own affairs; and the press was to blame for not educating them up to a sense of their responsibility. It was the business of the electors to choose the best men they could find to represent them, and not to make it a question of personal feeling. This was what the press should inculcate amongst the body of electors, to know their duties and to act up to them above other considerations. The Assembly consisted of men of property and respectability, who were too prone to look to the Crown, and expect to be governed according to its notions of what was for the public advantage. The policy of Confederation was extended to every part of the British Empire. It seemed to be the rule everywhere established or about to be established in the East as well as in the West. British Colonial Government was

a paternal and benignant Government in all lands wherever it existed. Parliamentary Government exhibited the same liberal and benignant spirit. The utmost liberality towards the Colonies always marked the language used in Parliament. They need not be afraid of their position. There was a monstrous difference between ministerial responsibility in England and the responsibility of Colonial Governors, who were almost irresponsible, although he credited the authorities at the Colonial Office with the strongest desire to govern the Colonies in their own interests. The Confederation scheme differed very little from railway or telegraph projects, which were carried through irrespective of their merits and the wants of the community, and forced through the legislature to serve private and personal ends. How unsatisfactory were the selections of persons to fill vacancies in the Colonies, and the appointments made by Governors. How much dissatisfaction would arise and more mischief ensue if the Governors had the power to put their hands into the public Treasury according as they pleased. How jealously has the Parliament of Great Britain guarded and highly valued the power of the purse. He had no difficulty in saying he should strenuously oppose any alteration of the Constitution.

Sir Graham Briggs said, he felt the great disadvantage he laboured under in addressing the meeting, as he was opposed to the resolution, which, he believed, represented the feeling of this meeting, yet he was not a stranger but amongst his fellow countrymen, and one who felt quite as lively an interest in the welfare of Barbados as any one present. He asked of them—what he knew they would give him, a fair hearing,—nay, a kindly hearing; although he differed in opinion from them, as to the objects of the meeting, they would believe that he had the same object in view that they had—to promote the welfare of Barbados. He was no rabid revolutionist, nor did he seek to ruin the country, but on the contrary, he had come here to-day to urge upon them the duty of calm and careful consideration of the important question they had met to deliberate upon. He wished to look at the question from three points of view.

1st, with reference to the action they proposed to take with their representatives; 2ndly, with regard to the effect it would have upon themselves; and, 3rdly, with respect to the Colonial administration of H.M. Government. They had spoken of responsible Government and Confederation, and which were big words and comprehensive words, which were used in different senses by different persons. The responsible Government was here used to mean the state of things where the power lay with the Government—but wherever the English language was spoken, it could only mean a state of things dependent on popular representation—and these words would be used in the future by those who are opposed to all change, against those who wished to have paid workers for the public works, and to have those workers responsible for their work. Confederacy was used in an equally comprehensive sense. It might be used to signify any form of union or combination with our neighbours. One of the main objects of Confederation was to secure a uniform administration of justice. There was such a diversity of law and irregularity in the administration of justice as to create quite a scandal in the Leeward Islands, the removal of which was a leading object in their Confederation. Now must it not be admitted that a uniform administration of justice throughout these Islands was required in the interest of the whole community and specially by those interested in commerce—and he called on those who like himself were only landowners, to remember that if we now wished to increase the wealth and prosperity of Barbados, the only way was to encourage our trade and commerce. Its agriculture scarcely admits of further development. Before you call upon your representatives to oppose what you cannot define, ought you not to know what it is you oppose. He would draw their attention to two facts, the difference between the Colonies and the mother country in respect of popular representation. In the latter seats in Parliament were at a premium, whilst in the former it was difficult to obtain good and competent men as representatives, and so they were at a premium. Now if you bully your representatives, a still greater difficulty will be found in obtaining independent and high spirited men, besides establishing a bad precedent for the future. Your representatives will refuse to give a pledge on matters not clearly defined. He saw in their chairman one whom he knew from his childhood, and regarded with the kindest feelings; and whose integrity, disinterestedness, and conscientious discharge of his duties, no one in the room entertained a higher respect for than himself. He was for many years a Member of Assembly, and he would ask them what they thought would have been his answer to any one who ventured to ask him for a pledge on a subject, which was not clearly defined and put before him. His hon. friend was

a member of the Executive Council, and he would ask what would be his reply, if he was called on by Government to support or to oppose any plan which was not clearly explained, the very existence of which depended on rumours: let them beware how they set a precedent which must affect the independence of their future representatives. A good deal had been said of the evil effects of Confederation in the Leeward Islands. He was acquainted with their condition, before and after it had been accomplished. And he would say, thank God, the change had been made, for it had given them what they had not before, the possibility of decent Government and impartial justice. Then as to their finances, when he first went down he remembered his agent used to buy overdue orders on the Treasury for the settlement of his taxes, a practice not to be defended. But it showed in what a state of embarrassment the Treasury was kept; and bad as these were at present, they had not reached such a point as that. The Members of the Legislature refused to impose any tax to affect themselves. After a long time and much difficulty, they were induced to put on a land tax down to the present moment. There was no tax on rum. But food and clothes were taxed. He remembered he went to his lawyer to seek redress for 60 acres of his land which had been taken possession of by squatters. He told him he could get no redress, nor could he protect him. "If you go to law, you are sure to lose the case; for no jury will give a verdict in favour of a stranger. The only thing for you to do is to go to a certain legal firm who possess enormous local influence, and retain them." He did so and gave them a retainer of 50%, and he had not been troubled since. St. Kitts had been prosperous of late years, but there too local influence had been mischievous. He thanked God the state of Nevis was changed for the better and for ever. He had reprobated the errors and mistakes that had been committed as strongly as they deserved, and which in many cases were the result of factious opposition. His observations did not apply to Montserrat or Antigua, the former of which was as he believed prosperous, the second had always shown a better state of public feeling than the other Islands, but it had suffered from three ruinously dry years, and we all knew what that meant; but even the drought was attributed to Confederacy, and it was said they had never had a drop of rain since the Act passed. He wished all who argued from the complaints in the Leeward Islands to know two facts; first, that all these Islands were in a bad way until Government interfered and took charge of their finances; secondly, that the greatest blunder and neglect of the Federal Governor, was in not restraining the local Government in their expenditure. If he had access to documents he would be able to mention complaints against the former state of things,—accusations of jobbery, speculation, &c., &c., such as would astonish the meeting. Complaints had been made in the same way of our own Assembly and Council in Barbados; for it was in human nature to bear past evils with patience and Christian fortitude, but to make loud complaints of the present, just as a man complains loudly of a boil on his arm which is annoying and troublesome, but does not go about complaining of the smallpox he had had years before. But our condition was undoubtedly very different from the Leeward Islands, and we ought to be grateful for the superior advantages we enjoy. Let us remember with gratitude the foresight and energy of our forefathers. Let us not say now, we will rest and be thankful. He looked forward to seeing Barbados the head quarters, and in one sense, the metropolis of these Islands, and that without losing one tittle of anything we really valued. Why should Barbadians not have confidence in themselves and in their future? Why should they be afraid to vie with any community around them? It might be hereafter the views and wishes of the Home Government might be put forward, if our present action did not hasten it; and they might then appear reasonable and fair, although for the sake of consistency, they would be prevented from listening to them. He wished to make a personal explanation in reference to what had been said of his having influenced the course pursued at the Colonial Office. This was a large compliment, and he ought to acknowledge the honour of it, but it was too big for him to swallow, viz., that he had influenced the policy of two successive Secretaries of State. His private conversations in a private capacity had, he believed, been influenced by three things; 1st, his intimacy with old College friends, whose good opinion he was proud of; 2nd, the knowledge held by the Government, that he did not want anything either for himself or his relations; and, 3rd, the knowledge also held by them that he was a colonist, and above all, a Barbadian in heart and soul; and yet he did not have the presumption to suppose that it was not possible for British Statesmen to be able to suggest what would be for our advantage. He would never be afraid when such things came to light. Mere rumours of some reform or change in our institutions were not sufficient reasons for requiring our

representatives to pledge themselves to oppose the propositions of H. M. Government, of the very nature of which they were necessarily ignorant. Parliament held the Colonial Minister responsible not only for the good Government of Barbados, but of all the British Colonies. And if serious trouble does come here, or elsewhere and H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies is attacked in Parliament for want of forethought and precaution, it will not be a sufficient answer for him to say, that he did think that certain reforms were necessary, but that on the very rumour of them, the people of Barbados had said they wished for no change, and forbid him to propose them. That some reforms were needed there could be no question, and on a mere rumour to that effect, that such a spirit of opposition should be raised as to make it impossible to carry out the measures necessary for that purpose, was absurd. Results have shown that in many cases the course we have pursued was wrong and mistaken, whilst the course taken by H. M. Government has been the right one. He called upon the meeting and his countrymen to remember the great and glorious example which had been referred to by the Chairman in another sense, and to remember the strong feeling that existed then against the views of H. M. Government. If some 45 years ago any man had risen at a public meeting as he now rose to urge his countrymen to be cautious, and had asked them to believe that in decreeing and carrying the great question of the Abolition of Slavery, British Statesmen were doing not only what was just and right, but what would under the blessed system of freedom carry Barbados to a pitch of wealth, prosperity, and civilisation unknown before, would such a man then have been listened to? Would he not have been branded as false in judgment, a traitor to his class, and a would-be destroyer of his country? Would he have prevailed with one single member of Council, one single member of Assembly, nay, with more than one or two scattered electors? And yet is there now a single man who does not sincerely thank God from the bottom of his heart, that the British Statesmen had the courage of their convictions, and were not turned aside by our opposition? He therefore called on his countrymen, in the name of common fairness, in the name of common sense, in the name of common gratitude, to have faith in the good will and in the foresight of British Statesmen, and not to commit themselves to a blind opposition to they knew not what, except indeed that it was "rumoured" to be the wish of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Phillips wished to make a few remarks in reply to what Sir Graham Briggs had said, and as it was getting late he would be as brief as possible. Sir Graham Briggs had told them they did not know what responsible Government and Confederation meant. Neither did *he* tell them what they meant. But they knew what was the Constitution they had possessed for 200 years. They knew what was the responsibility of Constitutional Government with representatives of the people. Their responsibility was to the people. Under this Constitution they had enjoyed the great boon of an equal administration of the laws and of justice, including punctuality, an important feature in the business of the Courts. If anyone was aggrieved, he knew where to seek redress and to obtain it without delay. Next take education. Was that neglected in Barbados? They might boast that no class in Barbados was so degraded from the want of education as was to be seen in the lower classes in England. Dissatisfaction is the result of bad Government; but there is no dissatisfaction in Barbados. We are content with our mode of Government, with our island institutions and our Constitution. We have no need to envy our neighbours their Confederation. By all accounts they are not satisfied with it themselves. It is a sore subject with them. It stinks in the nostrils of every one who knows it. We have succeeded in the past with the elective system, and we hope to do the same in the future. Under this system reform comes from the people. It is a self-working, self-correcting system. No doubt Sir Graham Briggs was flattered by the influence he possessed at the Colonial Office, and had talked with the Secretary of State concerning the affairs of Barbados. But he had no authority to speak as their delegate. If the Secretary of State wished to obtain information concerning our affairs, or to suggest any reform of our institutions, he should not have recourse to private channels, but through the Governor. The object of this meeting was to indicate the views of the public. There was no need to resort to private sources of information, to diplomacy and intrigue, to know what was going on in Barbados, and the feeling of the inhabitants. These should be known through the proper channels, the Assembly, Council, and Governor. It was unpledged men who voted for and carried the Confederation scheme. It is a scheme to give the preponderance to the official party. The despatch of the Duke of Buckingham, published in the *Reporter*, describes the Governor as the agent to carry out the views of the Secretary of State. The Scheme was tainted from head to foot. The head was

tainted, for the head was the Governor, who was paid by the State to sink his individuality, and to carry out the instructions of his superior, the Secretary of State. The subordinate officers of Government were required to yield obedience to the Governor, under penalty of resigning their offices in case of refusing to do as they were bid. The official and nominee members were mere instruments in the hands of the Governor. There was no such thing as independence of judgment or action recognised; their conscientious scruples were not respected. Now these offices were looked forward to, especially in the profession to which he belonged, as rewards for deserving and honourable service, but how could high-minded and honourable men be expected to accept of office on this condition of implicit unvarying obedience to the instructions of their superior. It would be to degrade not to reward them. It would be necessary to go down to a lower stratum of society to find persons to fill public offices upon such terms. The whole system thus became tainted and vicious. He did not think a Government actuated by vicious motives not aiming at virtue could prosper. The only sound part of this Government was the elected portion; and all it could do was to protest. But the responsibility of this system unnaturally goes upwards to the Colonial Minister instead of downwards to the people. What was the consequence—Parliament—to whom the appeal would be made in the last resort, would decide in favour of the nominees against those who protested, alleging that they were equally competent to judge of our affairs. Let us have none of this. Let us stick to our tried and valued Constitution. We strive to emulate the British people in their loyalty and attachment to their institutions in Church and State; let us imitate them in our attachment to that Constitution which our ancestors brought from England with them, and which we have inherited from them. If the Constitution fails, the fault will be in the electors, for not electing the best men to represent them. In all ages suicide has been regarded as the greatest crime that can be committed, and branded as such by the laws. Don't let us be guilty of this most infamous of crimes. Don't let us commit political suicide in the destruction of our Constitution. If our Constitution is to be destroyed by the Imperial Parliament, let us have no hand in the doing of it, let us leave to England the odium and detestation, which must fall upon her for having committed a political infanticide.

Mr. Joseph Connell said; he went to Nevis in 1867, and found a single Chamber which had superseded the former Constitution. The project of Confederation was then brought forward. He regretted he was one of those who assisted in getting it established. When the Act passed in Nevis there was not a single elective member present in the Chamber. It was passed over the heads of the people. It was the last of the Islands that joined the Confederacy. At the time the Act passed through the British House of Commons, a hurricane was raging over the Island. It was a singular coincidence. The Island Treasury became bankrupt. He voted for a land tax, to which Sir T. G. Briggs referred, but the object of putting it on was to enable the Council to abolish the export duty on sugar and rum. In the course of last year the Treasury had become hopelessly bankrupt. With respect to the present state of the country he would read an extract from a letter he had received some time since from a gentleman in a high position, the statements of which could be relied on. It was dated 16th September:—

"I candidly confess I am heartily sick of, and sorry for St. Kitts, I fear she has come to grief, and unless some great change takes place very soon, I don't think property here will be worth holding, I shall take very good care to get out of it, as soon as I can, but it is very grievous to think that a place that has been so prosperous, and has still the elements of prosperity in it, should be so crippled. You ask me to give you what is the difference of the Public expenditure here before and after Federation. I find that the permanent staff before the Federation cost 2,300*l.* and now it has gone up to 3,962*l.*, this of course includes two pensioners whose pensions were given them to make room for others. I find also that on the passing of Federation there was an available balance of 15,000*l.* in the Treasury over and above the current revenue, and now there is *not a shilling*, and the legislature has just been forced to pass an Act to sanction the Government borrowing 4,000*l.* to pay the public officers; and an Act is to be introduced to impose additional taxes,* I have been a member of the Legislature for a quarter of a century. And this is the first time I have ever known St. Kitts raising a loan, in fact I believe it is the first time on record. Alas, so much for Federation. And St. Kitts should be a warning to every

* Rum for Island consumption has since been taxed 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

other Island. But though the additional cost is so serious, there is another thing far worse, and that is the utter confusion into which everything is thrown, and the insufficiency of the service, but all this you know as well as I do."

Mr. Ellis.—He felt great diffidence in addressing the meeting, and that diffidence was greatly increased after the many able and eloquent speeches which had been delivered by the Chairman and others. He would at the outset congratulate those gentlemen who had spoken in support of the resolution, on the very efficient manner in which they had done so; a manner worthy alike of the subject, and of the hearty plaudits with which the meeting had testified their approval. Well, he had nothing fresh to tell them, but he deemed it his duty to say something, however feeble that something might be, rather than remain silent, lest by any chance his silence should be construed to mean lukewarmness upon a question the vital importance of which no one in that room more fully recognized than he did. There were some who considered that meeting a mistake, that they were fighting against a phantom of their own creation; that they were crying *wolf* when that animal was nowhere to be seen. Well, he could quite understand how very disquieting a movement like this would be to the minds of those who took such a view of their proceedings, for a movement such as this tended to postpone to an indefinite period the pretty little scheme which had been hatching for the last four or five years against their own much loved and revered Constitution. Coming events were said to cast their shadows before, and if the wolf was not really among them, he was at any rate sufficiently near to enable them to discern his shadow. When Mr. Rawson assumed the Government of the Island, he had heard it openly asserted that he was charged to bring about Confederation, whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself, and from what had fallen from the Chairman, they would see that there was certainly a modicum of truth in the rumour. Happily for them, however, Mr. Rawson had come and gone without that favourable opportunity presenting itself, and he hoped that that opportunity would be as long in coming as the crack of doom. Whether Mr. Rawson was really commissioned to change their Constitution, and to bring about the Confederation of the Windward Islands, he was not in a position to state, but he was prepared to say, that he viewed their institutions with no friendly eye, and in support of this he had only to refer to what Mr. Inniss had told them was his reply when a deputation of the merchants waited upon him to call his attention to the lawless state of things then existing. That ever memorable reply was that it was owing to the "cumbrousness of our institutions." Now that Mr. Rawson's successor was appointed the rumour seemed to grow in intensity that he was positively commissioned to do what that gentleman had left undone. Well, perhaps it was a rumour and nothing more, but rumours of so grave a nature, and, if true, involving such serious consequences, ought not to be allowed to pass by them like the idle wind without their taking note of them. What did they see passing around them? He would glance at the Islands included under the Government of Barbados. He would begin at St. Vincent; there the Constitution had been changed, and the single Chamber was now flourishing in full bloom. In Tobago, which until recently possessed institutions like theirs, those institutions had been swept away to establish the single Chamber likewise. In Grenada, the Constitution if not already changed, was, he believed, on the eve of being changed. Now the changing of the Constitution was the first step necessary to the attainment of Federation. It was thus that it commenced in the Leeward Islands, it was thus that it had now begun in the Windward Islands, and he would say that that man must be an idle dreamer who could suppose that any rational being of political sense or experience could fail to take note of such things. Well, after what had fallen from Mr. Jos. Connell, one could well understand how the Leeward Islands came to accept Federation. At the time that the scheme was mooted they were all more or less in a state of hopeless bankruptcy, and like drowning men they were forced in spite of sundry misgivings to catch at what seemed to present the means of safety. They must bear in mind that Federation was held out to them as a panacea for all their ills. There was to be no more wailing in the land,—no longer any bankrupt treasuries, no longer a host of officials snapping up three-fourths of their revenue; the administration of justice was to be better looked after, a new system of education was to be inaugurated, the resources of the several Colonies were to be developed, a fresh impetus was to be given to trade, and in fine every imaginable blessing under the sun was to result from the introduction of Federation. The device proved successful,—the attraction irresistible, and Sir Benjamin Pine achieved a triumph of skill in political mesmerism. To what extent the brilliant

promises held out to them were realised, Mr. Connell has graphically told you. The people awoke from their mesmeric trance to find they had been shamefully imposed upon, to find that in no single instance was any promise intended to be kept. Almost one of the first things done was to do away with the Lieut.-Governors and to substitute Presidents, to be paid out of the local treasuries, and not out of the Imperial treasury, as was the case with the Lieut.-Governors. Now among the Islands under Confederation, there happened to be one in which he had some interest,—that island was Dominica, and he was correct in saying that up to a very recent date the schools had not been visited by the inspector who resided in St. Kitts for six months, indeed he thought he might venture to say that he had never visited them since his appointment. Now Sir Graham had told them a great deal about the administration of justice, and that he desired much to see a better administration of justice introduced into the Windward Islands. Well, he would give them some idea of how prompt was the administration of that system of justice which Sir Graham so much desired for them. In the Island to which he had been alluding, such were the irregularities of the Courts, that a manager of an estate residing at the extreme end of the island was sometimes summoned as a juryman to attend the Courts, and after a journey of two or three days to reach the town where the Courts were held, he would find that a telegram had come in the interior postponing the holding of the Courts for two or three weeks longer. The manager, having lost his time and injured the interest of his employer, returns to his duties only to be again summoned, and, you will hardly believe it, he performs his tiresome journey only to find the same farce re-enacted. He would read to them an extract from a Dominica paper on this subject:—

“It is certainly no exaggeration to assert that to-day the whole machinery, so to speak, of Federal Government is as defective as it was on the morning of its inauguration. Indeed, the most important branch of good Government, namely, the regular and careful administration of justice, may be said to be at a standstill. While we write these lines it is still uncertain whether Mr. Pemberton is a judge!”

Surely Sir Graham must be labouring under some strange delusion if that was the state of things which he desired for them. Now, they would ask, and so would any reflecting man, how any sane person, after such a lamentable failure of Federation in the Leeward Islands, could desire to see it introduced among them. Well, it was no easy matter to fathom the motives of men; the world was full of restless and ambitious spirits, and there were some, no doubt, who were burning to reap the rich rewards which always followed on great constitutional changes, for he would remind them that Federation had benefited individuals although it had ruined communities. He believed that there were some, and among them Sir Graham, who conscientiously believed that Federation, in spite of its failures, was a glorious thing. Well, to those who were conscientiously of that opinion there could be no objection to their indulging in such a craze, but they at any rate must be allowed to enter their protest, and that most emphatically, against their wishing them to share in such delusions. Sir Graham, in his clever but specious speech, had told them that a meeting like that day's was one that was derogatory to the dignity and independence of their representatives. He could in no way go along with him. He regarded that meeting as a grand expression of popular feeling on a great constitutional question. In matters of ordinary legislation, the electors would not dream of extracting pledges from their representatives but the question which was now stirring them to their inmost depths was one which involved their happiness and wellbeing, one which threatened the destruction of their political life; and were they to be told that a question involving so momentous a principle was to be left to the will and caprice of representatives. The representatives themselves would deserve to be hooted and discarded by their constituents did they hesitate to give a pledge on a matter of such a grave constitutional import; were they to decline to pledge themselves, the people would know at once that they belonged to that *pliable* class of men of whom Sir B. Pine made such frequent mention in his despatches, a class of men which he was sure that Barbadians would never tolerate. Sir Graham had likewise criticised the wording of the resolution. He would admit that the resolution might have been drawn in a more lawyer-like manner, but he took it that it was more with the spirit than the letter of that resolution with which they had to do, and he believed that everyone present except Sir Graham concurred in what that resolution was intended to express. With regard to their financial position, he was proud to say that they were not, like the sister Colonies, suffering from impecuniosity, although he regretted to say that there were some among them who would have them embark in undertakings that could not fail to bring about such a result.

Getting into debt was the beginning of sorrow and trouble with Colonies as with individuals; it was a paving of the way for those who were hostile to their institutions. There was no surer way of working their ruin than inducing such a prodigal and lavish expenditure of the public funds as would end in the gradual decadence and decrepitude of their independence. At present there were none of the symptoms of decay apparent in their Constitution; they were happy, contented, prosperous, and free from debt, and he held that those were the main elements by which the success of their Constitution must be judged. The tests laid down by great political authorities to prove the value of institutions were increase of population, the impartial administration of justice, the orderly and good conduct of the people, the condition of the roads, and such other tests of civilization, in all of which he felt sure Barbados would be found capable of standing an examination. He would read to them what Mr. Rawson said about the lightness of taxation. Speaking of the increase of the charge on account of education, he said—

“With regard to the means of the Colony to bear the charge, the Governor finds that the expenditure of the general and borough Governments of British Guiana is at the rate of 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* per head of the population in 1873; and that of Trinidad, including the general Government, ward unions, and boroughs, was at the rate of 2*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* a head. That of Barbados, including the expenditure of the general Government, the road commissioners, and vestries in the same year, was at the rate of about 18*s.* 6*d.* a head.”

They had erected the fine public buildings in which they were assembled, and had done many other things involving the expenditure of considerable sums of money. They had made large grants to their public schools, they had founded scholarships, and had accomplished many other things of a praiseworthy nature, with an enumeration of which he would not detain them, but he would simply impress this upon them, that they had accomplished all these things under their present Constitution, and what was worthy of note that they had done so, and yet contrived to keep out of debt. Those, however, who would have them enter upon undertakings beyond their resources, tell them that the greatest countries are those which have a national debt. That might perhaps be true of great countries, teeming with great mineral and other resources, but with regard to the West India Islands, and notably Barbados, such a statement would not only be fallacious but positively mischievous. He hoped then that the Island would always decline the counsel of those who would have her depart from that economical course which had always characterized her policy. Their ability to keep out of debt would depend on their prosperity and in their keeping within the limits of their income. Let them keep the necessaries of life cheap, let them afford every encouragement to industry, and he felt sure that they would always be able to meet the necessary burdens of taxation. If the meeting that day was a mistake, it was one that they might well be proud of. But he was sure that it was not a mistake, it could never be a mistake to show to the world that loyal love and veneration which they cherished for a Constitution, which had served them well, and the preservation of which was as necessary to their well being as the air which they breathed. He must greatly err in his estimation of the English people could he suppose that the House of Commons, consisting of the greatest champions of freedom, would seek to coerce them into changing their constitution, so long as they possessed the material for representative institutions, and so long as their representatives continued to devote themselves to the advancement of the true interests and welfare of their country. To those who would offer them Federation let them employ the language which Macbeth used to his physician when offering him physic—“Throw it to the dogs, we will none of it.”

Mr. J. E. Pilgrim, Mr. Greaves, and Mr. T. Gill then briefly addressed the meeting, after which the Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried without a dissenting voice, except that of Sir G. Briggs. Another resolution was then moved by Mr. J. Smith, expressive of the confidence of the meeting in those gentlemen, Members of the Assembly, who had signified their concurrence in the previous resolution, which was also unanimously agreed to; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed about 5 o'clock.

No. 10.

ACTING GOVERNOR FREELING, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received August 13, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, July 24, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that at the close of a meeting of the Executive Council held on the 20th instant, present—

The Hon. Dr. Thomas.

„ N. Foderingham.

„ N. J. Pile.

„ C. Packer (Chief Justice).

„ Sir Graham Briggs.

„ John Griffith.

Sir G. Briggs rose to say that he thought it his duty to bring under my notice certain rumours that had been circulated that Government intended to change the Constitution and to introduce slavery, and that he, Sir Graham Briggs, was the cause, that the lower classes had been led to believe this, and the result was a general feeling of alarm, with threats against himself.

2. I said that I regretted that articles had appeared in the public press, and that speeches had been made by many members of Assembly assuming as an established fact that Government were going to introduce measures ruinous to the country, and that the latter had pledged themselves to oppose all change whatever, that I thought this was a pity and that they were doing more harm than they themselves imagined, and I hoped that with the influence the members of Council possessed, they would use their utmost endeavours to explain matters in their proper light, and stop these absurd rumours. That if I held property in Barbados, I should consider it was for my own interest not only not to oppose Government, but to support them in every possible way.

3. The Hon. Mr. Foderingham replied in an excited manner. He said he knew it was the intention of Government to bring forward Federation and alter the Constitution, and it was the duty of all to pledge themselves to oppose this; and more to the same effect, showing a marked hostility to Government.

4. I replied that I was unaware that Government had propounded any change, that I had no authority from the Secretary of State to propound any, but that, on what Sir G. Briggs had said, I thought it my duty to give them friendly counsel, and beg them to calm people's fears.

5. The Hon. Mr. Pile said there were signs of discontent and Mr. Foderingham admitted the same.

6. I think it right to inform your Lordship of this conversation, and to express my opinion that Mr. Foderingham is not only not a supporter of Government, but a dangerous and impracticable adversary.

7. In conclusion, with reference to the state of feeling, I beg to announce that the Rev. Mr. Cleaver, temporary head of the Wesleyan Mission, has gone privately to Speightstown to calm the people, and the Rev. Mr. Edgehill, head of the Moravians, is quietly and zealously working to the same effect.

8. I transmit specimens of the communications made to Sir Graham Briggs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 10.

I WRITE to tell you that a woman living down the road who has, as she expresses it, "done for me for the last 15 years," has made it "her business" (her own words again) to come and tell me to write and let you know that the negroes all up and down this road swear, that if they ever catch you after dark, they "will lick you up-side-down in your carriage," they say you are trying "to bring back slavery," that at the late meeting in Speightstown Mr. F. (Foderingham) stated that you wanted to begin by reducing wages to 15 cents per day, and that Mr. F. said "I will never consent to that, it's hardly possible for a man to feed and clothe himself on 20 cents," that B. Howell went to speak for you, but that he "could not say a word."


MY DEAR SIR,

July the 20.

HAVING heard that you are a member of free and excepted (masons)* * I now avail the pleasure of writing to you as a brother of the fraternity. The talks about you just now concerning Confederation tends to do you harm, it appears that the voice of the multitude are against you. Discretion is the greatest point in valour. I am sorry to reiterate my former obligations, but for Confederation to take place I must certainly inform you that there would be no help for the

(Widow's Son).

Let very well alone, the negroes' imprecations are ominous.

I remain yours as a  for ever.

MY DEAR SIR,

July 20, 1875.

Do you know that murder is intended for you, it has been whispered by those which have nothing to save and less to lose that if Slavery again Come (Kill we Will). If Nago with wife and children are bound by your federation to work for the Nominal pittance of Nil, alias 15 cents per diem. All of we would ask you if you think that three shillings a day would find you with your wife and no children, how we poor Niggo must live, if you do am so no stand hay, go back Nebis quick. Suppose de Cuban had been in dis month and not the yare before de last, we would a buy too many sords and rack guns. If you leave and go away to save your life every negro, Night after Night will see to eat his supper without going to the expence of buying Kerosine Oyl or sent candle.

If no notice is not taken about these within remarks, Negroes in this time does not put shot at bottom and powder at top, bussas's Marshall Law in this age is enlihtened. If tom briggs, the son of a *good*, honest, hard-working, and industrious old man Now defunct (knew the peril of his son's life, he would say, My sons, Carry turkeys on your head, as I did on mine, sooner than trouble with barbadian Negroes.

I am, yours, &c.

(Signed) A WHITE MAN.

Shot you will Be, By a Cosmopolite, Trmph when done.

No. 11.

ACTING GOVERNOR FREELING, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received Aug. 13, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, July 28, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of a speech I have made this day to the Legislature on opening the Session for 1875-76.

2. My residence here has been so short, and there has been so much excitement about ideal Government measures, that my task was somewhat difficult. But I have endeavoured to allay irritation without either showing indecision, or compromising the Government, and I trust your Lordship may approve of what I have said.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c

&c.

&c.

P.S.—July 30th. I have just heard that at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 28th instant, the Hon. N. Foderingham rose and attacked my speech in a violent manner. He said that it was the most intemperate he had ever heard delivered, and that he dared either Government or myself to prevent persons being imprisoned in the Town Hall Gaol.

S. F.

Enclosure in No. 11.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR ON THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1875-76.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

In addressing you on the opening of the session of 1875-76, I wish to bring under your notice certain subjects to which the attention of the Legislature has already been called, but on which no action, or but partial action, has been taken.

2. These are of such importance that, had I been longer resident in the Island, and therefore more conversant with the requirements of the community, I doubt if I should have propounded any new schemes, until all, or nearly all, that are thus in abeyance had been settled by wise legislative enactments. In fact, new schemes should only be proposed after long and anxious thought, with a thorough knowledge of the country, which knowledge I have not as yet acquired.

3. The old subjects then to which I wish to refer, are as follows :—

Increased prison accommodation,
A new lunatic asylum,
Protection of vessels in the harbour,
Registration of births and deaths,
Telegraph subsidy,
Improvement of the system of education,
Water supply, and
Imprisonment for debt.

4. With reference to prison accommodation, a despatch from the Secretary of State will be laid before you.

5. I had formed my own opinion on Glendairy Prison and the Town Hall Gaol previously to the receipt of this despatch; the former would be a credit to any country; but, with regard to the latter, it is difficult to find fitting words to express my astonishment that the known humanity of Barbadians should have permitted for so long, and still permits, a gaol so deficient in every sanitary point of view to be not only occupied at all, but to be crowded to an excess with prisoners of different degrees of guilt.

6. You may not, perhaps, be aware that under the Imperial Act of 1 and 2 Vict. cap. 67. I have the power of preventing the imprisonment of persons within any prison, if I consider it unfit for the purpose. I am, however, so fully convinced of the Christian feeling of the country at large that I do not imagine that I shall be compelled to enforce this provision of the Act, but I think it proper to inform you that it is my intention to do so, unless some immediate legislative steps are taken to remedy the evil.

7. A joint Committee of the Council and Assembly recommended, in 1873, the enlargement of Glendairy Prison, so as to accommodate 100 additional prisoners and three extra warders, at a cost of 8,558*l.*, and I do not think this sum excessive. If this scheme is carried out it will probably be found that the deterrent character of the punishment will have a marked effect, shown by a diminution of crime and consequent reduction of annual expenditure.

8. I recommend also the introduction of water into Glendairy from the main pipe in the public road, at an estimated expense of 50*l.* The present arrangement for pumping water by prison labour, and the employment of prisoners in dry seasons without the walls, to fetch it, tend to disarrange the recognised prison discipline and punishment, and are obviously objectionable.

9. The lunatic asylum has long been considered unfit for the proper care and treatment of lunatics, and their improvement or cure while in this establishment seems to be almost hopeless.

10. I find that an Act was passed in 1873 to provide, at a cost of 25,000*l.*, for the erection of a new asylum, and of a house for the superintendent; the latter has been finished and is about to be occupied, but the former is not even commenced. It is to be hoped that the expected report from Dr. Allen will be received before long, when it will be immediately laid before you.

11. I regret that a Bill was not passed last session to check depredations committed on vessels in the harbour. It is difficult to overrate the necessity of putting down with a strong hand the lawlessness which appears to have existed of late, and which, if suffered to continue, will assuredly increase, and will before long have more disastrous results than at present seem to be anticipated.

12. Registration of births and deaths is a matter which has frequently been brought under the notice of the Legislature, and it is one of such proven value throughout the civilised world, that it is with some surprise I find that in Barbados, and in Barbados alone of British colonies, its importance is still ignored.

13. A petition from the Telegraph Company, praying the legislature for payment of the subsidy due to them, from the 1st April 1874 to the end of that year, and also asking that a new Act may be passed, guaranteeing the subsidy for 10 years, commencing from the 1st April of the present year, has been laid before the Legislature; I think it but fair to the Company that this matter should no longer be left in suspense.

14. I am glad to perceive that the great importance of education still continues to be recognised, and a report as perfect as any I have ever had the pleasure of perusing, has been made by the Commissioners appointed to consider the subject.

15. One thing which has especially struck me in this report is its comprehensiveness: the mode of education of all classes is reviewed, wants and deficiencies explained, and a complete remedial scheme elaborated, with an estimate of approximate cost, which scheme can be carried out either by one bold stroke of the Legislature, or step by step, if deemed more desirable. I wish here to bear my testimony to the value of this admirable work of the commissioners, and I am convinced that you will spare neither trouble nor expense in giving effect to their recommendations.

16. Perhaps there is no question, considered in its various bearings, of more importance than a sufficiency of water for consumption, and, if possible, for irrigation. There is happily an abundant supply in Bridgetown and its neighbourhood, but I understand that, during the dry season, in many of the country districts there is a great scarcity, causing much suffering to the poorer classes, as well as to animals on plantations. I have seen two reports on this subject, one from the late Superintendent of Public Works, dated 10th August 1869, and one from Commissioners appointed by Governor Rawson, dated 26th May last, and forwarded to the House of Assembly on the 28th of the same month. I am unable at present to offer an opinion as to the relative merit of the different schemes, but I earnestly beg that in the interest of the whole island, and especially of the poorer class, you will carefully entertain this question without undue delay.

17. Abolition of imprisonment for debt is a subject of moment, and one which I hope you will legislate upon. The law at present in force here is of the harshest character. If a person, by any of those vicissitudes of fortune which are common enough in all commercial communities, is unfortunate enough to become an execution debtor, he may at any moment be plunged into a debtor's prison, not as the means of enforcing the payment of the debt, but to gratify the malice or revenge of some harsh or vindictive creditor.

18. You are well aware that in the United Kingdom, of late years, the law of imprisonment for debt has been altered, so that a debtor for any sum amounting to 20*l.* and upwards is perfectly free from any such interference with his liberty, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of a judge of one of the Superior Courts that he is about to leave the country to evade payment, or unless he has acted fraudulently, in either of which cases the proper legal tribunal has full powers to punish such offence with the severity that it deserves. The wise and remedial legislation of the mother country, limiting and controlling the law of arrest, and founded as it is on the plainest principles of reason and equitable dealing between man and man, is a great example that has been, or is being followed in almost every part of the British possessions, and I confidently look to you to keep pace with the enlightened and progressive measures of modern times.

19. There is yet another matter of grave importance, to which my attention has repeatedly been called, which is, the condition of the poor generally in this Island. This subject has been discussed again and again, as you know, and I think you will agree with me that the time has now arrived when it is not only expedient, but necessary, for a full inquiry to be made into the subject by means of a commission.

20. To carry out the measures I have referred to will undoubtedly entail considerable expenditure, but there appears to be no reason why it need entail any appreciable additional taxation, for a loan might be raised, payable at a remote date, in order that the burthen should only partially be borne by the present generation.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

21. I have to inform you that the receipts for the first six months of the present year were 69,595*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*, while for the corresponding six months of the past year they were 67,603*l.* 15*s.* 0½*d.*, being an excess of 1,991*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

22. The balance in the treasurer's hands on 31st December 1874, was 4,880*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.* The receipts from the 1st January to 30th June 1875, were 69,595*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*, amounting to the sum of 74,475*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The payments during the same period were 66,728*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, leaving a balance in the treasury on 30th June 1875, of 7,747*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

23. The completion of the inner basin of the carenage and of the lighthouse are matters for congratulation, as also the increased and increasing prosperity of the Savings Bank.

24. With reference however to this latter, I desire to call your attention to the mode of investment of the depositors' funds. I find that out of a total of 11,157*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* deposited, 710*l.* 12*s.* is invested in Consols, 1,500*l.* in the Colonial Bank, and the remainder, 8,946*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, in landed property. This last amount could not be realised without the foreclosure of the mortgages, while in the event of a hurricane or of any other sudden and extensive disaster (and it is our duty not to disregard the possibility of such contingencies), there would probably be a run upon the savings bank, which could not be immediately met, and thus at the time of greatest need the depositors would not be able to reap the benefit of their prudence and foresight, but would experience protracted and harassing delay. This question in the interest of the depositors will be carefully weighed by you.

25. The very abundant sugar crop, the largest ever known, is a matter for thanksgiving to the Almighty Disposer of all things, and tends to neutralise in some degree the bad effect which the imposition of protective duties in the United States has had upon the market, and the low prices obtainable at home.

26. The measures to which I have called your attention are such as have either been urged by Her Majesty's Government, or such that they would wish to see carried into effect.

27. You must be aware that in offering suggestions or urging reforms as Her Majesty's Government from time to time have done, they have but one object, namely, the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the whole community, with a special care for the poor, the sick, and the insane.

28. To this end, and this end alone, have successive governments laboured, and I am sure you must think with gratitude of the constant solicitude thus exhibited by the Government of the mother country, and that whenever you are called upon, as you are at present, to adopt improvements, which may increase the efficiency of the Colonial Government, give relief to the poor, and promote the contentment and well-being of the people, you will give to such appeal the most deliberate and careful consideration.

29. In the West Indies, above all the colonies, should ever be remembered the sacrifices made by the mother country to give freedom to all classes, and you may be assured that no recommendation will ever be made that will not tend to perfect freedom and add to your prosperity.

30. It is my earnest hope that you will take a broad, enlightened, and statesmanlike view of all pending matters, and justify the confidence reposed in you by earnest, hard, and thoughtful work, and the blessing of the Almighty will rest upon such work if conscientiously begun and persevered with.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

Council Chamber, 28th July 1875.

No. 12.

ACTING GOVERNOR FREELING, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received Aug. 13, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, July 29, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the result of the late elections has been that Mr. Augustus Briggs and Mr. Carleton Howell have been unseated for refusing to pledge themselves against any change in the existing Constitution.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 13.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to ACTING GOVERNOR FREELING, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, August 28.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29th of July,* reporting that Mr. Briggs and Mr. Howell had been unseated at the late election for refusing to pledge themselves against any change in the Constitution.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 12.

No. 14.

ACTING GOVERNOR FREELING, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received Aug. 28, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, August 9, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that my speech on the opening of the Legislature has, as I fully expected, given rise to much discussion, and caused a certain amount of offence to both the Council and Assembly, as well as to many of the principal landholders.

2. On the other hand, the Bishop informs me that he and his clergy are very much gratified at the contents, and agree with me in every word I have said, that my remarks were urgently needed, and there are many who take the same view. The heads of the Wesleyan and Moravian missions have likewise expressed the same gratitude to me.

3. It is but natural that legislators who have neglected their duties, who sit on an average only during three hours for 29 or 30 days in the year, should feel indignant at their supineness being exposed; also that the landholders should be angry, for I am led to imagine they have rather endeavoured to prevent reforms and to keep the poor in their present low state, instead of to ameliorate their condition, and this, I fear, for the double reason of obtaining labour at the lowest possible rate, and of avoiding expenditure which would increase taxation; but I trust I am wrong in this opinion, which, however, I have formed from a perusal of correspondence of past years, and from the remarks made to me by ministers of religion and others.

4. The well known characteristic of Barbadians is also to consider that they and their institutions are perfect, and to be indignant at criticisms from strangers.

5. The remarks made about the Town Hall gaol have, however, led to a sweeping condemnation of the system pursued in the assize sermon preached by the Rev. P. Bruce Austin, followed by a report from the grand jury that they entirely concurred in what I had stated.

6. I would further remark that I have received visits from many persons to thank me for my outspoken language; but they seem to be afraid to express their feelings openly, in fact, some have begged me not to say they had come to me on the subject.

7. As a corroboration that I have not exaggerated matters, I forward a voluminous report,* prepared for the Legislature a short time since by Mr. W. B. Griffith, but not accepted by them. I had not seen this report when I prepared my speech.

8. It shows affairs in most instances in a still more unfavourable light than I have represented them, and I would beg respectfully to call your Lordship's attention, especially at the present moment, to the following portions, viz., prison accommodation; lunatic asylum; protection of vessels in the harbour; registration of births and deaths; condition of the poor. The whole report is valuable and interesting, and is, I believe, essentially correct.

9. The replies to my speech will not be received by me in time for this mail, but I am led to believe they will not express agreement with my opinions.

10. From an experience of six and a half years in the West Indies, I am thoroughly convinced that half measures are utterly useless, and that a vigorous and decided policy, although opposed at first, will in the end command, not only success, but esteem and respect.

11. I trust your Lordship will approve of my having taken upon myself the odium of exposing scandals instead of courting popularity by doing nothing, and thus leaving all the unpleasant work to Mr. Pope Hennessy.

12. But I should have considered it to have been gross cowardice on my part, and a dereliction of duty, if either for the reason of my short term of office or for the sake of gaining popularity, or for any other reason, I had for one moment hesitated in giving forcible utterance to my opinion of the real state of affairs.

13. I should, in fact, have said more had I inspected the leper asylum previously to my speech, for this institution, according to a statement of the superintendent, has not been visited during the last six years by any member of the governing body, *i.e.*, the Consolidated Board, who are all members of the Legislature, and only once in that time by anyone else except the medical officer and chaplain; there is much there that requires to be remedied, but I have not as yet had time to investigate matters thoroughly.

14. Should it be necessary, I shall transmit to your Lordship full proofs as to facts. In the meantime I content myself with transmitting copy of a letter (with enclosure)

* Not printed.

from the head of the Wesleyan mission as to the state of the poor, partly confirming my statement of the apathy of landholders (to use a mild word) referred to in paragraph 3 of this despatch.

15. Since writing the above, I have been informed by Sir Graham Briggs, the only member of Council who recognises the necessity of extensive reform, and who has given me the most cordial support, that owing to the attitude I have taken there is a strong party growing outside, and which is increasing every day, which will support Government; that the opponents are already beginning to feel the danger of their position, and that, owing to this feeling, the reply of the Legislative Council will be less strong than as at first drafted. It is with the consent of Sir Graham Briggs that I quote this.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

Enclosure in No. 14.

REV. WM. CLEAVER to MR. FREELING.

SIR,

Wesleyan Mission House, August 9, 1875.

I HAVE found the greatest difficulty in procuring the information asked for by your Excellency respecting the condition of the poor of this Island, chiefly owing to the dread generally entertained (and I am afraid in many cases not without good cause) of immediate dismissal from their homes if they are known to complain of their circumstances.

From the fact of my being but recently appointed to this Island, and my labours being confined chiefly to the city and its suburbs, I feel disqualified to write on the condition of the poor in other parishes, and have therefore sought reliable information elsewhere, which I herewith transmit.

It is, I believe, generally admitted that only a small portion of the agricultural labourers find regular employment, and such is the low rate of wages, that the heads of families can scarcely earn enough to support themselves, consequently a large proportion cannot exist at all *honestly*, save at the expense of the vestries' poor fund. As the provision made by the vestries cannot meet the necessities of all who are out of work, the inference is, that a large proportion of the labouring poor exist by pilfering. It is a sad thought that, demoralising as the practice is, it seems here to be a necessity.

I am told that the poor of St. Michael's parish are most highly favoured, that the vestry relief is more liberal and donations from the benevolent more plentiful than in any other parish, and yet, from the numerous cases of unmistakeable destitution which come under my own notice in this parish, I infer that, if the outlying parishes are in a worse condition, there must exist a fearful amount of suffering in the land, which calls for inquiry and relief.

In my travels through several outlying parishes I have noticed a great scarcity of good water, which greatly adds to the distress of the poor, a fact to which I was glad to find your Excellency called attention in your recent address to the Legislature. I sincerely trust that, through the prompt action of our Legislature, the miseries of the poor in this and other respects will soon be alleviated.

I have, &c.

His Excellency S. Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. CLEAVER.

Sub-Enclosure.

The REV. MR. HOTHERSALL to the REV. MR. CLEAVER.

Wesleyan Mission House, Ebenezer, St. Philip,
August 6, 1875.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

IN answer to your letter respecting the poor in this part of the Island, I may say, first, that there cannot be two opinions as to the extent of the poverty. It must be admitted by all who are acquainted with the circumstances of the people, that it is wide-spread. It meets me in every part of my circuit, and is stamped upon the faces, clothes, and dwellings of our people. And the fact that I am unable to relieve them often makes pastoral work very unpleasant.

As to the causes of this poverty, these are various. In many cases it is the want of employment. At Shrewsbury and Beulah, in particular, I have often stopped when I have seen people unemployed to ask why they were not at work. The answer invariably being, "There is no work for us on the estates, and we have no land of our

“own to work, so we must play.” This has again and again been confirmed by the teachers when speaking to them on the subject.

And when the estates profess to find them full work, the remuneration is so very small that it is impossible for them to live honestly upon it; I could give you many cases to prove this. Take one. I have a man in our society who has nine children, the eldest not more than 13 years old; this man when fully employed (and when he gets what he works for) cannot earn more than 5s. a week; 6d. of this is taken to pay for the land rent. Query, can 11 people live upon 4s. 6d. a week. This is one case out of very many. The condition of our old people is most deplorable, and it is impossible for their children to help them, not being sufficiently paid for their labour, they cannot provide for themselves. Almost every day we have old people, some of them almost too old to walk, coming here for relief, whose condition is most pitiable. Instance—Peggy Prescott is an old woman of nearly 80 years, she has no children and no house; she says, (and I know it to be true) “Wherever night finds me, there I sleep.” She has often appealed to the parish for relief, and the result is she gets 6 cents a week, which is all she has to depend upon besides charity. Jane Belgrave is another old member, nearly blind, and about 76 years of age. She came to me last Sunday to ask me to try and get something for her. She says she has been to three vestrymen, none of whom would notice her more than to send her from one to the other, hence she came to me as her last and only resource. These are a few of the many instances that are perpetually coming under my observation. No one who does not live and move amongst them can have any idea of their poverty and destitution. Common humanity, not to speak of Christianity, ought to lead the Government immediately to deal with this matter, and every right-minded man ought to do all in his power to aid the Government in its efforts to lessen the poverty and suffering of the people of this Island.

I am, &c.

Rev. W. Cleaver,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. HOTHERSALL.

No. 15.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to ACTING GOVERNOR FREELING, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, Sept. 7, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, of the 28th of July,* enclosing a copy of your speech on opening the session of the Legislature of Barbados.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 16.

ACTING GOVERNOR FREELING, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received Sept. 13, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, August 21, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of the replies which the Legislative Council and House of Assembly have made to my speech on opening the present session.

2. These replies exhibit a certain amount of irritation, and they show a desire in some instances to justify or palliate their past inaction, whilst in others they attempt to refute my assertions.

3. I have not thought fit to make a counter reply, but I have sent messages to the Legislature on three of the subjects alluded to, which I think must be conclusive to all unprejudiced persons. I enclose copies of them, and shall allude to them in the course of this despatch.

4. The drift of the answer both of the Council and Assembly to my remark on the Town Hall gaol, that “the known humanity of Barbadians should have permitted for so long, and still permits, a gaol so deficient in every sanitary point of view, to be not only occupied at all, but to be crowded to an excess with prisoners of different degrees of guilt,” is to show that although the prison is overcrowded, yet there is nothing in the medical statistics to prove that the mortality is extraordinary, or that the gaol is unhealthy.

5. Now the Blue Book Report for 1873, to which the Assembly so complacently refer, contains this information, that, out of a total of 1,315 prisoners committed in that year, 11 died.

6. This per-centage of deaths would not have been excessive, if these 1,315 men had remained in prison for the whole year, but only 118 were in for three months, and many of these for only a few days; thus the number of deaths assumes a grave aspect.

7. There is no record of the number of those released who died without the prison within the year, nor of those who have left with their health shattered, but I am informed (rightly or wrongly I know not) that there is a very large quantity of the latter.

8. My proposal for the introduction of water into Glendairy Prison, at the small expense of 50/., has given rise to unfavourable comments from the Legislative Council. The truth of my remarks, and the ignorance displayed by the reply, will be seen by the copy of a letter from the governor of the prison, which I have sent to the Legislature.

9. Exception seems likewise to have been taken to my remarks about the lunatic asylum, but my message, enclosing the substance of a letter from the present medical officer, and an extract from a report made 11 years ago, which was forwarded to the Colonies in the Duke of Newcastle's circular despatch of 6th April 1864, bears out my assertions.

10. I am at a loss to understand the meaning of the Council on the subject of a Bill for the registration of births and deaths, when they speak about perplexing or inculpatng the labouring class; for if the labouring class would be inculpated by registration, all the more urgently is the necessity for speedy legislation demonstrated.

11. The remarks of the Council with regard to the Telegraph Company are not warranted by my suggestion, which was only that I thought it "but fair to the" company that the matter should no longer be left in suspense." I never advocated any particular claim of the company as just, but only that the question should be decided one way or the other.

12. The question of the issuing of a commision to inquire into the state of the poor, is not alluded to by the Council, but the desirability of it is admitted by the House of Assembly, and I have received an address asking me to appoint one.

13. The House of Assembly go out of their way with respect to the question of savings banks. It is not a question of the safety of investments, but of the interests of depositors with regard to drawing their savings. If that portion of the Savings Bank Act, No. 548, 13th September 1873, in which it is stated that "if at any time" money shall be required for the purposes of the bank, before it can be called in and "received or raised by transfer of the securities on which the same may be invested, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, if they shall see fit, to authorise the Treasurer of the Island to make advances to the ex-officio managers of such sums of money as may be required by them, not exceeding the amount which shall have been invested in, and shall then be in the English funds belonging to the said savings bank," &c. &c., were extended even to meet on emergency a portion of the large sums invested in mortgages, instead of simply the small amount (710*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*) in consols, the question would be satisfactorily arranged. But the Legislature evade the real issue by first distorting my words, and then stating what would or might be done in emergencies. A message on this subject has been sent to the Legislature.

14. The concluding part of my speech on the anxiety shown by successive Governments and the mother country for the prosperity of the community, especially of the poorer classes, was necessitated by the violent attacks upon Government previous to, and during the late elections, by which the lower classes were misled and dangerously excited.

15. I am glad to be able to report that, owing to the hearty co-operation of ministers of religion, most of whom have given large publicity among the poor to my remarks, either by spreading them from the pulpit, or by conversation, my object has been obtained, and there is no longer excitement or dissatisfaction against Government.

16. Notwithstanding the tone of annoyance and irritation in the replies from the Legislature, I feel confident that my speech will produce good results, and I do not regret any one expression or word in it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—With regard to the observations of the Council and Assembly upon the abolition of imprisonment for debt and their pertinence to the subject they attempt to answer, I subjoin a memorandum from my Attorney-General treating it from a legal point of view.

"The concession of the Council, that imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been found guilty of fraudulent transactions is most satisfactory. It is to be regretted that the Council did not rest contented with this frank acquiescence in the opinion expressed by your Excellency, without seeking to justify the very law that they admitted required change. If even it could really be established, which I much doubt, that the power of imprisonment is rarely resorted to, such a fact would only show that the law as it stands is unnecessary. The assertion that it has not lately been employed harshly affords no guarantee of what might be done even before the present year expires. The apology of the Council for the existing law, that harsh as it may appear "in practice it has not proved so, for "the facilities afforded by law to execution debtors for obtaining their release when "proof has been given of the surrender of all their property," is certainly calculated to create an earnest desire to abolish an enactment which can only be extenuated by such reasoning. As well might an unfortunate individual on whom suspicion had undeservedly fallen, and who had been wantonly exposed to all the annoyance, suffering, and indignity of a criminal trial, after weeks, nay, perhaps months, of imprisonment before his case could be investigated, be told,—“There is nothing to “complain of, for the moment that you prove your innocence and are acquitted, you “will be instantly released.” Accordingly to this plea of extenuation put forth by the Council it is nothing to be submitted needlessly to the law’s delays, to the painful and wearying process of proving to the satisfaction of a judge against eager, and perhaps, angry creditors, that there is nothing justifying imprisonment, before the unfortunate debtor can obtain—what he ought never to have been deprived of—his liberty. The remedial legislation of the mother country has been adopted to get rid of this very evil. The law of England, as it now exists, does not require an innocent but unfortunate debtor to take steps to extricate himself from imprisonment, but requires, on the contrary, that proof should be given to the satisfaction of a judge before he is imprisoned that he is unworthy of the protection of the court and is deserving of punishment on account of his fraudulent dealings. With regard to the observations of the Legislative Assembly that imprisonment for debt for sums below 20% had been tried and had failed.”

On reference to my speech it will be found that I did not suggest any interference with the law respecting debts below that amount.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

Enclosure 1. in No. 16.

REPLY of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BARBADOS to the SPEECH of HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR, SANDFORD FREELING, Esq., C.M.G., on the opening of the Legislative Session, 1875-76.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Council Chamber.

THE Council desire to tender their thanks to your Excellency for the speech with which you opened the present session, displaying as it does close research, during the short time you have presided over the destinies of the Colony, into the various important subjects alluded to by your Excellency, and affording evidence that, however short a time your administration may last, you have not been indifferent to that which may be considered as tending to the future interest of the Island.

1. It is with much concern that the Council admit the justice of your strictures on the condition of the Town Hall gaol. Although the records of that prison do not establish that the want of space has had any practically injurious effect on the health of the inmates, it necessitates the indiscriminate crowding together of prisoners of different degrees of guilt, and interferes materially with the exercise of proper discipline. The Council concurred in the proposals for correcting these evils made by a joint committee of the two legislative bodies appointed to consider and report upon the subject, and had hoped that action would have been taken for giving effect to their recommendations for the enlargement of Glendairy Prison. The Council trust, however, that your Excellency’s strong remarks on this subject will produce wholesome effect, and that you will be spared the necessity for resorting to your threat, which, if carried into execution, could hardly fail to be productive of disastrous consequences, both as to the preservation of order and to the protection of the community from the depredations of the lawless.

2. The Council cannot concur in Your Excellency's recommendation for the introduction of water into Glendairy from the main pipe in the public road, on account of the difficulty experienced in finding such employment as will give effect to hard labour sentences. The present mode of supplying that prison with water by means of a crank worked by the prisoners forms one of the most efficient ways now existing for carrying out such sentences; the Council, therefore, deem it unadvisable to interfere with the present arrangement.

3. The Council are desirous that the erection of the new lunatic asylum should be speedily accomplished. The late physician who had charge of the lunatics objected to the site of the present buildings, and as the accommodation afforded in them proved insufficient to meet the calls made for admittance, a liberal sum was granted by the Legislature for the construction of new buildings; a site was obtained and a plan prepared and approved of, when the late Governor, Mr. Rawson, acting on instructions from the Secretary of State, called the attention of the Legislature to the high qualifications of Dr. Allen, of Jamaica, and recommended him as one whom from his experience and skill in the construction of lunatic asylums and the treatment of lunatics generally, the Legislature would do well to consult. This gentleman on invitation visited the Island, inspected the new site, and examined the proposed plan with the view of his reporting upon it. His report has not yet been received.

The Council have reason to believe that the improvement and cure of lunatics in the present establishment have not been so unusual as represented by Your Excellency. The discharge of lunatics as cured is and has been of no uncommon occurrence, one or more at a time, on the recommendation of the physician in charge, being often allowed to leave the asylum and return to their friends on trial preparatory to their final discharge.

4. The Council will give due consideration to any measures submitted to them for affording more efficient means than at present exist for checking depredations on vessels in the harbour, but they cannot omit to notice that the harbour-master has stated that the extent of these depredations would be very much lessened if masters of vessels would use a little more precaution in protecting themselves.

5. The Council are of opinion that a Bill for the registration of births and deaths may be framed in such a manner as to secure all the information necessary on these subjects, without entering into, or necessitating other requirements which may tend to perplex or inculcate the labouring class, and without entailing a large increased expenditure, or multiply the number of officials. Any measure framed in this spirit will receive the Council's attention.

6. The Council are at a loss to understand on what grounds the Telegraph Company, or any one in their behalf, can lay claim to a subsidy as due to them from this Government, commencing from the 1st of April 1874 to the end of that year. No record can be referred to, showing that this country has ever failed to comply with its pecuniary engagements. When the company was first formed, petitions in its behalf were presented to the Legislature, praying that a subsidy might be granted to it. The Legislature passed an Act granting the subsidy on certain conditions, which met the approval of the petitioners. These conditions were never complied with, and the Island consequently is absolved from all obligations to the company. From the unsatisfactory working of the line and the frequent interruptions which have occurred up to a very recent period, it may become a question whether the company are entitled to the favourable consideration of the Legislature.

7. It is gratifying to the Council to find it admitted by your Excellency that the importance of education continues to be recognised. They entirely concur in your Excellency's opinion of the thoroughness and value of the report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the subject, but decline to offer an opinion as to whether the Legislature would be justified in an attempt to give immediate effect to the whole of the scheme proposed in their report, or should not rather direct attention to such of the recommendations as would tend to increase the efficiency of infant and primary schools, intended for the benefit of that portion of the population whose means cannot admit of their procuring education for their children without state aid, and provide for the education of the middle class.

8. The Council will concur in such measures as may be proposed for incorporating and securing protection to any company that may be formed for obtaining and distributing an additional supply of water, whether for consumption or irrigation, to the rural districts desiring it, the cost of supply falling on the districts to be benefited. A guarantee of five thousand pounds a year has been given to the Bridgetown Water-works Company, for the payment of which the Island is now liable. This Act of the

Legislature was justified in consideration of the value of the public property situated in the town, and the security which would be afforded to it from fire by the command of water obtainable from the company's works, the town having on two occasions, previous to the establishment of these works, suffered severely from the absence of such a resource, and the public treasury drained of a large surplus revenue, in extending relief to the sufferers, and the purchasing from them the land in the burnt district.

9. The Council agree with your Excellency in your recommendation that imprisonment for debt should be abolished, except when the debtor has been found guilty of fraudulent transactions. They must, however, observe that harsh in character as the law at present in our statute book may appear, in practice it has not proved so, from the facilities afforded by law to execution debtors for obtaining their release when proof has been given of the surrender of all their property, so that imprisonment becomes a mere form which has to be complied with only for a few hours before liberation is obtained.

10. The Council have been constrained to notice at some length these several subjects which have already engaged the attention of the Legislature, inasmuch as they have had prominence given to them with rather severe comments from your Excellency in the opening portion of your speech, and they recognise the wisdom of your Excellency in abstaining from propounding new schemes until these are settled.

11. The Council feel with your Excellency that the abundant crop which has just been reaped from our lands is a cause for thanksgiving to the Almighty Disposer of all things, and must in some degree neutralise the low price of the staple commodity which now prevails in the English market.

12. The Council have directed their attention to the advice embraced in the concluding paragraphs of your Excellency's speech. They had hitherto attributed the success and prosperity of this Island in a great measure to the legislative action which had marked its history since the abolition of slavery, and which had also tended to perfect freedom and promote the contentment and well being of the public. If delay has occasionally occurred in giving effect to proposals made by Her Majesty's Government to the Legislature of this Island, it is not more than takes place in the Imperial Parliament, where measures of importance to the social well-being of the people are brought to its notice session after session, and withdrawn before they are ultimately recorded on the statute book, and as the short period of your Excellency's administration has enabled you to discover so many blemishes requiring correction, perhaps a more extended duration of it would afford you the gratification of knowing that some of them had been removed.

13. The Council have hitherto respected all suggestions offered to them by Her Majesty's Government, and the adoption of such of them as were suited to the circumstances and financial resources of the country has proved advantageous. The Council will continue to observe that respectful attention due to recommendations coming from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in the full assurance that no disposition will be evinced or attempt made to interfere with the Constitution.

14. The Council reciprocate the earnest hope expressed by your Excellency that the blessing of the Almighty may rest upon such work as may be conscientiously begun and persevered with.

GRANT E. THOMAS, President.

Enclosure 2. in No. 16.

REPLY of the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY of BARBADOS to the SPEECH of HIS EXCELLENCY the ADMINISTRATOR, SANDFORD FREELING, Esq., C.M.G., on the opening of the Legislative Session, 1875-76.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. The House of Assembly beg to acknowledge the address, which your Excellency delivered to them on the opening of the present session of the Legislature.

2. The House of Assembly agree with your Excellency that the subjects to which your Excellency have given greatest prominence, namely, "increased prison accommodation; a new lunatic asylum; protection of vessels in the harbour; registration of births and deaths; telegraph subsidy; improvement of the system of education; water supply; and imprisonment for debt," are of much importance; and it is owing to their great importance rather than from any unwillingness on the part of the Legislature to deal with and finally dispose of them in a satisfactory

manner, that they still remain in the state in which your Excellency finds them. The House are very glad to note your Excellency's remark, that it requires some little residence in the Island to become conversant with its requirements; and they are entirely in accord with your Excellency that "new schemes should only be proposed " after long and anxious thought, with a thorough knowledge of the country."

3. The House are pleased to find your Excellency speaking in such terms of Glendairy Prison. They admit that the Town Hall Prison is inconveniently crowded. The report of the joint committee of the two branches of the Legislature, which inquired into and reported upon the condition of the prisons generally in December 1873, shows that they have not been indifferent or callous upon the subject, and the House of Assembly, for their own sake, hope soon to be able effectually to remedy the admitted evil. But since your Excellency regards the state of things at the Town Hall Prison as so serious as to induce you to remind the House of the power vested in your Excellency by the Imperial Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 67., to prevent persons being incarcerated in any prison "unfit to be used as a prison,"—and inasmuch as the observations of your Excellency would seem to involve the very humanity of the House of Assembly, they beg respectfully to remark that, crowded though the prison is admitted to be, yet there is nothing whatever in the medical statistics of the Town Hall gaol, in the official reports of the Provost Marshal, of the medical attendant, or of the Inspector of Prisons, or in the careful report of the joint committee already alluded to, which would show or warrant the assumption that the mortality in that prison is extraordinary, or greater than that in the prisons situate in the highest and healthiest districts of the Island. On the contrary, all the authorities above referred to, while they agree in condemning the overcrowded state of the prison, at the same time distinctly concur in pointedly bearing testimony to the healthy condition of the Town Hall in common, indeed, with that of all the prisons of the Island. And the House, while on this subject, would respectfully refer your Excellency to the Blue Book of 1873, B. B., "Gaols and Prisoners," and especially therein to the report of the Inspector of Prisons appointed under the Imperial Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 67., and from all these authorities your Excellency will perceive that the point which has been heretofore made has rather had reference to the crowded state of the prison producing a difficulty in the "classification" of prisoners with a view "to efficient discipline." In fact, if the question of health had been considered really pressing, the House think that some of the other prisons about the Island, now little used, would have been more utilised by the Executive.

4. In relation to the lunatic asylum, as your Excellency states an Act was passed in 1873 providing for the erection of a new asylum at a cost of 25,000*l*. On the recommendation of the late Governor, the plan was submitted in the middle of last year to Dr. Allen, who was known to have acquired great experience in Jamaica as to the care and management of lunatics. The House join with your Excellency in the hope that the report from Dr. Allen will be received before long; until that report shall be received and laid before them, your Excellency will no doubt agree with the Assembly that it would not be expedient to proceed with building operations.

5. The House regret that the Act passed on the 6th March 1867, to establish a harbour police, has not ensured the suppression of robberies committed at night on vessels in the harbour, and they are sorry that the late House were unable to complete a Bill, introduced towards the close of the session, for increasing the number of the harbour police and for rendering the service more efficient generally. The Bill underwent considerable discussion, but there was not sufficient time to pass it. The measure will, however, have their early attention this session.

6. The House of Assembly are quite alive to the importance and value of registration of births and deaths. And if the matter has not up to the present time been satisfactorily provided for, it is because the House, in attempting on various occasions to deal with it, have found it beset by difficulties which they have not yet succeeded in so fully overcoming as to be able to pass such a measure as would really effect the object had in view, and be promotive of the interests of the public generally, as the House of Assembly understand those interests.

7. With regard to the Telegraph Company, the subsidy guaranteed by the Act of the 4th October 1870, was not paid because the company were prevented from fulfilling, or were unable to fulfil, the conditions on which payment depended in terms of the provisions of the Act. In March of the present year, a petition was presented by the company in the terms stated by your Excellency. As soon as the Bill founded upon that petition shall come before the House, the measure will again have due consideration.

8. The House of Assembly are fully sensible of the value and importance of education, as is shown by the measures which have been in operation for some years for bringing the masses within its influence, and the large expenditure incurred for this purpose. They agree in all that your Excellency has said concerning the very valuable and exhaustive report of the commission, presided over by the Lord Bishop, which has been lately laid before the Legislature, and which will in due time receive that favourable consideration it deserves from the House.

9. The subject of extending the area of the water supply well deserves the prominence which your Excellency has given to it. The present supply has proved a great boon to the inhabitants of the city and its suburbs, and any measure having for its object the extending of this advantage to the country districts shall have every consideration warranted by the resources of the country.

10. The abolition of imprisonment for debt is a serious question, and the House are not unaware of what has really been done in the mother country in this direction. At present, the harsher features of imprisonment for debt in the Colony are practically very much modified by the provisions of the "Insolvent Traders" and "Insolvent Debtors" Acts, under both of which persons taken in execution and under writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas find no real difficulty in getting discharged from prison; hence imprisonment is rarely resorted to by creditors suing in the superior court. In cases of debt over which the several petty debt courts established throughout the Island have jurisdiction, imprisonment for limited periods is authorised, and must be undergone, unless the execution be satisfied by payment of the debt; but even in such cases, as a matter of fact, imprisonment is seldom resorted to where debtors are really unable to pay, and the number of persons actually kept in prison for debt, if inquiry were made, would be found to be small annually. In 1869, the Legislature, by provisions in the Petty Debt Act, abolished imprisonment for debt up to 20*l.*, the limit of the jurisdiction, but so great was the outcry among the mercantile and trading community against the change, that the Legislature had to retrace their steps by amending the Act and restoring imprisonment for debt. Whether the country is now educated up to the point of putting an end to imprisonment for debt altogether is a matter which, the House feel, admits of considerable difference of opinion.

11. The subject of poor relief, the House agree with your Excellency, is "a matter of grave importance;" and although they are aware that large sums are annually raised by local bodies for the purpose, making in the aggregate a considerable amount, yet there is an admitted want of system in the administration of the fund so raised, as well as great inequality of assessment. And they do not doubt that a commission to inquire into and report upon the entire subject would be attended with very salutary results, both in ascertaining the real facts of the case, as well as in devising efficient means of dealing with the admitted difficulty in such a way as to prevent poor relief being, in fact, a premium upon idleness and its attendant dangers.

12. It is gratifying to the House that your Excellency is able to report, in relation to the finances of the Island, that the Colony was in credit at the end of the past year, as mentioned by your Excellency, 4,880*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*, while on the 30th June last, as your Excellency states, the balance in the Treasury was 7,747*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* The Auditor-General's report for the quarter ending 30th June last is not yet before the House, but they have no doubt your Excellency speaks advisedly. And the House feel called upon to notice the fact that the report for the quarter ending 31st March last shows a deficit in that quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of 4,459*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*, which the Auditor-General accounts for by a falling off of revenue of 2,046*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and an increased expenditure of 2,413*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.* The House are aware that the first quarter of the year is not, for reasons which need not be gone into, a safe index of the probable revenue of the remaining quarters, but the absolute falling off in the first quarter of this year as compared with the same quarter of last year must make the House careful in increasing the expenditure. The public can understand a loan for any extraordinary public works calculated ultimately to be reproductive, but it is the old and settled policy of the House of Assembly that the ordinary revenue should meet the ordinary expenditure of the year.

13. The House accept the congratulations of your Excellency on the completion of the inner basin of the carenage and of the lighthouse, and also on "the increased and increasing prosperity of the savings bank." This latter institution, which was established in 1852, was brought into existence for the purpose more especially of encouraging habits of providence in the labouring and industrial classes of the Island, and the abundant success of the scheme testifies to the steady march of improvement amongst those classes, and the confidence which they repose in the legislative and

other institutions of the country. Up to the present time it has been an unmixed success. The depositors in the bank are not confined to individual members of the classes above referred to, but deposits are now made in it of the funds of friendly and other cognate charitable societies. With regard to the alleged defect in the Act which your Excellency points out, the House may be permitted to observe that the object the Legislature had in view, at the time of the first passing of the Act, was not only the investing of funds on safe security, and in such a manner as to meet possible contingencies, such as those your Excellency mentions, but also in such a way as to secure the highest rate of interest. The high value of landed estates in this Island, and the ready sale they invariably find, have always made that species of security much sought after here; and testators in making provision for their children and others, as the history of the Colony proves, have uniformly regarded investments on mortgage of plantations as security of the safest kind. In this Colony they are, in fact, regarded as a security which leaves nothing to be desired for safety, and yields besides six per cent. In such an event as that to which your Excellency alludes, it is true, technically speaking, that the slow process of foreclosing mortgages would have to be resorted to if there was no other way out of the difficulty; but it must not be lost sight of that private capitalists, other than merchants, are never found wanting to take up good and safe securities yielding six per cent.,—a kind of investment much sought after but not readily found; and besides, in such an emergency, there would probably be little difficulty in inducing the Legislature to guarantee an advance by the Colonial Bank, or itself issuing debentures, equal to the desired amount, on the credit of the Colony. It was no doubt in full view of all these considerations that so large an amount has been allowed to be invested on mortgage in the Island, with the attendant risks, instead of resorting to the English funds yielding only three per cent., which is the interest provided by the Act on deposits in the savings bank. The House of Assembly are satisfied that to invest largely in the English funds would not secure the same confidence in the bank in the mind of the classes for whom it is intended, and would defeat the objects aimed at. And the House earnestly hope that your Excellency's remarks may not be misunderstood by the depositors,—a class of persons whose suspicions are easily aroused and whose prejudices are often proof against reason.

14. The House of Assembly scarcely needed the assurance of your Excellency of the solicitude of the home Government towards this Colony, in common with all other dependencies of the Crown; and they are quite sure that the Government, in every measure proposed by them are influenced by the sole desire to promote the well being of all classes of this Colony. The Island of Barbados is one of the oldest of the Colonial possessions of the Crown, and has always prided itself on its loyalty to the Sovereign, and its ardent attachment to its form of self-government, based on free and representative institutions. The House of Assembly are deeply sensible of the obligation which rests upon them to receive with due submission every recommendation emanating from the Imperial Government, and to give it the fullest, the most anxious, and the most loyal consideration, claiming, however, at the same time, the constitutional right, inherent in them and all along enjoyed by them and admitted to be theirs, to determine for themselves in good faith what measures, in harmony with the spirit and genius of the Constitution, are suitable to the local wants and within the fiscal ability of the people of this Colony. Your Excellency has referred to the sacrifices made by the British Government and people in carrying out in the West Indies the great and beneficent policy of Emancipation. The House of Assembly, speaking in behalf of the people whose opinions and interests they represent, are deeply sensible of these sacrifices, and are very happy to be able to look back at the loyal manner in which the Island Legislature gave effect to the policy of the Imperial Parliament. Since emancipation the Colony has steadily marched on in the path of moral and material progress; a continued course of liberal and prudent legislation from that day to the present has secured the confidence of all classes, and especially the emancipated class, in the government and institutions of the country. Our financial condition has always been healthy; landed property is at a high and almost fictitious value; population has steadily increased; the trade of the country is daily extending itself; and, as your Excellency remarks, we have by the blessing of God upon our industry, just reaped and shipped the largest staple crop ever known here. It is by steadily and successfully working out these results, and placing the credit and the institutions of the Colony on the secure footing on which they now stand, that the local Legislature has shown its appreciation of the beneficence of the

mother country and its loyalty to the Throne, and it is by these means that it has secured not only the unwavering confidence, but the devoted attachment, of the entire community. And the House of Assembly venture to say that the successful elaboration of the important measures in abeyance, which your Excellency has pointed out, is only a question of time; and the Legislature is not likely to be less capable in the future than it has been in the past, of striving to promote and conserve the highest and best interests of all classes and conditions of the population.

(Signed) JOHN G. GRANT, Speaker.

Enclosure 3. in No. 16.

Joint. No. 3.—MESSAGE from the ADMINISTRATOR to the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

At the present moment the Administrator thinks that the Honourable House of Assembly would be glad to have the following Report of the Governor of Glendairy Prison laid before them.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

Government House, 12th August 1875.

SIR,

Glendairy Prison, Barbados, August 7, 1875.

I BEG respectfully to state for your information, that on the occasion of your visit to the above establishment on the 16th June last, I brought to your notice the inconvenience which sometimes arises from the pump, used in procuring water, being out of repair; and the necessity of sending a gang of convicts to either district "A" prison or the lunatic asylum for water; also the advantage which would accrue to the prison (both in a disciplinary and pecuniary point of view) by the introduction of water from the main pipe in the public road.

I am of opinion that in an extensive establishment such as this dependence should not be placed solely on the pump for the water supply, as most serious consequences might ensue, as, for instance, from an outbreak of fire, should the pump happen not to be in working order at the time.

The terms of the contract (entered into yearly by the Consolidated Board) for keeping in repair the pump, water cocks, &c., of the prison, might also be somewhat lessened, and a saving effected, should the water be furnished from the water pipe.

With regard to the necessary supervision of convicts employed on the pump, an officer is told off daily for that post alone, whose services could be made available more advantageously to the order and regularity of the establishment in another part of the building. Where there is a limited number of officers, a disarrangement of effective discipline must in some measure naturally be expected to follow the employment of small and detached parties of convicts, inasmuch as it necessitates their being sometimes inefficiently supervised, and consequently the fundamental principle of all prison discipline, namely, the rule of silence, cannot be strictly enforced.

I think I am correct in stating that the convicts would prefer working on the pump for a week, rather than at shot drill, or on the tread-wheel for a day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. PRICE, Governor.

Enclosure 4. in No. 16.

Joint. No. 4.—MESSAGE from the ADMINISTRATOR to the Honourable HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE Administrator has the honour to lay before the House of Assembly the following extract with reference to the lunatic asylum at Barbados, from a report on the condition of hospitals and asylums in the Colonies prepared by the College of Physicians and Commissioners of Lunacy. The report is dated January 14th, 1864; it was submitted formally to the Legislature on the 31st May in the same year, and copies were circulated amongst members of the Legislature, ministers of the gospel, magistrates, and other influential inhabitants:

"The asylum is without sewerage or any but surface drainage, and its latrines are mere pits annually cleared, and which it is vainly attempted to deodorize by lime,

soil, and dry leaves. There are no lavatories, and the only accommodation for bathing is in a single closet 6 feet by 7½. The most roomy wards give 958 cubic feet per head, but there are eight berths with only 450, and six with 453. There are no day rooms. The wards are much overcrowded, the ventilation is imperfect, and the west rooms (the smallest) have no windows."

2. The state of the lunatic asylum on the 14th instant, 11 years after the publication of the above, is described by the medical officer as follows:—

"In reply to your Excellency's memo. of the 7th instant I have the honour to report that I said to your Excellency that I thought that the improvement or cure of certain classes of patients must necessarily be very much retarded by the condition of the present establishment, and that I believed that in some cases it was absolutely hindered. I referred chiefly to cases of melancholia and dementia, and to those patients from the upper classes who from time to time become inmates of the asylum.

"The admission book, which should contain the result of each case admitted, has been so imperfectly kept for many years, that it is impossible to compare our statistics of such cases with those of other asylums, but I think that your Excellency will find reasons enough for my opinion and for your statement in the following facts:—

"The asylum estate consists altogether of six acres.

"The accommodation is in every way defective and insufficient, the rooms being hot, badly ventilated, and in some cases mere wooden sheds without opening of any kind, save a slit in the leeward roof. Albeit in these single rooms we have often to lodge three, and sometimes four, patients at night, and this too at great risk.

"The ventilation throughout is wretched. There are no urinals, no lavatories, no baths, no day rooms, no worksheds. There is not even a verandah into which the patients might get during wet and rainy days and be dry.

"There is only one airing court on the male side, and in it are congregated all the male patients, whether violent, quiet, melancholic, or idiotic. Assaults on the feeble and quiet by those who are violent are of almost daily occurrence.

"There is no possible room in which we could associate the patients for meals or for amusements, the largest room being about 13 by 20 feet. This is the entrance hall to the male airing court, and is moreover used as a sleeping room.

"There is no chapel, service being held in a small room in the Medical Superintendent's quarters. In this same building, too, I am compelled to make post mortems, there being no dead house, nor any possible spare room which could be used for that purpose."

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

Government House, 16th August 1875.

Enclosure 5. in No. 16.

Joint. No. 5.—MESSAGE from the ADMINISTRATOR to the Honourable HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE Administrator wishes to make the following remarks on the subject of the savings bank. Ever since he has assumed the administration of the Colony he has been fully aware of the excellent manner in which the funds of the bank are invested, and of the satisfactory nature of the securities held.

The Administrator's sole wish is to induce the Legislature to give thorough instead of partial protection to the interests of the depositors should any emergency unfortunately arise; and he would suggest for consideration whether clause 19 of Act No. 548, of 13th September 1873, might not be amended so as to extend the powers now granted to the Governor in Council over investments in consols to those in mortgages. This would justify the confidence which is placed in the stability of the institution, and remove every possible objection to the money of the depositors being invested in mortgages on valuable estates in the Colony.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

Government House, 17th August 1875.

No. 17.

ACTING GOVERNOR FREELING, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received November 13.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, October 28, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the election of one of the members for the parish of St. Thomas in this Island, Mr. J. W. Parris, having been controverted, the case was heard by the House of Assembly, who came to a decision not as regards Mr. Parris alone, but that the election of the other member, Mr. Grant Ellis, was also null and void.

2. They therefore by message, copy of which I enclose, requested the Governor in Council to issue writs for a new election.

3. This proceeding appeared to me to be so extraordinary that I submitted the matter to the Attorney General, Mr. Semper, for his opinion, and I transmit it herewith.

4. Your Lordship will perceive that Mr. Semper holds a very decided opinion that the House acted illegally and unconstitutionally, and I therefore, in accordance with this opinion and his recommendation, sent a message to the Assembly requesting them to reconsider the matter, which your Lordship will find attached to the Attorney General's opinion in Enclosure No. 2 of this Despatch. I enclose also copy of the reply which the Assembly made to my message.

5. This reply left me no option between aiding and abetting an illegal action, by calling on the Council to issue writs, and dissolving the General Assembly.

6. I therefore decided, although with regret, that it was my duty to dissolve, which I accordingly did this day by proclamation.

7. Apart from the consideration that this is the only action I could take constitutionally and legally, I hold to the opinion that it is advantageous as a matter of policy. If the rights and prerogatives of the Crown are not asserted, and that firmly, when occasion arises, as now, precedents will be established, which will encourage malcontents and add much to the difficulty Government may experience in any future measures they may desire.

8. There has been an opinion prevalent for some time that the Council and House of Assembly are all-powerful, and the powers and authority of the Crown are lost sight of.

9. Both the Council and Assembly seem to share in this view, and it is time that they should in some measure be disabused of it.

10. The constitutional question in this case, is, however, of so much importance, that I would suggest that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown be taken on the matter and promulgated here. If their opinion is favourable to my view and that of the Attorney General, the advantage that will accrue will be immeasurable; it will prove the ignorance of the House of Assembly and the lawyers in the House, it will ensure respect in future for the opinion of Mr. Attorney General Semper, it will strengthen the hands of the Executive, and will show that the Legislature is neither all-wise nor all-powerful.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, (Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I think it right to annex copies of the proceedings in the House of Assembly taken upon the controversy.

S. F.

Enclosure 1. in No. 17.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to ADMINISTRATOR.

BARBADOS.

To His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE House of Assembly respectfully take leave to inform your Excellency that the election and return of William Grant Ellis and James William Parris having, on controversy, been declared void, the representatives of the people, in General

Assembly assembled, pray that your Excellency, by and with the advice of the Council, will be pleased to issue a new writ for the election of members to serve in the General Assembly for the parish of St. Thomas.

6th October 1875.

(Signed) JOHN G. GRANT, Speaker.

Enclosure 2. in No. 17.

Read in House of Assembly, on Tuesday, 19th October 1875, and ordered to be printed and circulated :—

Separate. No. 11.—MESSAGE from the ADMINISTRATOR to the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Administrator has to acknowledge the receipt of the House of Assembly's address of the 6th instant, praying that a new writ should be issued for the election of members to serve in the General Assembly for the parish of St. Thomas.

2. As this request presents peculiar legal features as regards one of the members, Mr. W. Grant Ellis, the Administrator deemed it necessary to refer the question to his constitutional adviser, the Attorney General, copy of whose opinion he has the honour to forward to the House.

3. In accordance with that opinion, the Administrator requests that the House will reconsider the matter, and he is convinced that whilst they steadily adhere to all their undoubted rights and privileges, they will render him every assistance in their power to maintain the law not only in its letter, but in its spirit and integrity.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

Government House, 14th October 1875.

BARBADOS.

Chambers, October 11th, 1875.

Opinion :

The address of his Honour the Speaker and of the honourable House of Assembly, on which I am asked to advise, dated 6th October 1875, stating "that the election and return of William Grant Ellis and James William Parris having, on controversy, been declared void," raises a question of considerable importance.

There can be no doubt that by the provisions of the local Acts Nos. 13 and 134 the Legislative Assembly are properly made sole judges of the election of any member or members chosen, where there shall be any dispute or controversy of the same.

If the statement contained in the address was in accordance with what stands recorded, your Excellency, if even you thought that the course pursued by the honourable House of Assembly was erroneous, would not be justified in interfering or refusing to issue a new writ, but, on the contrary, the statement made in the address directly contradicts the certificate given by your Excellency, and which is the official record of what it really was that the House was sworn to examine and pronounce an opinion upon.

By the 39th section of Act No. 134, it is *inter alia* provided, "and before the hearing of any such controverted election, the Speaker shall take the following oath before the Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, or before any of Her Majesty's Council appointed by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, who is hereby empowered to administer the same and to give a certificate thereof, viz. :

" I *A.B.* do swear that I will faithfully and justly give my opinion, according to the law of elections now in force, in the decision of the election now controverted between *C.D.* and *E.F.*, according to the best of my skill and judgment.

" And then the Speaker shall administer to every member of the Assembly present the like oath or affirmation when allowed," &c.

In accordance with this very clear provision the Speaker attended before his Excellency and swore that he would do what was enjoined upon him by the law, in the controversy between Mr. Marsh and Mr. Parris, and administered a like oath to every member present, including the senior member for St. Thomas, Mr. Ellis, whose name was never mentioned in such oath as being one of the persons whose election was in controversy, or against whom any petition was lodged.

It will thus be seen—

First, that there has never been any dispute or controversy between Mr. Ellis and any other person claiming to be entitled to his seat in the House, nor has any petition been placed before the House objecting in any way to his qualification or election.

Second, that notwithstanding the Act declares that "before any controverted" election can be heard, an oath must be administered in which the names of the persons petitioned against or whose election is controverted shall be specially mentioned, no allusion was made to Mr. Ellis's name in the oath taken by the Speaker, or in that administered by him to each member.

Third, that Mr. Ellis, though actually sworn as one of the judges present in an inquiry solely relating to Messrs. Marsh and Parris, has been declared by the members, only sworn as above stated, to be illegally elected, and that, too, without any objection having been taken to his election by any vote or any other person concerned, and without the slightest notice having been given to him that his election was to be inquired into, or without any opportunity being afforded him of speaking, either by counsel or otherwise, in defence of what it is alleged affected the validity of his election. I may further remark that the documentary evidence before the House, and its own records, establish beyond a question that in Mr. Ellis's case all the requirements of the law have been complied with. A majority of votes have been regularly recorded in his favour, as shown by the poll-book, the sheriff declared him to be duly elected at the close of the poll, and he made a return, as the law declares that he shall do, to the Governor, in accordance with the declaration so made at the poll. As a candidate, so receiving a majority of the votes, and being duly declared and returned as a member elected for the parish of St. Thomas, he took the necessary oath and has sat and voted as a member of the House.

Although I am profoundly impressed with the necessity that the distinction between the respective rights of the House of Representatives and the Representatives of the Sovereign should not for a moment be in the slightest degree forgotten, or that a single act should be done which should cause the one to encroach upon the other, yet under all the circumstances of this case, which has received my most careful and anxious consideration, I am constrained, in the exercise of my duty, to give it as my opinion that Mr. Ellis's seat is not affected by the decision arrived at by the honourable House of Assembly, because it has acted *ultra vires*, and contrary to law, by entering on a matter which was not properly and legally brought under its consideration, and which it had not previously qualified itself to hear, in the only manner by which it could legally exercise jurisdiction. "It is not denied," says Lord Holt, "that the Commons are judges of their privileges, but they have not power to enlarge them nor to create new."

Mr. Broom, in his admirable work on constitutional law, commenting on the question of privileges, thus speaks of the House of Commons:—

"Where the subject matter falls within their jurisdiction no doubt we cannot question their judgment, but we are now inquiring whether the subject matter does fall within the jurisdiction of the House of Commons. It is said that they can bring it within their jurisdiction by declaring it so. It is perfectly clear that none of these courts (courts of law) could give themselves jurisdiction by judging that they enjoy it. In truth, no practical difference can be drawn between the right to sanction all things under the name of privilege, and the right to sanction all things whatever, by merely ordering them to be done. The second proposition differs from the first in words only. In both cases the law would be superseded by one assembly, and however dignified and respectable that body, in whatever degree superior to all temptations of abusing their power, the power claimed is arbitrary and irresponsible, in itself the most monstrous and intolerable of all abuses."

Again, I must call attention to the pertinent and forcible language of Mr. Justice Coleridge on this subject:—"I next observe that the power to make any new privilege has been, as was necessary, distinctly disclaimed, the House, it is said, only acts judicially in declaring the law of Parliament. We must, however, look to the substance of things, and as that cannot be done indirectly which it is unlawful to do directly, if it shall appear that the power claimed is in effect equivalent to that which is disclaimed, a strong presumption, at least, is raised against the validity of the claim. Now what in effect is the right to declare the extent of privilege conclusively but irresponsible and uncontrollable power to make it? At present we know, or we fancy we know, the limits of privilege in certain cases at least; for example, we have been taught that the House of Commons cannot administer an oath to a witness: let me suppose the House to resolve to-morrow that it has the power to do so, and that it is a breach of privilege to deny it, if the argument be correct, that power not merely is thenceforth, but from time immemorial has been, inherent in the House, and every judge and lawyer must forget all that he has learned before,

“ and is forbidden to inquire even into the previous acts or declarations of the same branch of the Legislature upon the same subject, although the journals of the House might teem with conclusive proofs that no such power existed, it would not be lawful for this court to borrow light from them, it must acquiesce in the new declaration, and deny its relief to anyone suffering under it. Yet what would be in effect the result, but that the House would have thus acquired for itself a power which no lawyer could doubt it did not possess before. I have put a case drawn from within the range of those which fall under the admitted province of privilege, but the reasoning will apply to cases entirely unconnected with it, cases which have really nothing to do with the duties or proceedings of the House. It would be easy to put striking instances of this kind, but they may be summed up at once, and without the least exaggeration, in the remark that there is nothing dear to us, our property, liberty, life, or characters, which, if this proposition be true, is not by the constitution of the country, placed at the mercy of the resolutions of a single branch of the Legislature.”

But even if this monstrous power was possessed by the House of Commons of England, which it certainly is not, it must be remembered that the *lex et consuetudo parliamenti* applies exclusively to the House of Lords and Commons of England. It is not conferred upon a Legislative Assembly of a colony by the introduction of the common law of England into that colony.

Under the head of controverted elections, I find the following at page 601 of May's Parliamentary Practice, an authority that is as reliable as the language that is used is unambiguous :—

“ Under the Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 98., for the trial of election petitions, the House of Commons act as a court administering the statute law. Little discretion is left to them beyond that of interpreting the Act and executing its provisions. Every enactment is positive and compulsory, the House, the Committees, the Speaker, the members, are all directed to execute particular parts of the Act, and, in short, it is not possible to conceive a legislative body more strictly bound by a public law, over which it has no control, and in administering which it has so little discretion. The proceedings of the House, therefore, can only be described by following the several provisions of the law. An election can only be questioned by petition presented to the House of Commons within the time limited by their sessional orders. All petitions are treated as election petitions, which complain—1. Of an undue election or return; 2. That no return has been made according to the requisition of a writ issued for the election of a member; 3. Or of the special matters contained in the return. Every election petition must be subscribed by some person (1) who voted or had a right to vote at the election to which the same relates, (2) or by some person claiming to have had a right to be returned or elected, (3) or alleging himself to have been a candidate at the election. If not subscribed in this manner it will not be deemed an election petition. This definition of the characteristics of an election petition is of great importance, because the Act has given no power to the House to apply its provisions to petitions which merely contain general complaints against an election. The House, indeed, may appoint committees to inquire into the matters alleged in such petitions; but unless they complain of general bribery, for which special provision is made by statute, the inquiries can only be conducted according to the rules of that House, and without any sanction or powers from the law. The witnesses cannot be examined upon oath, nor can the election or return be legally affected by any decision of the House. If it be found, after a petition has been presented, that it is not an election petition within the terms of the Act, the orders for further proceedings are liable to be discharged, and the petition ordered to lie upon the table, or withdrawn. Or the election committee, upon a preliminary objection, may subsequently refuse to entertain the petition.”

Even in legal matters “ where a court has jurisdiction of the cause, and proceeds *inverso ordine*, or erroneously, then the party who sues, or the officer or minister of the court who executes according to its tenor the precept or process of the court, will not be liable to an action. But when the court has not jurisdiction of the cause,” as certainly the House has not in this case, for there has been no petition nor has the oath been taken which enables it to sit as a judicial body exercising jurisdiction, “ then the whole proceeding is *coram non iudice*, and actions will lie against the above-mentioned parties without any regard to the precept or process; for in such case it is not necessary to obey one who is not judge of the cause any more than it is to obey a mere stranger, for the rule is *judicium a non suo iudice datum nullius est momenti*.”

Did the case end here, it would be unnecessary for me to say more on this subject, but as the decision of the House requires to be carried into effect by your Excellency's assistance, you are asked to perform an act not in the exercise of a statutory authority, (for I can find no provision in the Statute Book requiring you to issue a writ in such a case as the present,) but by virtue of your office as Chief Magistrate of the land, which endangers the liberty of a member if he refuses to obey an illegal determination of the House, is a dangerous and unconstitutional precedent—is an encroachment on the legal rights of the freeholders of the parish of St. Thomas, by depriving them of the power of benefiting by the exercise of their well-established right to choose the person they desire for their representative, should Mr. Ellis determine not to go to the country again, and is certainly a glaring violation of the plainest principles of equity, which requires that no man should be condemned without trial, or without being heard, and of the statute law of the Colony.

There are many other evils which doubtless will follow the establishment of so illegal a precedent, but as they must be sufficiently obvious it is unnecessary for me to enter upon them here.

It is for all these reasons that I feel it my duty to advise that your Excellency, while expressing your determination in no way to interfere with the constitutional privileges of the House of Assembly—which it properly deems its important safeguards—should, for the reasons already given, state that you are unable to issue a writ in the form required, and to suggest that this question should be reconsidered.

As a matter of this nature is not of frequent occurrence, and as such important issues are involved in the determination of the question, I feel confident that the representatives of the people will not take umbrage at what appears to me to be so imperative and clearly defined a duty to be performed by your Excellency as the representative of the Sovereign, whose paramount obligation it is to maintain the law not only in its letter but in its spirit and integrity, and to prevent any of the citizens of this ancient Colony from being subjected to wrong or injustice.

With regard to the case of the two petitioners whose claims were in dispute, the House had an absolute right to decide it as they believed was legal and proper; and I only now advert to what was done to show that there was no necessity for the rights of Mr. Ellis being infringed because they believed it was expedient to unseat Mr. Parris, for whom I appeared at the bar of the House. 1st. Because if even, as the House allege, it was illegal for the sheriff to place Mr. Parris's name on the return to the Governor in Council after he had, though in error, illegally declared Mr. Marsh to be duly elected at the close of the poll, it could have ordered the return to be amended by putting Mr. Marsh's name on it in lieu of that of Mr. Parris, who could then have petitioned for a scrutiny.

2nd. Because the election of Mr. Parris could have been declared void without quashing the return on which Mr. Ellis sat.

3rd. Because as the sheriff clearly acted contrary to law in taking two names which were not on the register of votes for the parish, and as the declaration made in favour of Mr. Marsh was clearly illegal and therefore a nullity, the return of Mr. Parris was a justifiable one.

The mere omission of the sheriff to declare Mr. Parris duly elected could not vitiate the election, although it would have been an irregularity on his part.

In Rogers on Elections, pp. 290, 291, and 296, are the following passages:—

“The 7th Hen. 4 to 15, ordained the manner in which returns were to be made in the case of county elections: After that they (*i.e.*, the knights) be choosen, the names of the person so choosen, be they present or absent, shall be written in an indenture under the seals of all them that did choose them, and tacked to the same writ, of the Parliament, which indenture, so sealed and tacked, shall be holden for the sheriff's return of the said writ touching the knights of the shire. In English boroughs, the return is now made after the same manner as in counties, the writ, with the indenture tacked to it, being sent to the Crown Office by the returning officer, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 68. s. 1. Returning officers are directed by the above section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 68. to certify the same. But a certificate is not, it seems, sufficient. In the Barnstaple case (1854) the returning officer, instead of sending an indenture of return, sent in the first instance to the Crown Officer a certificate signed and sealed by himself as mayor, and attached to the writ, declaring that, in obedience to the precept which he had received, two members, J. L. and R. S. G., had been elected. Six days afterwards, the mayor sent an indenture between himself of the one part, and certain burgesses of the other part, whereby, in obedience to a precept delivered to him, he returned J. L.

and R. S. G. as duly elected. After discussion, the informality was considered by the House of Commons as unimportant, and the members were sworn (13th December 1854). In the 23 Hen. 6. c. 14., which directs the mode of making returns in boroughs, there is no direction as to the signature of electors, but an opinion at one time prevailed that the signatures of some electors were necessary to give validity to the return. 2, Whitelocke, 403, 404. The contrary, however, was decided by the following case:—

“Devizes, 10 Journ 359. A petition was presented on the ground that the return was signed by the mayor alone, no burgesses joining, the mayor is returning officer, the return was held good. Now, however, that the returning officer has no discretion, but must return the candidate who has the majority of votes, whether good or bad, the case of a false return can seldom occur. A false return, however, might still be made if a returning officer were to count up the tendered votes together with those admitted, by which a candidate would obtain a colourable majority, as in the Carnarvon case, C. and R. 127, or if from miscalculation of the numbers or otherwise, see ante p. 279, he were to return the candidate who had, in fact, the fewest votes. In such a case, the return would be amended by the Committee, Dublin, 1 P. R. and D. 193.”

The same statute that requires the sheriff to declare the candidate receiving the largest number of votes to be duly elected at the close of the poll, also requires that the Governor when issuing a writ should do so in due form, which of course would render it necessary that the great seal of the Colony should be placed thereon.

The omission to do this, if the following opinion of the then Attorney and Solicitor General of England is to be relied on, shows that any such omission or irregularity, whether caused by the sheriff or otherwise, would not render illegal and void an election held under such circumstances.

It is thus stated in “Forsyth’s Cases and Opinions on Constitutional Law,” p. 7.

“Joint Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General, Sir John Campbell and Sir R. M. Rolfe, as to sealing of writs issued for election of House of Assembly in Newfoundland, 1837. My Lord. We have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship’s letter of the 14th instant, together with a case prepared by the Attorney General of the Island of Newfoundland for the purpose of obtaining our opinion on the following points:—

“1st. In case it shall be found that all the writs issued in 1832, under which the members of the House of Assembly in the island were elected and sat during all the sessions of the first General Assembly, were issued without seals, whether the Acts of the Legislature are to be deemed consequently void?

“2nd. In case it should be found that two only of the fifteen members of Assembly were elected under writs issued without seals, whether such defect renders the legislative Acts of the Governor and Assembly invalid?

“We beg leave to state to your Lordship that we have fully considered the case submitted to us, together with the accompanying papers, and we are clearly of opinion that no informality in the issuing of the writs can affect the validity of the Acts done by the legislative body. The absence of the seal might perhaps have justified the sheriff or other officers to whom it was directed in treating the instrument as a nullity, and consequently refusing to proceed to an election. But the elections were, in fact, made, and we are of opinion that no objection could afterwards be raised to the form of the instruments under which the returning officers acted, so as to affect the legislative power of the persons returned. Being of opinion that the legislative competency of the Assembly would not be affected by the circumstance of all the writs having been unsealed, we feel it hardly necessary to add that it could not be affected by the fact that two of the writs issued without a seal supposing the rest to have been duly sealed. We beg leave to add that it will be expedient for the future that all writs for the election of members of Assembly should issue under the seal of the Colony, all writs being in strictness instruments under seal.”

“It will be seen by reference to the latter portion of the 4th section of the Act No. 324 that in petitions and cross-petitions upon any election the party preferring the same shall specify the objections or disqualifications of or against the other candidate, and not be admitted at the hearing of such controversy to enter upon any matter relating to the disqualification of such candidate not specially stated in such petition or cross-petition.”

It was therefore clearly illegal for the House to set aside this important provision and to enter upon the consideration of a point—the alleged variance between the declaration at the poll touching the election of Mr. Parris and the return made by the

returning officer—which was not raised in either petition. If also the House of Commons cannot, as shown by the authority of Mr. Erskine May, affect an election by the resolution at which it may arrive, unless the matter has been brought before it according to the law, still less will the resolution of a Colonial Assembly if illegal be considered binding.

It may not be unimportant also for me to call attention to the course pursued by the Legislative Assembly when the present Chief Justice was Speaker, and when a matter very similar to the case of Messrs. Marsh and Parris was brought before it in 1861 by the petition of Mr. Benjamin Robinson touching an election for the parish of St. Joseph.

I append to this opinion a copy of the certificate granted to his Honour the Speaker.
(Signed) H. R. SEMPER, Attorney General.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify that the Honourable John Glasgow Grant, Speaker of the General Assembly, hath appeared before me, and duly taken the oath appointed by law to be taken before me on controverted elections in the controversy now depending between James William Parris, one of the sitting members for the parish of St. Thomas, and John Forster Marsh, a candidate at the late election of members to serve in the General Assembly for that parish.

Dated this 2nd day of October 1875.

(Signed) S. FREELING, Administrator.

Enclosure 3. in No. 17.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR.

THE House of Assembly beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's message Separate No. 11 of 14th October, replying to the address of this House, which prayed that a new writ should be issued for the election of members to serve in the Assembly for the parish of St. Thomas, and forwarding an opinion of Mr. Attorney General Semper on that address.

The House of Assembly regret that your Excellency should find yourself unable to accord the usual compliance to the prayer of their address.

The House cannot but venture respectfully to express a regret that your Excellency did not rather in this matter seek the advice of Her Majesty's Council in accordance with the terms of the House's address, and in compliance with time-honoured precedent and with the terms of the Act No. 134 of 10th June 1840.

They had thought that, looking to the spirit and provisions of that Act, that in cases of this description the Council would have been your Excellency's constitutional advisers, and the House of Assembly can entertain no doubt that the honourable board would, if their advice and opinion had been sought, have proved themselves fully competent to deal with any technical difficulties that might have been raised.

By Act No. 13 of February 10th, 1696, of this Island, the right to decide the truth and legality of any election when any dispute or controversy shall arise touching the same is vested exclusively in the House of Assembly, and no appeal is granted or allowed to any person or tribunal whatever from their decision.

The House of Assembly, after a fair and careful hearing of the petitioners who were represented at the bar of the House by counsel, pronounced their judgment on the late election in the parish of St. Thomas in accordance with the power and authority vested in them by this Act, and it is a matter of surprise to find that there should appear any grounds for calling in question a right which is so clearly and indisputably theirs.

The House of Assembly, therefore, respectfully submit that they are unable in addressing your Excellency to reply to arguments which have been already urged at the bar of the House by the counsel for the petitioners, of whom the Attorney General was one, and have received from them full and careful consideration, nor is it consistent with their self respect and dignity to do so.

While, therefore, the House of Assembly cordially offer to your Excellency the sincere assurance of their willingness to render you every assistance in their power to maintain the law not only in its letter but in its spirit and integrity, a principle of action which they hope and believe they have duly recognised in this important case;

they at the same time respectfully decline to reconsider an unanimous judgment, formed in good faith and expressed with full deliberation, and of the correctness of which they themselves are, by reason, usage, and law, the sole proper judges.

(Signed) JOHN G. GRANT, Speaker.

October 26, 1875.

Enclosure 4. in No. 17.

HONORABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

For Session 1875-76.

Documents read at Meeting of 10th August 1875.

BARBADOS.

To the HONOURABLE JOHN GLASGOW GRANT, Speaker, and the other Honourable Members of the General Assembly in General Assembly assembled.

The humble petition of JOHN FORSTER MARSH, of the parish of St. Thomas in the Island abovesaid, an elector for the said parish of St. Thomas and a candidate at the late election for members in the General Assembly to serve for the said parish of St. Thomas.

SHOWETH,—

THAT at the election for members of the General Assembly for the said parish of St. Thomas which was commenced on Monday, the nineteenth day of July instant, your petitioner was proposed, by an elector of the said parish having a right to vote at such election, as a candidate, and William Grant Ellis and James William Parris, Esqrs., were also proposed as candidates at the said election, and a poll being required for the determination of such election, such poll was taken by James Inniss, Esquire, who acted as sheriff at such election, on the following Monday, the twenty-sixth day of July instant.

That during the course of the taking of the said poll, Richard Lazarus Reeves and Edward Henry Moore, two of the electors of the said parish of St. Thomas, tendered their votes to the said sheriff in favour of your petitioner.

That the names of the said Richard Lazarus Reeves and Edward Henry Moore appearing in the certified copy of the last list taken of the electors claiming to vote in the choice of members to serve for the said parish of St. Thomas in the General Assembly, furnished by the Colonial Secretary to the said sheriff, as Richard Lazarus Reed and Richard Henry Moore respectively, the said sheriff on being required on behalf of your petitioner put to the said Richard Lazarus Reeves and Edward Henry Moore respectively, at the time of their tendering their respective votes in favour of your petitioner, the first of the questions permitted at the time of polling of elections to be put to any voter, when the said Richard Lazarus Reeves and Edward Henry Moore replied to the said question so put to them by the said sheriff in the affirmative.

That instead of the said sheriff thereupon subscribing the respective names of the said Richard Lazarus Reeves and Edward Henry Moore on the face of the said poll, under the name of your petitioner, appearing at the top of one of the columns of the said poll, the said sheriff improperly subscribed the names of the said Richard Lazarus Reeves and Edward Henry Moore on the back of the said poll.

That at the close of the said poll the names of forty voters appeared on the face thereof and two on the back thereof in favour of your petitioner, making together forty-two; and on the face of the said poll appeared fifty-eight votes in favour of the said William Grant Ellis, and forty-one in favour of the said James William Parris.

That after the said poll was closed, upon the said election, and before the said sheriff departed from the place of election, the said William Grant Ellis and your petitioner were publicly declared by the said sheriff to be duly chosen representatives for the said parish of St. Thomas.

That instead of the said sheriff returning the said William Grant Ellis and your petitioner to his Excellency the Governor on Wednesday, the 28th day of July instant, being the day appointed for the return of the writs issued for the election of members to serve in the General Assembly as the representatives duly chosen to serve for the said parish of St. Thomas, the said sheriff returned the said William Grant Ellis and the said James William Parris as the persons so chosen.

That many of the persons whose names appear in the register of votes in force at the said election, and whose votes were received at the said election and now appear in

favour of the said James William Parris, your petitioner has been advised (and doubts not to prove the same to your honourable House) were improperly registered in such register by the police magistrate of St. Thomas for the time being, and were not at the time of such registration, or at the time of their voting, possessed of any freehold qualification or right entitling them to be registered in the said register or to vote at such election within the true intent and meaning of the Acts of this Island with respect to the election of Assemblymen.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays as follows :—

That your honourable House will be pleased to appoint a short day for hearing the merits of this petition before your honourable House, and that the said sheriff be summoned to attend the hearing thereof, and that Frederick Watts, Esquire, Acting Colonial Secretary of this Island, and Acting Clerk of the honourable Board of Council, be summoned to produce the writ issued by his Excellency the Governor for the representatives for the General Assembly to serve for the said parish of St. Thomas, and also the poll taken at the said election, and return of the said sheriff of the said William Grant Ellis and James William Parris being chosen as representatives to serve in the said General Assembly for the said parish of St. Thomas, and also the register of votes for the said parish of St. Thomas which was in force at the said election, and such other documents as may be deemed necessary; and if upon such hearing it shall appear that the said James Inniss, the sheriff who acted as aforesaid, improperly placed the names of the said Richard Lazarus Reeves and Edward Henry Moore upon the back of the poll instead of the face thereof, that your honourable House will be pleased to amend the said poll and return thereof made by the said sheriff, by striking off the names of the said Richard Lazarus Reeves and Edward Henry Moore from the back of the said poll and placing the said names on the face of the said poll, and by substituting the name of your petitioner for that of the said James William Parris in the said return made by the said sheriff, and to declare that your petitioner was duly elected as one of the representatives in the said General Assembly to serve for the said parish of St. Thomas, and that the election of the said James William Parris is void.

2nd. And your petitioner further prays that your petitioner may be allowed to impeach the correctness of the said register of votes for the said parish of St. Thomas in force at the said election by proving that the names of the several persons who voted at the said election, and whose names are intended to be objected to and controverted (a list of whose names, with the objections intended to be made to their respective qualifications, your petitioner will deliver to the clerk of your honourable House, and cause such persons to be duly summoned to attend your honourable House in accordance with the Act or Statute in such case made and provided), were either improperly inserted or retained in the said register of votes, and that such persons did not at the time of the said election possess the qualification entitling them to vote, and also that John Richards, Esquire, political treasurer for the said parish of St. Thomas, may be summoned to produce the rate book of the said parish of St. Thomas for the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and such other documents as may be deemed necessary, and that your petitioner may also be allowed to produce or cause to be produced all such deeds, books, and other documentary testimony as may be deemed necessary in relation to the premises, and that all persons whose testimony may be deemed necessary may be cited and summoned to appear and give evidence, and that your petitioner may be at liberty to produce all papers that may be requisite, and also that if upon the hearing of the said petition the several votes which are intended to be objected to as aforesaid, or any of them, shall be made out and proved to have been bad, and that the parties respectively who polled the same were not entitled to have their names inserted in the said register of votes at the said election, or to vote thereat, then that the same may be declared bad and invalid votes, and the register and poll amended accordingly, and after such amendment, if it shall appear that your petitioner shall have a majority of votes in his favour over and above the said James William Parris, then that your petitioner, the said John Forster Marsh, may be declared to have been duly elected, and that the said James William Parris may be declared to have been unduly elected, and the return made by the sheriff amended accordingly.

3rd. And your petitioner also further prays that he may be heard, either by counsel, solicitor, or in person, at the bar of the honourable House, and that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. MARSH.

BARBADOS.

To the Honourable JOHN GLASGOW GRANT, Speaker, and the other Honourable Members of the General Assembly in General Assembly assembled.

The humble petition of JAMES WILLIAM PARRIS, of the parish of St. Thomas, in the Island of Barbados abovesaid, Esquire.

SHOWETH :—

THAT at the late election for members to serve in the said General Assembly for the said parish of St. Thomas which took place on the twenty-sixth day of July last, your petitioner was elected as one of such members by a majority of votes, and on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of July last, aforesaid, being the day appointed for the return of the writs issued for the election of members to serve in the said General Assembly, James Inniss, Esquire, who acted as sheriff at such election, returned to his Excellency the Governor, William Grant Ellis and your petitioner as the representatives duly chosen to serve as the representatives for the said parish of St. Thomas.

That John Forster Marsh, Esquire, of the said parish of St. Thomas and Island of Barbados aforesaid, who was also a candidate at the aforesaid election to serve in the General Assembly as one of the members for the said parish of St. Thomas hath lodged his petition with the clerk of your honourable House, for the purpose of controverting the said election and return of your petitioner as such member of Assembly as aforesaid, upon the grounds therein stated.

That several of the persons who polled their votes at the said election for the said John Forster Marsh, and whose names appear on the register of votes in force at such election, were either improperly registered or improperly retained in such register, and were not at the time of such their registration or at the time of their voting possessed of any right or qualification entitling them to be so registered, or to vote at such election within the true intent and meaning of the Acts of this Island with respect to the election of Assemblymen.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that your honourable House will be pleased to permit your petitioner, on the day appointed for the hearing of the said petition of the said John Forster Marsh, to appear before your honourable House, either in person or by counsel or solicitor, to defend his said election and return, and also the votes of those persons polled for your said petitioner, which might be objected to by the said John Forster Marsh, and to prosecute this his cross-petition, and for that purpose that the said James Inniss, the said sheriff at the said election, may attend to identify and prove the said poll taken by him at the said election, and the said election and return of your petitioner, and that Frederick Watts, Esquire, Acting Colonial Secretary of this Island and clerk of the honourable Board of Council, may be required to produce at the said hearing and identify the said poll returned by the said sheriff to his Excellency the Governor and Council, and the return made thereon, and also the register of voters for the said parish of St. Thomas which was in force at the said election, and such other documents as might be deemed necessary, and that your petitioner may be allowed to impeach the correctness of the said register of voters for the said parish of St. Thomas in force at the said election, by proving that the several persons who voted for the said John Forster Marsh at the said election (a list of whose names, with the objections intended to be made to their respective qualifications, your petitioner will deliver to the clerk of your honourable House, and will cause such persons to be duly summoned to attend your honourable House in accordance with the Act or Statute in such case made or provided) did not at the time of their registration or at the time of their voting possess the qualification entitling them to vote at the said election, and that their names were either improperly inserted or improperly retained on the said register of votes; and also that the parochial treasurer of the said parish of St. Thomas may be summoned to produce the rate books of the said parish, and such other documents as may be deemed necessary; and that your petitioner may also be allowed to produce or cause to be produced all such deeds, books, and other documentary testimony as may be deemed necessary in relation to the premises, and that all persons whose testimony may be deemed necessary may be cited and summoned to appear and give evidence, and that your petitioner may be at liberty to produce all papers that may be requisite; and if it should appear upon the hearing of this petition that the said several voters who shall be objected to by your petitioner

were not entitled to vote at the said election, then that their votes may be declared to be invalid, and the register and poll amended accordingly. And after such amendment, if it appears that your petitioner still hath a majority of votes in his favour over the said John Forster Marsh, then that the said election and return of your petitioner as such member as aforesaid may be declared to be good and valid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) JAMES W. PARRIS.

Enclosure 5. in No. 17.

BARBADOS. IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the matter of the cross-petition of James W. Parris, Esq., the sitting member for the parish of St. Thomas in this Island, whose election and return as such member John Forster Marsh, Esq., who was a candidate at the late election which took place on the twenty-sixth day of July last, for members to serve in the General Assembly for the said parish of St. Thomas has petitioned to controvert.

List of persons who voted at the said election for the said John Forster Marsh whose votes are objected to and controverted by the said James W. Parris, together with the several objections intended to be raised to their respective qualifications:—

Votes objected to.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. James Henry Bowen. | 8. Edward Henry Moore. |
| 2. Charles Grandison Downes. | 9. John Moore. |
| 3. John Richard Ellis. | 10. Thomas Humphrey Phillips. |
| 4. Jacob Luke Gibson. | 11. Thomas Parris. |
| 5. John Thomas Gill. | 12. Jonathan Smithwick. |
| 6. Matthew Johnson. | 13. William Andrew Thorpe. |
| 7. Edward Henry Lewis. | 14. Samuel West. |

Objections to their Qualifications.

For that each of these voters was not at the time he was registered as a voter for the parish of St. Thomas, in the register of votes for the said parish in force at the aforesaid election, on the 26th day of July last, nor at the time of the said election, absolutely and beneficially interested in an estate of freehold, either in law or equity, in lands and tenements in the said parish of St. Thomas, of the annual value of 20*l*. late current money of this Island so as to entitle him to have his name inserted in the said register of votes in force at the said election, or to vote at the said election in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Act of this Island now in full force with respect to the election of Assemblymen. And further that each of the said voters had no right to be registered as a voter in the register of voters for the said parish of St. Thomas as aforesaid, because at the time he was so registered he had not been in the actual possession of or in the receipt of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements in respect of which he was so registered as aforesaid for his own use for twelve calendar months next previous to his claim to be so registered. Nor had the deed or deeds under which he claimed the said lands and tenements or his estate and interest therein been proved and recorded twelve months in the Secretary's office of this Island, previous to his claim to be so registered as such voter; nor had possession of the said lands and tenements or receipt of the rents and profits thereof, been had or taken by him for five years previous to his claim to be registered. And further that each of the said voters at the time he voted at the said election was not possessed of the same lands and tenements nor the qualification in respect of which he was so registered as aforesaid, and therefore was not entitled to vote at the said election. And further that each of the said voters was not registered according to the nature of the qualification which entitled him to have his vote registered, but under another and different qualification. And further that the lands and tenements he is now seized and possessed of, or the improvements and additions thereto made, and in respect of which he voted at the said election, do not form the qualification in respect of which he is registered as aforesaid, and that therefore he was not entitled to vote at the said election in respect thereof. Nor was he otherwise entitled to vote at such election.

*Vote objected to.*17. THOMAS GILL.—*Objection to his Qualification.*

For that this voter did not at the time of the said election and of his voting thereat retain the qualifications in respect of which he is registered in the register of votes for the said parish of St. Thomas in force at the said election; he not being then in possession of the lands and tenements in respect of which he is so registered, nor in the receipt of the rents and profits thereof, the said lands and tenements being then vested in trustees upon certain trusts and for certain ends, intents, and purposes. Such trustees being then in possession thereof and in receipt of the rents and profits thereof.

*Votes objected to.*15. RICHARD LAZARUS REEVES and 16. EDWARD HENRY MOORE.—*Objections to their Qualifications.*

For that neither of these voters was at the time of the said election and of his voting properly and duly registered as a voter entitled to vote in the election of members to serve for the said parish of St. Thomas in the General Assembly, nor do the names of either of them appear in the last original list returned to the Secretary's office of electors claiming to vote for the said parish.

Sept. 24, 1875.

JAMES W. PARRIS.

Filed September 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock p.m.

G. W. CARRINGTON,

Acting Clerk of the General Assembly.

Enclosure 6. in No. 17.

BARBADOS.

The following is a list of the persons whose votes are intended to be objected to and controverted by John Forster Marsh, of the parish of St. Thomas and Island abovesaid, a candidate at the election of members to represent the said parish in the General Assembly of this Island which took place on the twenty-sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, the names of which persons appear on the register of votes in force at said election, and whose votes were received, and now appear on the poll in favour of James William Parris, Esq., who was another candidate at the said election, and returned as one of such members, to represent the said parish of St. Thomas, in the General Assembly of this Island; and statement of the objections intended to be made by the said John Forster Marsh to the qualification of the said respective voters:—

FRANCIS BROWN.—*Objection to his Vote.*

1. For that the said Francis Brown was not at the time he was registered as a voter for the said parish of St. Thomas in the register of votes for the said parish in force at the said election on the twenty-sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, nor at the time of the said election, absolutely and beneficially interested in an estate of freehold, either in law or equity, in lands and tenements in the said parish of St. Thomas of the annual value of twenty pounds late current money of this Island, so as to entitle him to have his name inserted in the said register of voters in force at the said election, or to vote at the said election, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Act of this Island, now in full force, with respect to the election of Assemblymen. And further that the said Francis Brown had no right to be registered as a voter in the register of voters for the said parish of St. Thomas as aforesaid, because at the time he was so registered he had not been in the actual possession of, or in the receipt of the rents and profits of, the lands and tenements in respect of which he so registered as aforesaid for his own use for twelve calendar months next previous to his claim to be so registered, nor had the deed or deeds under which he claimed the said lands and tenements or his estate and interest therein been proved and recorded twelve months in the Secretary's office of this Island previous to his claim to be so registered as such voter, nor had possession of the said lands and tenements, or receipt of the rents and profits thereof, been had or taken by the said Francis Brown for five years previous to his claim to be registered. And further that the said Francis Brown at the time he voted at the said election was not possessed of

the same lands or tenements, nor the qualification in respect of which he was so registered as aforesaid, and therefore was not entitled to vote at the said election. And further that the lands and tenements he is now seised and possessed of, and in respect of which he voted at the said election, do not form the qualification in respect of which he is registered as aforesaid, and therefore he was not entitled to vote at the said election.

2. William Blenman,
3. Thomas William Cox,
4. John Christopher Clarke,
5. Jacob Jones,
6. Albert Henry Spencer,
7. Edward Thomas Worrell,
8. Francis Carmichael Williams.

The objections to the votes of these voters will be the same in form and substance as the foregoing objections to Francis Brown's vote.

9. JAMES INCE YEARWOOD.—The objection to the vote of this voter will be the same in form and substance as the foregoing objections to Francis Brown's vote, with the additional objection that the said James Ince Yearwood was not at the time of the said election on the 26th day of July 1875 qualified to vote at the said election, because the property in respect of which he was registered in the aforesaid register of voters for the said parish of St. Thomas as his qualification entitling him to be so registered had been before the time of the said election levied on and taken out of his possession, and had been in the custody and possession of Charles Tunstal Hyde, Esq., Provost Marshal of this Island, under and by virtue of a writ or writs of execution in his office affecting the same, and the said James Ince Yearwood did not retain the same qualification in respect of the property he was so registered, and did not thereafter make any claim to be registered as a voter for the said parish of St. Thomas, and therefore was not entitled to vote at the said election.

JOHN FRANCIS FORD.—*Objection to his Vote.*

10. For that the said John Francis Ford was not at the time he was registered as a voter for the said parish of St. Thomas in the register of votes for the said parish in force at the aforesaid election on the 26th day of July 1875, nor at the time of the said election, absolutely and beneficially interested in any estate of freehold in his own right, or in right of marriage, either in law or in equity, in lands and tenements in the said parish of St. Thomas of the annual value of twenty pounds late current money of this Island, so as to entitle him to have his name inserted in the register of votes in force at the said election, or to vote at the said election, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Act of this Island, now in full force, with respect to the election of Assemblymen. And further that the said John Francis Ford had no right to be registered as a voter in the said register of voters for the said parish of St. Thomas, because at the time he was so registered he or his wife had not been in the actual possession of, or in receipt of the rents and profits of, the lands and tenements in respect of which he was so registered as aforesaid for his or her own use for twelve months next previous to his claim to be so registered, nor had the deed or deeds under which he claimed the said lands and tenements in right of his said wife or in his own right or his estate and interest therein, been proved and recorded twelve months in the Secretary's office of this Island previous to his claim to be so registered as such voter, nor had possession of the said lands and tenements, or receipts of the rents and profits thereof, been had or taken by the said John Francis Ford and his said wife, or either of them, for five years previous to his claim to be registered. And further that the said John Francis Ford at the time he voted at the said election was not possessed of the same lands or tenements, nor the qualification in respect of which he was so registered as aforesaid, and therefore was not entitled to vote at the said election. And further that the lands and tenements he is now seised and possessed of, and in respect of which he voted at the said election, do not form the qualification in respect of which he is registered as aforesaid, and that therefore he was not entitled to vote at the said election.

JOHN FRANKLIN BENTHAM HUTCHINSON.—*Objection to his Vote.*

11. For that the said John Franklin Bentham Hutchinson was not at the time he was registered as a voter for the said parish of St. Thomas in the register of votes for the said parish in force at the said election on the 26th day of July 1875, nor at the time of the said election, absolutely and beneficially interested in an estate of freehold

for his own life, or for some greater estate, either in law or equity, in any lands or tenements in the said parish of St. Thomas of the annual value of twenty pounds late current money of this Island, so as to entitle him to have his name inserted in the said register of voters in force at the said election, or to vote at the said election, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Act of this Island, now in full force, with respect to the election of Assemblymen. And further that the said John Franklin Bentham Hutchinson had no right to be registered as a voter in the register of voters for the said parish of St. Thomas, because at the time he was so registered he had not been in the actual possession of, or in the receipt of the rents and profits of, the lands and tenements in respect of which he was so registered as aforesaid for his own use for twelve calendar months next previous to his claim to be so registered, nor had the deed or deeds under which he claimed the said lands and tenements or his estate and interest therein been proved and recorded twelve months in the Secretary's office of this Island previous to his claim to be so registered as such voter, nor had possession of the said lands or tenements, or receipt of the rents and profits thereof, been had or taken by the said John Franklin Bentham Hutchinson for five years previous to his claim to be registered.

HENRY THOMAS BIRMINGHAM.—*Objection to his Vote.*

12. For that the said Henry Thomas Birmingham was not at the time he was registered as a voter for the said parish of St. Thomas in the register of votes for the said parish in force at the said election on the 26th day of July 1875, nor at the time of the said election, entitled either as lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatsoever in the said parish of St. Thomas or in any other parish adjoining the said parish of St. Thomas the greater part of which lands being in the said parish of St. Thomas for the unexpired residue of any term originally created for a period of five years, the yearly rent whereof received under any such lease being the sum of one hundred pounds late current money of this Island, so as to entitle him to have his name inserted in the said register of votes in force at the said election, or to vote at the said election in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Act of this Island, now in full force, with respect to the election of Assemblymen. And further that the said Henry Thomas Birmingham had no right to be registered as a voter in the said register of voters for the said parish of St. Thomas, because at the time he was so registered he had not been in the actual possession of or in the receipt of the rents and profits of any such lands and tenements held by him as such lessee or assignee for twelve calendar months next previous to his claim to be registered. And further that the said Henry Thomas Birmingham at the time he voted at the said election was not entitled either as lessee or assignee to the same qualification in respect of which he was so registered as aforesaid, and therefore was not entitled to vote at the said election. And further that the lands and tenements he is now entitled to as lessee or assignee, and in respect of which he voted at the said election, do not form the qualification in respect of which he is registered as aforesaid, and therefore he was not entitled to vote at the said election.

WILLIAM GRANT ELLIS.—*Objection to his Vote.*

13. For that the said William Grant Ellis after his name was inserted in the register of votes as a voter for the said parish of St. Thomas, and before the time he voted at the said election, contracted and agreed to sell and convey the property in respect of which he was so registered to William Manning Farnum, Esquire; and the said William Grant Ellis was not at the time of the said election possessed of the same lands or tenements, nor the qualification in respect of which his name was inserted in the register of voters in force at the said election, and therefore was not entitled to vote at the said election. And further that the lands and tenements he is now seized and possessed of, and in respect of which he voted at the said election, do not form the qualification in respect of which he is registered as aforesaid, and therefore he was not entitled to vote at the said election.

EDWARD PERCH TROTMAN.—*Objection to his Vote.*

14. For that the said Edward Perch Trotman was not at the time he was registered as a voter for the said parish of St. Thomas in the register of votes for the said parish in force at the said election on the 26th day of July 1875, absolutely and beneficially interested in an estate of freehold, either in law or in equity, in lands and tenements

in the said parish of St. Thomas of the annual value of twenty pounds late current money of this Island, so as to entitle him to have his name inserted in the said register of voters in force at the said election, or to vote at the said election in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the Act of this Island, now in full force, with respect to the election of Assemblymen. And further that the said Edward Perch Trotman had no right to be registered as a voter in the register of voters for the said parish of St. Thomas, because at the time he was so registered he had not been in the actual possession of or in the receipt of the rents and profits of the lands and tenements in respect of which he was so registered as aforesaid for his own use for twelve calendar months next previous to his claim to be so registered. And further that at the time the said Edward Perch Trotman voted at the said election no lands or tenements, or the rents and profits thereof which would otherwise confer the right of voting had come to him by descent, succession, marriage settlement, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefice in a church or by promotion to any office at any time since the last period of registration of votes in the said parish of St. Thomas and before the said election for members to serve in the General Assembly for the said parish of St. Thomas on the said 26th day of July 1875.

THOMAS GRANNUM ELLIS.—*Objection to his Vote.*

15. For that the said Thomas Grannum Ellis after his name was inserted in the register of votes as a voter for the said parish of St. Thomas, and before the time he voted at the said election, demised the property in respect of which he was so registered to trustees for the payment of debts against and affecting the same, and the said Thomas Grannum Ellis was not at the time of the said election absolutely and beneficially interested in the lands and tenements, nor was he possessed of the qualification in respect of which his name was inserted in the register of votes in force at the said election, and therefore was not entitled to vote at the said election.

September 25, 1875.

JOHN F. MARSH.

Filed September 25, 1875, at 11.55 o'clock in the forenoon.

G. W. CARRINGTON,
Acting Clerk of General Assembly.

No. 18.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received November 29.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, November 3, 1875.

1. I HAVE the honour to report that, on reaching Barbados on the 1st instant, I found that the Legislature had been dissolved four days before my arrival by the late head of the Government, Mr. Freeling.

2. Having ascertained that the renewal of certain financial Acts which would expire in December, and other pressing requirements of the public service necessitated a meeting of the General Assembly at the earliest period allowed by the local law, I this day, on the advice of the Executive Council, issued writs for a new election.

3. These writs are returnable on the 23d instant.

4. I therefore hope to meet the legislative bodies, and enable them to begin work again before the end of the present month.

5. On issuing the writs I addressed to your Lordship the following telegram :

“ Hennessy to Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Office, London.

“ Assumed Government first November. Found Assembly dissolved by Mr. Freeling twenty-seventh October on dispute between him and House respecting one controverted election. I issue new writs returnable twenty-third instant.”

6. The law requires that election writs must be issued by the Governor in Council, but, on meeting the Executive Council, I ascertained that they had no official knowledge of the dissolution, or of any of the proceedings which led to it. Accordingly I laid before them the message of the House of Assembly, dated 6th October 1875, the late Acting Governor-in-Chief's reply with the Attorney-General's opinion annexed thereto, the message of the House of Assembly, dated 26th October 1875, and the

proclamation issued by Mr. Freeling dissolving the General Assembly. Copies of the first three of those documents were duly transmitted to your Lordship in Mr. Freeling's Despatch, of the 28th of October 1875.*

7. The only other document bearing on the subject that I found in my office was a brief memorandum attached to the first message of the Assembly (6th October 1875). It is from Mr. Watts, the late Acting Colonial Secretary, to Mr. Freeling, and is in the following words:—

“Forwarded to me by Mrs. Semper to-day. To be submitted to the Council when your Excellency thinks fit to do so. Oct. 16, 1875.”

8. That memorandum I also put before the Council.

9. In laying those papers on the Council table, I said that I did not think it necessary at that time to make any remark either about the dissolution itself, or the difference of opinion between Mr. Freeling and the late Assembly that preceded it.

10. The members of Council observed that they had not seen any of the documents before except those they had read in the newspapers. They all (with the exception of Sir Graham Briggs) expressed their regret that Mr. Freeling had not consulted the Council on any of the steps he had taken.

11. I enclose for your Lordship's information a transcript of the Minutes of Council recording the observations that were made.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

TRANSCRIPT of the MINUTES of a MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, held at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 3rd of November 1875, pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor.

The Honourables Grant; E. Thomas; Nathl. Foderingham; Sir T. G. Briggs, Bart.; Charles Packer, Chief Justice.

Prayers were said by the chaplain, and the minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Governor said that on his arrival in the Colony he had found the General Assembly dissolved, he had therefore asked the Council to meet for the purpose of issuing writs for a new election. He did not think it necessary on that occasion to express any opinion respecting the dissolution or respecting the difference of opinion between Mr. Freeling and the late Assembly, but he thought it his duty to lay before the Council whatever documents he could find in his office relating to the dissolution.

His Excellency then laid on the table the following papers:—

I. Message from the House of Assembly, praying the Governor in Council to issue a new writ for the election of members to serve in the General Assembly for the parish of St. Thomas.

II. Memorandum by the Acting Colonial Secretary on forwarding the message to the Governor.

III. Copy of the Resolution of the House declaring the election of Messrs. Ellis and Parris void.

IV. Message to the Assembly from Administrator Freeling, dated October 14, 1875, transmitting the Attorney-General's opinion.

V. Message from the House to the Administrator, dated October 26, 1875.

VI. Proclamation of Administrator Freeling dissolving the General Assembly, dated October 27, 1875.

Mr. Packer (the Chief Justice) said he happened to call at Government House on the morning after Mr. Freeling received the address from the Assembly requesting him to issue a writ for the election of members for St. Thomas. The Attorney General was with the Administrator, and he (Mr. Packer) was asked into the office. The Administrator had the writ in his hand and asked him (Mr. Packer) what he would recommend to be done in the matter. Mr. Packer replied that as it was for a new election no time should be lost in issuing the writ, and advised the Administrator to call the Council directly. He asked for what day he should call them, and Mr. Packer replied on Tuesday next; this was on Friday. The Council was called, but to his surprise the

Administrator did not bring the subject of the election before the Council, nor did he mention that he had received the address. As the Council was about to break up, Mr. Pile inquired of Mr. Freeling if he did not intend issuing the writ; he replied, "Not to-day." The Council had never been consulted about the issuing of the writ, nor was any mention made to them of the intended dissolution, although there was another meeting of Council on the following Tuesday. Mr. Packer was the more surprised at this, because Dr. Thomas had shown him a letter which he had received from Mr. Freeling on the Friday intervening between the two meetings of the Council, in which Mr. Freeling stated that he was sending a message to the House requesting them to consider their decision in the St. Thomas election, and when he received their reply he intended laying it before the Council. He (Mr. Packer) knew nothing about the dissolution of the Legislature until he received the proclamation by post on the evening on which it was issued.

Dr. Thomas observed that the Council had not seen these papers, nor had the late Administrator mentioned to the Council his view of the decision of the House of Assembly on the controverted election, or even alluded to the subject, so that the Council were entirely ignorant of the message which was sent by him to the House with the Attorney General's opinion, and knew nothing of the proclamation dissolving the House until it appeared in print.

Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., said as it was a question of constitutional law the Administrator had consulted the Attorney General, and when that officer had given his opinion, it was useless for him to consult the Council until he knew what course the House of Assembly would take, as then only could the question of issuing the writ arise; after Mr. Freeling had received the reply of the House of Assembly he could then no doubt have consulted the Council, but I was sure he had good reasons for not doing so.

Mr. Foderingham remarked that the only information received by the Council on this question was such as it had obtained through the newspapers; it there appeared that the House of Assembly, through the Speaker, had addressed the Administrator, praying that with the advice of the Council he would issue a writ for the election of members for the parish of St. Thomas, the late election having on controversy been declared void. Two meetings of Council had since then been held without any reference having been made to the Address by the Administrator. Four days previous to the arrival of his Excellency the present Governor a proclamation had been issued, on the responsibility of the Administrator, without making his intention known to the Council, dissolving the House, on what grounds the Council knew not. This was an extraordinary unprecedented course, and placed the country in the anomalous position of receiving his Excellency without a Legislature to which he could address himself.

On the motion of the Governor writs for a general election were then issued, returnable on Tuesday the 23rd instant, addressed to the under-mentioned sheriffs and deputy sheriffs:—

Sheriff.		Deputy Sheriff.		Place.
J. A. Lynch	-	W. P. Leacock	-	Bridgetown.
J. T. Haynes	-	J. J. Spencer	-	St. Michael's.
T. B. M. Evelyn	-	J. W. Eversley	-	Christ Church.
Saml. Browne	-	John E. King	-	St. Philip.
William Manning	-	B. T. Bovell	-	St. George.
Walter Toppin	-	P. L. Kirton	-	St. John.
C. S. Rudder	-	J. B. Mayors	-	St. Joseph.
Evans Grant	-	R. Challenor	-	St. Andrew.
James Inniss	-	Tim. Yearwood	-	St. Thomas.
Henry Greaves	-	James Frost	-	St. James.
I. K. Leacock	-	E. ac Skinner	-	St. Peter.
Wm. Kellman	-	Kellman	-	St. Lucy.

A letter was read from the colonial postmaster applying for instructions respecting unclaimed letters, which was referred back for information as to the practice at home with regard to similar papers.

Accounts from the board of health for \$4 were approved of.

Warrants were passed, and the Council was adjourned sine die.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS FREDK. GORE,
Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council.

Sub-Enclosure 1. in No. 18.

MR. PACKER to MR. GORE.

MY DEAR GORE,

I SEND you the purport of my remarks at Council on Tuesday last, and I have included in them a succinct account of the dissolution in 1820. I don't know whether his Excellency desired to have that, but if he does not you can omit it. The Council were not invited to express any opinion on the present dissolution, and therefore I expressed none, although I have a very decided one, both on the unjustifiableness, not to say illegality, of it, and on the want of confidence in, and discourtesy towards them, on the part of Mr. Freeling.

I may add that my visit to Mr. Freeling on the day mentioned had nothing to do with the election, but was to ask him to proclaim a Court of Appeal in St. Lucia.

I am, &c.

Buttals, Nov. 6, 1875.

(Signed) CHARLES PACKER.

Sub-Enclosure 2. in No. 18.

SIR GRAHAM BRIGGS to MR. GORE.

(Copy.)

MY DEAR MR. GORE,

Barbados, November 6, 1875.

WHAT I said in the Council with regard to the dissolution of the House of Assembly was this: "That as it was a question of constitutional law the Administrator had consulted the Attorney General, and that when that officer had given his opinion it was useless for him to consult the Council until he knew what course the House of Assembly would take, as then and then only could the question of issuing the writs arise; that after Mr. Freeling had received the reply of the House of Assembly, he could then, no doubt, have consulted the Council, but that I was sure he had good reasons for not doing so, &c."

I might have stated in Council, as I have not hesitated to state elsewhere, that in my opinion the Administrator was fully justified in not consulting the Council on this question, as he knew perfectly well that they (*i.e.* the majority) would have insisted that, whether it was legal or not, he should throw over the opinion of the Attorney General and obey the wishes of the House of Assembly.

The Council and Assembly have frequently had struggles for power; they are now united, and if they see a chance of success are prepared to do anything to resist what they consider a common enemy, *viz.*, the authority of the Executive.

If Mr. Freeling had consulted the Council, I alone should have advised him to go by the advice of his legal adviser, the other four members would have insisted that the writs should be issued, and the Administrator would then have been placed in this position: he must either have disregarded their advice and dissolved the House of Assembly contrary to that advice, or he must have gone against the opinion of his sole constitutional adviser on legal questions and obeyed their wishes. In the former case the irritation in the public mind would have been far greater; in the second, if the opinion of Attorney General is correct, the Administrator would have taken an active part in aiding in the commission of an illegal and unjust act, rather than face the displeasure of those who are known to be hostile to the authority of the Executive, and who have shown that they will do all they can to destroy that authority, and to wipe out the rights of the Crown when those rights interfere with their own power.

When the question arose on the 3rd, I should have been delighted to tell the other members of the Executive (?) Council what I think of their attitude towards the Executive and the Crown, but I reflected that if I did this an altercation must have taken place which would have placed the Governor (who had as yet no opportunity of forming an opinion of his own regarding that attitude) in a disagreeable position.

I have also reason to know that Mr. Freeling hesitated whether he should dissolve or prorogue the House of Assembly, and that he chose the former course, as he did not think it would be honourable to the Governor-in-Chief to leave so disagreeable a question unsettled.

I will ask you to show this letter to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, and to say that he may make any use of it which he thinks proper.

A. F. Gore, Esq.,
&c., &c.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) T. GRAHAM BRIGGS.

No. 19.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received November 29.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, November 8, 1875.

1. As Mr. Freeling had evidently but little time to write his Despatch of the 28th of October 1875,* reporting his dissolution of the General Assembly, I venture to supplement what he has written with a somewhat more detailed narrative of the material facts bearing on the question, and on the political excitement in which I find the Colony.

2. On the 28th of last July Mr. Freeling transmitted to your Lordship a copy of his speech on meeting the new Assembly after the general election and opening the Session 1875-76. In his Despatch of that date he said:—

“ I have endeavoured to allay irritation without either showing indecision or compromising the Government.”

3. On the 9th of August in Despatch he said:—

“ My speech has, as I fully expected, given rise to much discussion and caused a certain amount of offence to both the Council and Assembly, as well as to many of the principal landholders.”

4. Writing on the same subject on the 21st of August, he remarks that the replies of the Legislative Council and Assembly “ exhibit a certain amount of irritation;” and he expresses the opinion that on some points the legislative bodies had distorted his words.

5. Meanwhile two petitions, one by Mr. Marsh and the other by Mr. Parris, were presented on the 10th of August to the General Assembly respecting a contested election on the 26th of July for the parish of St. Thomas, at which election Mr. Ellis, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Parris were candidates for two seats.

6. Mr. Marsh's petition alleged that the sheriff had at the close of the poll declared Mr. Ellis and Mr. Marsh duly elected, but that two days subsequently the sheriff had returned to the Governor Mr. Ellis and Mr. Parris as duly elected; that two votes given for Mr. Marsh had been improperly rejected by the sheriff; and that many of the persons whose names were on the register and who voted for Mr. Parris had been improperly placed on the register, and were not entitled to vote. The petition prayed that the House would appoint a day for hearing the merits of the petition; that the register of votes and other documents might be produced; that the two votes rejected by the sheriff might be counted; and that Mr. Marsh be declared duly elected, and the election of Mr. Parris declared void.

7. Mr. Marsh's petition further prayed that he be allowed to impeach the correctness of the register of votes for the parish of St. Thomas; and it concluded with the general prayer that the petitioner might receive from the House such further and other relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require.

8. On the 2nd of October Mr. Freeling signed the following certificate, under the 39th section of the local Act No. 134:—

“ I do hereby certify that the Honourable John Glasgow Grant, Speaker of the General Assembly, hath appeared before me, and duly taken the oath appointed by law to be taken before me on controverted elections in the controversy now depending between James William Parris, one of the sitting members for the parish of St. Thomas, and John Forster Marsh, a candidate at the election of members to serve in the General Assembly for that parish. (Dated this 2nd day of October 1875.)”

9. On entering into the merits of Mr. Marsh's petition, and hearing the Attorney General as counsel for Mr. Parris against it, the House, after some days' consideration and debate, believed that the election for the parish of St. Thomas was void, and a resolution to that effect was carried unanimously.

10. Mr. Ellis acquiesced in this decision, nor have any of the electors of the parish of St. Thomas objected to it in any way.

11. Accordingly on the 7th of October the usual message from the Assembly asking the Governor in Council to issue a writ for a new election in the parish of St. Thomas was laid before Mr. Freeling, and on the 9th he received the formal resolution of the House on the subject in a letter from the Speaker mentioning that the vote was unanimous.

12. Mr. Freeling, without submitting it to the Executive Council, sent the message to the Attorney General for his advice.

13. On the 11th of October the Attorney General wrote a long opinion upon the message to the effect that it was illegal for the House to declare the whole election void, and advising that the House should be asked to reconsider their decision.

14. On the 14th of October Mr. Freeling replied to the House of Assembly, informing them that he had referred the question to "his constitutional adviser, the Attorney General," and requesting them, in accordance with that learned gentleman's opinion, to reconsider their decision.

15. The House replied on the 26th of October, saying, at the end of their message, "they declined to reconsider an unanimous judgment formed in good faith and expressed with full deliberation, and of the correctness of which they themselves are by reason and usage and law, the sole proper judges."

16. Meanwhile the Attorney General had left Barbados. He obtained leave of absence to proceed to St. Kitts, and was away from Barbados from the 11th of October to the 30th of October. In granting this leave Mr. Freeling instructed the Acting Colonial Secretary to inform him that, "His Excellency is pleased to grant you leave of absence from the Island from the 10th to the 30th of the present month, and approves of the Solicitor General attending to your official duties in the interim."

17. But neither during the Attorney General's presence in the Colony, nor during his absence from it, was any reference made by Mr. Freeling to the Solicitor General, Mr. Reeves, for his opinion on any of the questions in dispute.

18. The Solicitor General is the only official who is a member of the House of Assembly, and he had spoken and voted in favour of the resolution declaring the election in the parish of St. Thomas void. He informs me that at that time he was not aware, nor was any member of the Assembly, that the head of the Government entertained a different opinion on the subject.

19. He also tells me that when Mr. Freeling's intention of disputing the matter with the Assembly became known, he (the Solicitor General), being on other business at Government House, respectfully advised Mr. Freeling to consult his Council and not to proceed to extremities.

20. On the 27th of October Mr. Freeling issued his proclamation dissolving the General Assembly.

21. This proclamation was drafted and published without having been seen by the Council or seen or approved by either of the law officers.

22. The Attorney General informs me that on his return to duty on the 30th of October he was surprised to find the General Assembly dissolved; that before he left for St. Kitts on the 11th he understood that it was Mr. Freeling's intention to prorogue, and not to dissolve, the Assembly.

23. Beyond what appears in Mr. Freeling's Despatch of the 28th of October,* there is no minute or record of the reasons why he issued the proclamation. On asking for the draft of the proclamation I was shown a printed copy of the proclamation issued by Lord Dufferin in Canada in 1872, the form of which Mr. Freeling adopted, striking out the words "by and with the advice of our Privy Council."

24. On searching for precedents, I cannot find that any Governor has resorted to this extreme measure in Barbados since 1820, when Lord Combermere did so on the ground that the Assembly had "neglected to take into consideration the measures he had recommended to them in his speech, and also because they had improperly interfered with the Royal Prerogative."

25. It is, however, alleged that Lord Combermere's case hardly furnishes a precedent for the recent dissolution. In the first place he had to deal with an Assembly pretty equally divided into two parties, and what was practically a vote of censure upon him had been carried by a narrow majority: whereas the late Assembly was unanimous on the question upon which it was dissolved; its action in the matter of the elections had not a trace of hostility to the Government, and none of the parties immediately concerned complained in any way of the decision.

26. In the second place, so far from the Assembly in the present instance neglecting to consider the measures recommended to them in the Administrator's speech at the

* No. 17.

opening of the session, the members assert (and with truth) that they were engaged in dealing with every one of those measures when they were suddenly dissolved.

27. The subjects which Mr. Freeling had pressed upon their attention were :

Increased prison accommodation ;
A new lunatic asylum ;
Protection of vessels in the harbour ;
Registration of births and deaths ;
Telegraph subsidy ;
Improvement of the system of education ;
Water supply ; and
Imprisonment for debt.

28. Your Lordship will see from the enclosed extracts from the records of the late House of Assembly that, either by Bill or motion, each of those subjects was in process of being dealt with by the Assembly, as well as some others of urgency and importance.

29. Especially it is to be noticed that the Assembly had lost no time in carrying into effect your Lordship's views respecting the Town Hall Prison and the extension of Glendairy Prison.

30. The Bill introduced by the Solicitor General on behalf of the Government on that subject had already passed through two stages ; and I am informed by the Solicitor General that but for the dissolution it would now be on the statute book, as there was the greatest anxiety in both Houses to comply quickly and cheerfully with the wishes of the Government.

31. With reference to the political excitement which I found here on my arrival, I enclose for your Lordship's information copies of speeches of members of the Assembly, and articles from the four local papers,* printed a few days before I reached Barbados. As far as I can venture to judge, those speeches and articles seem to represent fairly the feeling of the community.

32. I must, however, confess that my means of ascertaining the real public opinion of the Colony are for the present unsatisfactory.

33. The sudden dissolution, and the circumstances attending it, have caused on all sides so much distrust of the Government that I fear it will be some time before I can secure that frank communication with the local gentlemen on which I counted as enabling me to report from time to time what may be of interest to your Lordship.

34. I entertain some hope, however, that by endeavouring to gain the confidence of my Council, and by personal intercourse with individual members of the Assembly, I may succeed in establishing a better feeling before I am called upon to open the next session of the Legislature.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 19.

BILLS TO BE PROCEEDED WITH.

2. Mr. Jones—Second reading of Bill to amend the Barbados Railway Act and to extend the amount on which interest is guaranteed to 140,000*l.*—Introduced 28th July 1875, and read a first time.

3. Mr. Jones—Second reading of Bill to grant a subsidy to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited.—Introduced 28th July 1875, and read a first time.

4. Mr. Reeves—Second reading of Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Post Office of this Island.—Introduced 28th July 1875, and read a first time 10th August 1875.

5. Mr. Mason—Second reading of Bill to amend and continue in force the Act entitled "An Act to alter and amend the Act to regulate the sale of Liquors by retail" and to require a license to be taken out for the retail sale of wine."—Introduced 28th July 1875, and read a first time 10th August 1875.

* Not printed.

6. Mr. Reeves—Second reading of Bill to cure a defect in the Superannuation Act of November 1870.—Introduced 28th July 1875, and read a first time 10th August 1875.

7. Mr. Reeves—Second reading of Bill to abolish certain licenses, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.—Introduced 10th August 1875, and then read a first time.

8. Mr. Whitehall—Second reading of Bill for the more effectual prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Introduced 17th August 1875, and then read a first time.

9. Mr. Reeves—Second reading of Bill to increase the prison accommodation at Glendairy, and for improving the Town Hall Prison.—Introduced 28th July 1875, and read a first time 17th August 1875.

10. Mr. Spencer—Second reading of Bill to amend the Harbour Police Act, and to make further and better provision in lieu thereof.—Introduced 19th October 1875, and read a first time.

11. Mr. Carrington—Second reading of Bill for securing to Robert Tooth, of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the City of London, gentleman, the exclusive benefit for a limited time of his invention of certain improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the preparation of a novel substance to be used for the clarification or purification of sugar or saccharine juice.—Introduced 5th October 1875, and read a first time 6th October 1875.

12. Mr. Reece—Second reading of Bill to authorise and empower the Comptroller of Customs to deliver up to Messrs. F. A. Clairmonte & Co. a certain quantity of tobacco seized by him under the 7th section of the Act of 24th December 1872, and to allow tobacco to be imported into this Island into smaller packages than those mentioned in the same clause.—Introduced 5th October 1875, and read a first time 6th October 1875.

13. Mr. Reeves—Second reading of Bill to amend the Savings Bank Act.—Introduced 10th August 1875, and read a first time 6th October 1875.

14. Mr. Reeves—Second reading of Bill to alter and amend an Act of this Island, dated 12th June 1844, entitled “An Act for better establishing the salary of the “ Secretary of this Island, and to provide adequate clerical assistance for the Colonial “ Secretary’s Office.”—Introduced 28th July 1875, and read a first time 6th October 1875.

15. Mr. Reeves—Bill to provide a nurse to attend to the prisoners in the Town Hall Gaol.—Introduced 19th October 1875, and read a first time.

16. Mr. Spencer—Second reading of Bill to enable the Colonial Bank to purchase a site for the erection of a bank.—Introduced 5th October 1875, and read a first time 19th October 1875.

17. Mr. Mason—Second reading of Bill to consolidate and amend the Rum Duty Acts.—Introduced 28th July 1875, and read a first time 19th October 1875.

NOTICES.

18. Mr. Greaves—Bill to amend the Market Acts.—Introduced 28th July 1875.

19. Mr. Carrington—Bill for the Limitation of Actions and for avoiding of Suits in Law.—Introduced 28th July 1875.

20. Mr. Reeves—That it is desirable that a Committee comprising three members of this House should be appointed at the commencement of each Session for the purpose of preparing Bills; and that such a salary should be attached to the office of Clerk of the House as would secure his giving himself solely to the discharge of the duties of his office.—Introduced 28th July 1875.

21. Mr. Ellis—Bill for granting the sum of 400*l.* to the rector and vestry of the parish of St. Thomas.—Introduced 10th August 1875.

22. Mr. Ellis—Bill to amend an Act passed on the 21st day of August 1849, entitled “An Act to provide against obstructions and accidents on the highway, and regulate “ the driving of vehicles thereon, and amend the Petty Debt Acts of 1869 and 1870.”—Introduced 10th August 1875.

23. Mr. H. Pilgrim—To move the passing of an address to his Excellency the Governor, asking him to take measures for procuring a permanent appointment to the office of Superintendent of Public Works, as the public service has suffered by this office being in the hands only of an acting man for the last several years.—Introduced 10th August 1875.

24. Mr. P. L. Phillips—To move the passing of an address to the Administrator asking him to obtain, for the use of the House of Assembly, the opinion of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum as to whether the improvement or cure of lunatics while in the establishment is almost hopeless.—Introduced 17th August 1875.

25. Mr. P. L. Phillips—At the next meeting of the House to ask the senior member of the Consolidated Board for a return showing the number of cases of improvement or cure of lunatics reported by the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the last five years.—Introduced 17th August 1875.

26. Mr. P. L. Phillips—To move the passing of an address to the Administrator asking him to obtain, for the use of the House of Assembly, from the Medical Officer of the Lazaretto a general report on the present sanitary condition of that institution; also a return showing the number of resident patients, the average superficial area available for each patient, the average cubic space available for each patient, and the average area of window space available for each patient.—Introduced 17th August 1875.

27. Mr. Jones—Bill to amend [an Act (No. 484, 4th October 1870) to regulate the storing of petroleum and its products, and to provide suitable buildings for storing the same.—Introduced 24th August 1875.

28. Mr. Ellis—Bill to provide a General Public Cemetery, and to make provision for the maintenance and regulation thereof.—Introduced 24th August 1875.

29. Mr. Greaves—To ask the senior member of the House belonging to the General Hospital Committee if large sums of money were not due to the building contractors for work done at the hospital.—Introduced 6th October 1875.

30. Mr. Carrington—At the next meeting of the House to ask the senior member of the Central Schools Committee how many directors there are at present, how often this board has been summoned to meet during the last two years, how many times a board was formed, and how many directors attended in answer to each summons.—Introduced 19th October 1875.

31. Mr. G. A. Sealy—Bill to amend the 25th clause of the Act of this Island, of the 24th March 1874, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts of this Island relating to vestries."—Introduced 19th October 1875.

32. Mr. Reeves—Bill to provide for the Registration of Births and Deaths in this Island.—Introduced 19th October 1875.

33. Mr. Henry Pilgrim—Bill to authorise the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 10th November 1856, commonly known as the Consolidated Board, to grant a defeasance to and make terms with the purchasers for the land at Codrington, now under levy by writ of execution, Howell, Treasurer, against King.—Introduced 19th October 1875.

34. Mr. Reeves—Resolution to remunerate Thomas Kerr, Esq., for visiting the prisons of Jamaica and reporting on the working of the convict system of that Colony.—Introduced 19th October 1875.

The Acts mentioned after will expire at the times following, namely :—

December 1st, 1875.—The Act making further provision in aid of the Police Reward Fund.

December 31st, 1875.—The Trade Acts, and the Act continuing the charge of 20 per cent. on Customs dues. The Acts providing for the repair and improvement of the highways. The Rum Duty Act, 1871. The Act providing for the appointment of an additional clerk to the Petty Debt Court, Bridgetown. The Liquor and Wine License Act. The Harbour Police Act.

April 6th, 1876.—The Act providing for the establishment of a Board of Molehead Commissioners.

Oct. 18th, 1875.—See Act relating to the Codrington College Grammar School of this date.

Enclosure 2. in No. 19.

BARBADOS.

AN ACT to increase the Prison accommodation of Glendairy, and to improve the Town Hall Prison.

WHEREAS it is desirable with a view to better discipline, that all adult male prisoners tried and convicted at the Court of Grand Sessions, and sentenced to hard labour or penal servitude, should be sent to Glendairy. And whereas on account of the present insufficient accommodation for prisoners at Glendairy the Town Hall Prison is now, and has been for some time, inconveniently crowded, and it is expedient to enlarge the said Glendairy Prison in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee

of the Council and Assembly who reported on this subject in December 1873, whereby the Town Hall Prison would be relieved.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, that the Town Hall Commissioners shall immediately on the passing of this Act, and by the authority of the same, take measures for increasing the accommodation of Glendairy Prison, by enlarging the said prison so as to afford one hundred additional cells for the imprisonment of male prisoners, in such a way as to insure separate confinement at night with a view to enforcing efficient discipline and making punishment effective.

II. Before proceeding with any erections or actually commencing the work the said Town Hall Commissioners are hereby required to call upon the Superintendent of Public Works, in writing, to inspect the said Glendairy Prison, in order to advise upon the work, and he is required within a reasonable period to submit to the Town Hall Commissioners plans and specifications for the enlargement of Glendairy as required to give effect to this Act, accompanied with estimates of the cost thereof, and the said plans, specifications, and estimates shall be laid before the Legislature for their approval.

III. On the expiration of two calendar months after the said plans, specifications, and estimates have been so as aforesaid laid before the Legislature, and approved of by resolution recorded upon their minutes, the Town Hall Commissioners shall proceed to carry the work into execution in accordance with the plans and specification so approved of, under the direction and superintendence of the Superintendent of Public Works, and by contract or otherwise, as may, in the judgment and discretion of the said Town Hall Commissioners, be deemed most advisable; and the Governor in Council, or Administrator of the Government for the time being, is hereby authorised from time to time to issue warrants to the Treasurer of the Island for payment of such sums of money as may from time to time be required by the said Town Hall Commissioners for the enlargement of Glendairy Prison as herein provided for, such sums of money not to exceed in the aggregate the amount of pounds.

IV. Upon the completion of the said enlargement of Glendairy Prison in a state fitted for the reception of prisoners, it shall be lawful for the Governor to issue an order or orders from time to time for the removal from the Town Hall Prison to Glendairy of any prisoner or prisoners then confined in the said Town Hall Prison under sentence of hard labour or penal servitude by the Court of Grand Sessions; and each such order of removal shall of itself be a sufficient authority for the removal of the prisoner or prisoners named therein, and for his or their detention in the said Glendairy Prison, where every such prisoner so removed shall undergo the punishment ordered by the said Court of Grand Sessions in terms of the sentence. And on and after the said enlargement of Glendairy Prison no prisoner sentenced by the Court of Grand Sessions to imprisonment with hard labour, or to undergo penal servitude, shall thenceforward be imprisoned in the Town Hall Prison. And the Governor shall be, and he is hereby empowered, concurrently with the occupation of the additional cells now provided for at Glendairy, or any of them, to appoint from time to time any additional warders for Glendairy Prison, not exceeding , at such salaries as shall be fixed by any Board of Commissioners appointed to facilitate the transaction of the public business.

V. And it is hereby declared that upon the enlargement of Glendairy Prison as herein provided, the Town Hall Prison shall continue to be used as heretofore as a prison for males in all other respects except for prisoners tried and convicted as aforesaid at the Court of Grand Sessions and sentenced to hard labour or penal servitude; and in order that the said Town Hall may be the better fitted to be continued to be used as a prison in the manner and for the purposes in this clause provided, the Town Hall Commissioners are hereby authorised and required as soon as practicable, after the prison shall be relieved as aforesaid of prisoners, who are herein required to be sent to Glendairy to undergo their punishment, to call upon the Superintendent of Public Works to furnish the said Commissioners with a plan for improving the sanitary condition of the said Town Hall Prison, and otherwise improving the building, so as, among other things, to keep the different classes of prisoners confined therein separate and apart from each other; and if the plan so furnished shall be approved of by the Commissioners, they are hereby authorised to carry out such plan in such manner as they may deem expedient, but under the inspection of the Superintendent of Public Works. And the Governor in Council is hereby authorised to issue warrants from time to time to the Treasurer of the Island for payment of such sums of money as may from time to time be required by the Town Hall Commissioners for the purposes of this clause, such sum, however, shall not in the aggregate exceed .

No. 20.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received December 14.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, November 25, 1875.

14. I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copies of 14
replies of the late House of Assembly to messages of Administrator Freeling, which
replies had been adopted by that House, but were not signed before its dissolution,
together with a copy of my message acknowledging their receipt.

No. 15.
v. 25, 1875.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosures 1. to 14. in No. 20.

The HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to His Excellency the ADMINISTRATOR.

Separate—No. 3.

The House of Assembly have received your Excellency's message, Separate, No. 3, transmitting a letter from the Chief Justice, covering a bill for refreshments had for a special jury at the last Court of Common Pleas, and recommending the payment of same, and they have passed a resolution for payment of the bill.

October 26, 1875.

Separate—No. 4.

The House of Assembly beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's message, Separate, No. 4, forwarding the return from the Inspector of Prisons, which the House had asked your Excellency for, showing what accommodation there is for prisoners in the several prisons of the Island, and the average number of prisoners confined in each prison during the year 1874; and the House desire to thank your Excellency for procuring them this return, and they are glad to notice that there is so much available accommodation at the out-prisons, which may be utilised, pending the action of the Legislature on the subject of prison accommodation.

October 26, 1875.

Separate—No. 5.

The House of Assembly has received your Excellency's message, Separate, No. 5, forwarding them, in compliance with an address they had sent your Excellency, a return of the articles admitted by the Customs free of duty to Her Majesty's troops and departments in this Island, for the six months ending 30th June last, and the amount of duty to which such articles were liable, and the House beg to thank your Excellency for obtaining them this return.

October 26, 1875.

Joint—No. 6.

The House of Assembly beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's message, Joint, No. 6, transmitting for their information a letter your Excellency had received from the chairman of the West India Panama Telegraph Company.

October 26, 1875.

Separate—No. 6.

The House of Assembly thank your Excellency for procuring them the return of men and officers of Her Majesty's forces stationed in this Island, who have received dutiable goods out of bond upon the certificate of the proper authorities, during the first half of the current year, transmitted them in your Excellency's message of the 14th September last.

October 26, 1875.

Joint—No. 7.

The House of Assembly beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's message, Joint, No. 7, transmitting copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to banking undertakings and the circulation of notes, and the House have in accordance with your Excellency's wish recorded this instruction in their minutes.

October 26, 1875.

Joint—No. 8.

The House of Assembly beg to acknowledge and thank your Excellency for your message, Joint, No. 8, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State expressing his satisfaction at learning that the question of rainwater storage and its utilization had been engaging the attention of the House.

October 26, 1875.

Separate—No. 7.

The House of Assembly beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's message of 14th September last, with copy of a letter from Mr. Kerr enclosed.

October 26, 1875.

Joint—No. 9.

The House of Assembly has received your Excellency's message, Joint, No. 9, transmitting them a return under the Bilge Water Act, and they thank your Excellency for the same.

October 26, 1875.

Separate—No. 9.

The House of Assembly thank your Excellency for the report from Dr. Allen upon the lunatic asylum in this island, made in anticipation of a more detailed and elaborate report.

October 26, 1875.

Separate—No. 10.

The House of Assembly have received your Excellency's message, Separate, No. 10, covering copies of letters from the Provost Marshal and the keeper of district C prison, and recommending the appointment of a turnkey for such a period as may be found necessary at district C prison; and they have passed an Act giving effect to your Excellency's recommendation.

October 26, 1875.

Joint—No. 10.

The House of Assembly are in receipt of your Excellency's message, Joint, No. 10, based on a despatch your Excellency received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, regarding the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works, and his salary, and the House will consider the despatch and message.

October 26, 1875.

Separate—No. 8.

The House of Assembly thank your Excellency for procuring them financial statement and the returns of commitments for contempt of court they asked you for on the 17th and 24th August last, and which your Excellency sent down in your message of the 30th ult.

October 26, 1875.

Joint—No. 11.

The House of Assembly have to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's message, Joint, No. 11, informing them that your Excellency has received a telegram from the Secretary of State, to the effect that Mr. Pope Hennessy was to leave England

on the 17th inst., and beg to inform your Excellency that they have appointed a committee to receive Mr. Hennessy.

October 26, 1875.

Enclosure 15. in No. 20.

Separate—No. 1.

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Governor thanks the House of Assembly for forwarding to him 14 replies to messages of Administrator Freeling: Separate, No. 3, Separate, No. 4, Separate, No. 5, Joint, No. 6, Separate, No. 6, Joint, No. 7, Separate, No. 7, Joint, No. 8, Separate, No. 8, Joint, No. 9, Separate, No. 9, Joint, No. 10, Separate, No. 10, and Joint, No. 11; which replies had been adopted by the late Assembly but not signed when the House was dissolved.

2. With reference to reply No. 11, the Governor takes this opportunity of recording his sense of the courteous attention of the gentlemen appointed by the late Assembly to receive Mrs. Pope Hennessy and himself on arriving in the Colony.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Government House, Nov. 25, 1875.

No. 21.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received December 14, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, Nov. 26, 1875.

ON talking over Confederation with some of the local gentlemen, I have found them express surprise at learning how far the principle has been already successfully applied to these Islands; and, therefore, even at the risk of repeating what is well known to your Lordship, I proceed to note the gist of such conversations, so as to complete the record of what is now being said on the subject.

Military.

2. For military purposes the Windward Islands, and indeed the whole of Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, have long been confederated.

3. The Queen's forces in the West Indies are under the command of Major-General Farren, C.B., who resides in Barbados with his military secretary, assistant adjutant-general, and quartermaster-general, and the other officers of his staff.

4. On the arrival and departure of every mail, the Major-General receives and despatches communications to the various British stations in the West Indies. He telegraphs his instructions when necessary to the other Islands.

5. Each of the military departments, medical, commissariat, engineering, &c. under his command, has its head quarters at Barbados.

6. Every year, and whenever he thinks it desirable, he visits the other Islands where troops are stationed.

7. This system is worked without difficulty by the military authorities, and it is carried on to the entire satisfaction of the local Government; and, I believe, to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government.

Ecclesiastical.

8. The Bishop of Barbados is the head of the Anglican Church in the Windward Islands. Some of his rural deans reside in the smaller colonies, and with this aid, as well as by correspondence and occasional visits, he regulates the affairs of the Church in the subordinate islands.

9. The Wesleyan, Moravian, and Roman Catholic clergy of the Windward Islands, also work under a similar system of administration. The Bishop of the latter, however, has his head quarters in British Guiana.

Educational.

10. The impossibility of providing anything like efficient middle class schools or colleges for such Islands as St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Tobago, and, indeed,

the Leeward Islands also, has been partially met by the establishment in Barbados of Codrington College, Harrison's College, and the Codrington Grammar School.

11. These institutions are similar to what exist in some of the most flourishing towns of the United Kingdom. They supply a good education not only for commercial pursuits, but as preparatory for the English Universities.

12. The teaching staff consists mainly of graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

13. On visiting Harrison's College a few days ago, I found 118 pupils in the class-rooms, some of whom had come from St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. In the appendix to Sir Robert Schomburgk's History of Barbados, a list is given of the matriculated students at Codrington College for 17 years, from which it appears that 30 per cent. came from the other Islands.

Judicial.

14. Though the judicial system in the subordinate Islands is still in the main most unsatisfactory, a step towards Confederation was taken in 1857, by the formation of an Appellate Court of the Windward Islands, of which the Chief Justice of Barbados is the Chief Judge. He visits the other Islands to hear appeals when necessary, and the system so far works well.

Commercial.

15. The Bank of Barbados is "The Colonial Bank," which is in correspondence with branches at—

Grenada.	Antigua.
St. Vincent.	St. Kitts.
St. Lucia.	British Guiana, and
Trinidad.	Jamaica.

16. The "Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society" has agencies at—

St. Vincent.	St. Kitts.
Grenada.	Dominica, and
Antigua.	Trinidad.

17. The mail steam packets now carry out a regular system of intercolonial voyages.

18. The telegraphic system unites Barbados with—

St. Vincent.	Trinidad.
Grenada.	Jamaica, and
St. Lucia.	British Guiana.

The Leeward Islands.

19. But though many advantages have followed from this partial Confederation in Barbados of the military, ecclesiastical, educational, judicial, and commercial systems, yet its full benefit cannot be obtained as long as it is only partial, and as long as other important departments of the Government-in-Chief are left isolated and inefficient.

20. On the occasion of opening the Legislature of Barbados for the session 1875-76, I touched on this latter subject, the details of which, with your Lordship's sanction, I hope before long to bring under the notice of the General Assembly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 22.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received December 14.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, November 29, 1875.

ONE paragraph of the speech I recently addressed to the legislative bodies of Barbados was as follows :—

"As Governor-in-Chief I shall have to ask you to consider in addition to the tariff question affecting the trade with our sister islands, which the finance committee of the late Assembly was dealing with, some plans by which I hope to render more efficient certain departments of the General Administration of the Windward Islands."

2. In communicating the draft of the speech to the Executive Council the day before I delivered it, I drew their special attention to this paragraph.

3. Subsequently I had opportunities of conversing about it with the Speaker of the House of Assembly, with Mr. Reece, the senior member of the House, Mr. Carrington, and Mr. Phillips, who took the leading part in the debates that preceded the late dissolution, Mr. Jones, one of the members for Bridgetown, and other influential gentlemen of the Lower House.

4. They all recognised in the paragraph an intention on my part to do something in the shape of Confederation; but though it was the first time they had heard any Governor of Barbados distinctly indicate such a policy, yet they received it evidently with a sincere desire to meet my views, if possible.

5. In talking it over I found a very general agreement on the following points :

I. That the auditor of Barbados should be appointed Auditor-General of the Windward Islands, his salary and clerical staff being increased, but such additional expense to fall entirely on the other Islands.

II. That the power of transporting prisoners from Barbados to the other Islands, and of receiving prisoners from the other Islands here, should be secured to the Government-in-Chief.

III. That the new lunatic asylum here should also be open for the reception of lunatics from the other Islands.

IV. That a similar arrangement should be made about a common lazaretto.

V. That there should be a Chief Justice of the Windward Islands, and a remodelling of the judicial system based on the necessity of centralizing it in Barbados.

VI. That there should be a police force for the Windward Islands.

6. They appeared to attach great weight to my positive assurance that I could not be fairly held responsible for the efficient conduct of the Government-in-Chief unless they enabled me to accomplish these reforms.

7. I told them of the difficulty I found in dealing at this very moment with the tariff and finances of St. Vincent from the want of an Auditor-General.

8. I pointed out how I was responsible to Her Majesty's Government for assenting to the Bills passed by the Legislatures of the other Islands, and yet how I was really destitute of the proper administrative machinery at head-quarters for doing so efficiently.

9. I reminded them of some of the more notorious scandals in the administration of justice and police, which had occurred of late years in this nominal Government-in-Chief, such as the Chaderton case in 1874, in which a delinquent, who eluded the Barbados police, and got off to Tobago, was able to set justice openly at defiance owing to the semi-foreign jurisdiction of that Island as compared with this; to the peculiar views of the Tobago Chief Justice, to the independent authority assumed by the Tobago police, and the hesitation of the Tobago Executive to carry out firmly the warrant that issued from the Government-in-Chief.

10. I dwelt on the advantage of enabling the Chief Justice to sentence certain classes of criminals to transportation; Mr. Packer himself having authorised me to say that he would regard the exercise of that power as a most important deterrent of crime.

11. Though there was a general agreement on these points, yet, to use the words of Mr. Grant, the Speaker of the House, they would look upon them with disfavour if they thought I was merely introducing the thin end of the wedge, which was ultimately to break up their Constitution.

12. They also dwelt upon the importance of keeping this Treasury distinct from those of the other Islands, though, of course, prepared to pay their fair share of the cost of the various departments.

13. With respect to the two points in question, the Constitution and the Treasury, the local gentlemen know full well that it is my duty and determination to carry out faithfully whatever instructions on those or other subjects your Lordship may give me, but they are also aware of my earnest personal disposition to preserve rather than to destroy the political institutions of Barbados, and to maintain, as stoutly as they themselves would wish to do, the independence of their flourishing Treasury.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 23.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received December 14.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, November 29, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of the speech I addressed to the two Houses on opening the legislative session on the 23rd instant, together with an account of the proceedings* extracted from the local papers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 23.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

Having on my arrival found the General Assembly dissolved, I have been unable until to-day to acquaint you in due form, as I should otherwise have done some weeks ago, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint me Governor-in-Chief of Barbados and the Windward Islands, in succession to Sir Rawson William Rawson; and that in accordance with the Queen's instructions I assumed the Government of this Colony on the 1st of the present month.

It is not my desire to express any opinion upon the political crisis in which I found the community, or upon the causes that may have led to the dissolution of the late Assembly. Upon the general proceedings of that Assembly, however, I feel bound at once to speak.

During the present century no Assembly in Barbados has had so brief a session. Yet for the short period of its existence, I cannot find any legislative body in the history of this Colony, that displayed more of the business-like qualities of true parliamentary life.

From its opening on the 28th of July to its dissolution on the 27th of October, it was engaged in considering no less than 30 separate enactments, all of public utility, some of primary importance, and one introduced at the expressed wish of the Earl of Carnarvon. Of those, six had been completed and transmitted to the Upper House, and 24 were passing through various stages in the Assembly.

Those Acts and Bills included measures relating to the following subjects:—

The Church Service.

The projected Railway.

Telegraph Subsidy.

Post Office.

Licensing Act.

Superannuation Act.

Extension of Glendairy Prison, and modification of the Town Hall Prison.

Harbour Police Act.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Savings Bank Act.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Highway Regulations.

Petty Debt Acts.

Storing of Petroleum.

Public Cemetery.

Vestries.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Prison Warders.

The Consolidated Board, and

The Public Markets.

* Not printed.

By the appointment of select committees or by messages to the head of the Government asking for commissions of inquiry or for information, the Assembly was dealing with such questions as—

Poor Relief.

Education.

The Lazaretto.

The Lunatic Asylum.

Prison Accommodation.

Rainfall Observations.

Sittings of the House.

Preparation of Bills, and

The Tariff, as affecting the trade with our sister Islands and the food of the people.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

It is not as a mere compliment to a body that is legally extinct that I record these practical proofs of public spirit and parliamentary capacity. You who have been returned by the electors now, are the very same gentlemen who composed the late Assembly; and therefore the only suggestion, as Governor of this Island, that I make to you is a brief one, that you recommence and again carry on the useful legislative work in which you were recently engaged.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

As Governor-in-Chief I shall have to ask you to consider in addition to the tariff question affecting the trade with our sister Islands, which the finance committee of the late Assembly was dealing with, some plans by which I hope to render more efficient certain departments of the general administration of the Windward Islands.

This being the first occasion of our meeting, you may perhaps expect to hear some announcement of what is called general policy.

You are well aware that the essential policy of a Governor depends on the commands of his Sovereign, and the instructions he may receive from time to time from Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

Subject to such commands and instructions, I have no hesitation in saying that the greater any man's experience of public life, the greater I believe will be his sense of responsibility in advising legislative bodies so intelligent and patriotic as those of Barbados.

My own little knowledge of the parliamentary world in England, and of administrative work, in different quarters of the globe, convinces me of the importance of upholding establishments whether lay or ecclesiastical that are consonant with the wants and wishes of the people.

In an old and contented community like this, I believe that a Governor should not underrate local experience; that he should not lightly disregard the conservative spirit of local traditions; that he should take ample time to form and mature his own opinion independent of the influences of class, creed, or colour; and above all, that he should scrupulously respect the constitutional rights and privileges of the local Legislature.

Such are the sentiments with which I ask for your confidence and co-operation in conducting, I earnestly trust with the blessing of the Almighty, the Government of this ancient and loyal Colony.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Council Chamber, Barbados, November 23, 1875.

No. 24.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Extract.)

(Received December 14, dated Barbados, November 29, 1875.)

ADVERTING to previous despatches, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the new elections, consequent on the recent dissolution, have

resulted in the return, without any contest, of the same members that composed the late House of Assembly.

If the dissolution was in any way intended as a test of the feeling of the electors, that feeling has been expressed in favour of the views held by the late House, for not only have they unanimously elected the same members, but at the various meetings throughout the Island on the subject, I understand that not a single dissentient voice was heard.

At the first meeting of the House, Mr. Ellis (the gentleman whose former election had been declared void by the late House) gave the following notice:—

“That a committee be appointed to consider and report on the steps that led to the late dissolution.”

I enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of the proceedings* that took place at the re-election of Mr. Ellis and Mr. Marsh for the parish of St. Thomas.

No. 25.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received December 14.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, November 29, 1875.

IN accordance with your Lordship's oral instructions, I proceed to record such facts as have come within my observation bearing on the general condition of this Colony, and on the question of Confederation.

2. I have already seen a good many estates and a fair proportion of the Island, as well as some of the principal public institutions.

3. With the members of Council and the leading gentlemen in the Assembly I have communicated freely.

4. The chief officers of the Colony, such as the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Auditor General, the Treasurer, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Stipendiary Magistrates, have also given me valuable information.

5. Whilst thus endeavouring to see and hear what might be of interest, I have not overlooked the despatches of recent years; more especially I have, for my own guidance, made a précis of the communications noted in the margin.

Lord Granville to Governor Rawson September 17, 1869.

Lord Granville to same October 13, 1869.

Governor Rawson to Lord Granville, June 25, 1870.

Lord Granville to Governor Rawson, May 3, 1870.

Lord Kimberley to Governor Rawson, November 2, 1871.

Lord Kimberley to same, August 30, 1872.

Governor Rawson to Lord Kimberley, September 26, 1872.

Governor Rawson to same, September 27, 1872.

Lord Kimberley to Governor Rawson, November 15, 1872.

Same to same, November 15, 1872.

Governor Rawson to Lord Kimberley, December 9, 1872.

Lord Kimberley to Governor Rawson, January 6, 1873.

Governor Rawson to Lord Kimberley, February 5, 1873.

Same to same (confidential), February 6, 1873.

Lord Kimberley to Governor Rawson (confidential), April 1, 1873.

Same to same, May 1, 1873.

Same to same (confidential), July 7, 1873.

Lord Carnarvon to Governor Rawson, November 26, 1874.

Governor Rawson to Lord Carnarvon (confidential), December 28, 1874.

6. The material resources of Barbados and its social history are too well known for me to dwell upon them, but I venture to ask your Lordship's particular attention to one or two points on which my own preconceived notions of the Island have been modified by even the very limited inquiries and observations I have yet been able to make.

7. I was aware that Barbados differed from the other West Indian Islands in its material prosperity. I had accepted as an axiom that this exceptional prosperity was owing to the circumstances that in Barbados alone the negroes on emancipation, found themselves in an Island fully cultivated and fully peopled, and that they were driven, by the absence of unappropriated land, to work for wages with a regularity unknown in the other Islands.

* Not printed.

8. But, at the very beginning of my inquiries, I found some reason to doubt whether this familiar statement was quite correct.

9. In endeavouring to work out the real facts for myself, I could not avoid seeing that in the history of some of the other Islands there was a period not very remote when they were substantially on a par with Barbados in this matter of population and unappropriated land.

10. Seventy years ago Antigua had a population of 40,300 to its 108 square miles, and Barbados 77,130 to its 166 square miles. In both Islands there were practically no Crown lands, and the cultivation of the soil in both seemed, at the time of the abolition of slavery, to be pushed to its utmost.

11. But whilst in 1805 Antigua had a population of 373 to the square mile, and Barbados 464 to the square mile, showing at the beginning of this century a difference only of 91 in favour of the latter, yet in 1875 the difference in favour of Barbados is 552 to the square mile.

12. During the same period the sugar production of Antigua has fallen off, whilst that of Barbados has increased fourfold, that is, in a ratio greater than the increase of population.

13. Again, some doubt seems to be cast upon this population theory by the history of St. Kitts, which is not as prosperous now as it was before slave emancipation, but, where the population, unlike Antigua on the one hand or Barbados on the other, has remained absolutely at the same figure, about 414 to the square mile.

14. On the other hand there are facts which seem to me to account for the exceptional prosperity of Barbados, apart from this theory of the pressure of population. If I am right, your Lordship will see at once that any modification of that long accepted theory is of practical political interest.

15. Take the last Island I have mentioned. In Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh's Report on the St. Kitts Blue Book, presented to Parliament in 1850, he refers at page 48 to the disastrous practice of "simply reducing absentee landlordism to a profession." He says :

"It is in my opinion almost impossible to exaggerate the proportion of embarrassment which this apparently hopeless struggle to reconcile tropical profits with residence in a temperate climate has contributed to West Indian difficulties. As one consequence of it, simultaneously with the depression and disappearance of the old families, has increased the influence of the class of attorneys of estates, who still carry on a lucrative business under a system which concentrates powerfully in support of itself the personal interests of the few whom it has not ruined."

16. In the voluminous correspondence presented to Parliament in 1848 on the distress in the sugar producing Colonies, the reports from the Leeward Islands, and indeed from all the West Indian Colonies, except Barbados, refer constantly to the absence of a resident gentry. At page 389 in his report on Montserrat, Mr. Osborn, the stipendiary magistrate, says :—

"One prominent cause of the former prosperity of these Colonies was the residence of proprietors; there can be no doubt that the actual residence of proprietors materially contributes to the prosperity of a Colony; the same causes arising from absenteeism which weigh down Ireland affect the colonies generally."

17. In continuing this report by the next mail, I shall have an opportunity of pointing out the evidences I have seen myself in Barbados of a long established resident proprietary, and their influence on the exceptional prosperity of the Island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 26.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received December 14.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, November 30, 1875.

THE Speaker and the members of the House of Assembly at present in Barbados, presented me with the enclosed address to-day, which I have the honour to lay before your Lordship, together with copy of my formal reply.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

1. The House of Assembly gladly avail themselves of this the earliest opportunity to offer your Excellency and Mrs. Pope Hennessy a cordial welcome to Barbados.

2. The House beg to thank your Excellency for the speech which you were pleased to address to them on the opening of the present session of the Legislature.

3. It was with feelings of gratification that the House of Assembly learned some months ago that Her Majesty had been pleased to appoint a statesman of distinguished administrative and parliamentary reputation to succeed Sir Rawson W. Rawson in the Government of Barbados and the Windward Islands; and this pleasurable anticipation has at once been amply fulfilled by the prompt and efficient measures taken by your Excellency to put an end to the political crisis which existed at the time of your arrival, and to restore the confidence of the community in the administration of the Government. For these measures the House desire to tender your Excellency their sincere thanks, and they are happy to be able to draw from them the most favourable augury of your Excellency's future conduct and policy.

4. Your Excellency has refrained from "expressing any opinion upon the political crisis in which you found the community, or upon the causes that may have led to the dissolution of the late Assembly." The House at present wish to observe a similar reticence on the circumstances of that dissolution, because they do not desire to anticipate the conclusions of a select committee which has been appointed to inquire into and report upon the whole matter, and also because they are well assured that this is not the fitting occasion, even if they deemed it necessary, to vindicate the action taken by the late House, or to impeach the conduct of the late administrator.

5. It is with unfeigned pleasure, and in no empty spirit of vanity, that the House of Assembly profess their satisfaction that the "general proceedings" of the late House command your Excellency's approbation. They are pleased to find that an experienced member of the House of Commons has failed to detect during the short and disturbed session of the late House any indications of political apathy or parliamentary incapacity on the part of the members of that Assembly. The members of that extinct body are also the members of the present House, and therefore it scarcely needs for them to assure your Excellency that they most cordially accept your suggestion to "recommence and again carry on the useful legislative work in which they were recently engaged." At the same time they take leave to remind your Excellency that those important expiring Acts which it was in contemplation last session to amend and improve, must necessarily now, from the shortness of the time remaining unspent of their respective periods of limitation, be simply revived in terms.

6. The "plans for rendering more efficient certain departments of the general administration of the Windward Islands," to which your Excellency proposes to invite the attention of the House of Assembly, shall receive from them careful consideration. The House are of course not aware what may be the precise nature and character of those plans, but they are fully impressed with the conviction that they will not be such as to affect in any way injuriously the constitution or institutions of the Colony.

7. The assurances so fully and freely given by your Excellency of your deep sense of responsibility in advising the Legislature; of your conviction of "the importance of upholding establishments, whether lay or ecclesiastical, that are consonant with the wants and wishes of the people;" of your belief in the value of local expe-

rience and local traditions ; of your intention to “ take ample time to form and mature “ your own opinions ” unbiassed by party, creed, or sect ; and above all, of your intention to “ scrupulously respect the constitutional rights and privileges of the local “ Legislature,” demand and receive from the House of Assembly as the representatives of the people the most emphatic and cordial acknowledgments. It must be matter for sincere gratulation to the inhabitants of this Island that the officer selected to preside over their destinies for some years to come, should at the outset discern so clearly their peculiar needs and aspirations, and recognise so distinctly the essential importance of paying a studied regard to local circumstances and local history in conducting the Government of the country. While your Excellency continues to be animated by these sentiments, and so long as your administration is guided and controlled by these maxims and principles, your Excellency may surely reckon on the unwavering confidence and earnest co-operation of the House of Assembly, and the House join with your Excellency in the trust and belief that a blessing will rest on work commenced and continued in this mutual respect and good faith.

(Signed) JOHN G. GRANT, Speaker.

Enclosure in No. 26.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

I HAVE received your address with much satisfaction.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Council Chambers, November 30th, 1875.

No. 27.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 24.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, of the 29th November,* enclosing a copy of the speech which you addressed to the two Houses of the Legislature on opening the session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Hennessy.

No. 28.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received December 30.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, December 2, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of the address of the Legislative Council in answer to my speech, together with a copy of my formal reply.

1. 2. Adverting to my Despatch of 30th ultimo,† transmitting the address of the
2. House of Assembly, I have the honour to enclose a report of the debate on the
3. address, in which your Lordship will observe that Mr. Jones, who moved the address, said—

“ His Excellency had made reference in his speech to certain changes that he should like to carry out in respect of some of the other Islands. He could only say that such alterations, provided they did not interfere with the principle of representation, provided we had no single chamber, would doubtless meet with the approval of the House. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the reply.”

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 28.

REPLY of the COUNCIL to the GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Reply of the Council.

The Legislative Council beg to tender to your Excellency their thanks for the speech which you were pleased to address to the Legislative Houses on opening the new session. Whatever may have been the character of the events which imposed upon your Excellency the duty of opening a new session of the Legislature so soon after your arrival, those events had, at least, the effect of affording to your Excellency the opportunity of commencing your career as Governor of this Colony by doing an act of justice to its Legislature, and giving public utterance to sentiments worthy of a British statesman, sentiments which would at all times be listened to with pleasure in a British Colony, but which circumstances rendered especially welcome and refreshing at this time to the Legislature and people of Barbados.

Your Excellency, wisely, no doubt, has abstained from expressing an opinion on the proceedings which led to the state of things which your Excellency found existing on your arrival, and the Council will only refer to them for the purpose of expressing a hope that such proceedings may prove as rare as they were novel, and that the events which lately startled the Island, and occasioned no little irritation in the public mind, may continue for long years to come to form an episode in the history of this Island singular and without parallel.

Your Excellency has adverted in terms of commendation to the public spirit manifested by the measures which were under the consideration of the late House of Assembly at the time of its dissolution.

The Council venture to assure your Excellency on behalf of the Legislature that this spirit is not of recent origin; that it has not been suddenly evoked by temporary causes, or by pressure from without; but that it has animated them from the time, now forty years ago, when they were called upon by the great change which then took place in our social system to enact laws and frame institutions to meet and suit that change. In proof of this, the Council would refer your Excellency to the pages of our statute book and to the institutions which have been established, and by which you will find yourself surrounded, for the alleviation of suffering, the detection, punishment, and repression of crime, the administration of justice, the preservation of peace and order, the moral and religious teaching and improvement of the people, and the education of the young. And if some of these institutions require expansion or improvement, or if others have yet to be created, the Council deprecate the thought, that the character of those who in time past have shown themselves alive to the wants of the community and anxious to provide for them, has undergone such a change as to require that they should now be stimulated to action by threats, or to justify their being treated with harshness or distrust.

Your Excellency may depend on the Council's giving their best attention to such measures as may come before them for promoting the important objects mentioned in your Excellency's speech, and they entertain no doubt that a statesman animated by such sentiments as those which your Excellency has expressed will continue to enjoy the confidence of the Legislature, and experience but little difficulty in administering the Government of this Island.

(Signed) GRANT E. THOMAS.

Enclosure 2. in No. 28.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I THANK you for your dignified address.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Council Chamber, November 30, 1875.

Enclosure 3. in No. 28.

Bridgetown, Tuesday, November 30, 1875.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

House of Assembly met to-day:

Present: His Honour the Speaker, Messrs. Reece, Kellman, Ellis, Greaves, Seale, Spencer, Jones, H. Pilgrim, J. E. Pilgrim, G. A. Sealy, Dr. Sealy, Mason, Marsh, Challenor, J. R. Phillips, P. L. Phillips, Whitehall, G. C. Pile, and Richards.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A message from the Governor was read, acknowledging receipt of replies of the late House to certain messages addressed by the Administrator to the Assembly, and not forwarded before the dissolution of the House.

Mr. Spencer presented petition of certain shopkeepers and retailers of liquors, complaining of the high rate of the licenses on the third and fourth class dealers in comparison with the rates on the first and second class.

Mr. P. L. Phillips presented petition from certain inhabitants on the scarcity of drinking water, and praying for an additional supply being obtained from Coles Cave.

Mr. H. Pilgrim, senior member of committee appointed to draw up reply to his Excellency's speech on opening the session, presented same, which was read as follows:—

The HOUSE of ASSEMBLY to H. E. the GOVERNOR.

The House of Assembly gladly avail themselves of this the earliest opportunity to offer your Excellency and Mrs. Pope Hennessy a cordial welcome to Barbados.

2. The House beg to thank your Excellency for the speech which you were pleased to address to them on the opening of the present session of the Legislature.

3. It was with feelings of gratification that the House of Assembly learned some months ago that Her Majesty had been pleased to appoint a statesman of distinguished administrative and parliamentary reputation, to succeed Sir Rawson W. Rawson in the Government of Barbados and the Windward Islands, and this pleasurable anticipation has at once been amply fulfilled by the prompt and efficient measures taken by your Excellency to put an end to the political crisis which existed at the time of your arrival, and to restore the confidence of the community in the administration of the Government. For these measures the House desire to tender your Excellency their sincere thanks, and they are happy to be able to draw from them the most favourable augury of your Excellency's future conduct and policy.

4. Your Excellency has refrained from "expressing any opinion upon the political crisis in which you found the community, or upon the causes that may have led to the dissolution of the late Assembly." The House, at present, wish to observe a similar reticence on the circumstances of that dissolution, because they do not desire to anticipate the conclusions of a select committee which has been appointed to inquire into and report upon the whole matter, and also because they are well assured that this is not the fitting occasion, even if they deemed it necessary, to consider the action taken by the late House, or to impeach the conduct of the late Administrator.

5. It is with unfeigned pleasure and in no empty spirit of vanity that the House of Assembly profess their satisfaction that the "general proceedings" of the late House command your Excellency's approbation. They are pleased to find that an experienced member of the House of Commons has failed to detect during the short and disturbed session of the late House, any indications of political apathy or parliamentary incapacity on the part of the members of that Assembly. The members of that extinct body are also the members of the present House, and therefore it scarcely needs for them to assure your Excellency that they most cordially accept your suggestion to "recommence and again carry on the useful legislative work in which they were recently engaged;" at the same time they take leave to remind your Excellency that those important expiring Acts which it was in contemplation last session to amend and improve, must necessarily now, from the shortness of the time remaining unspent of their respective periods of limitation, be simply revived in terms.

6. The "plans for rendering more efficient certain departments of the general administration of the Windward Islands," to which your excellency proposes to invite the attention of the House of Assembly, shall receive from them careful consideration. The House are of course not aware what may be the precise nature and character of those plans, but they are fully impressed with the conviction that they will not be such as to affect in any way injuriously the Constitution or institutions of the Colony.

7. The assurances so fully and freely given by your Excellency of your deep sense of responsibility in advising the Legislature; of your conviction of "the importance of upholding establishments, whether lay or ecclesiastical, that are consonant with the wants and wishes of the people;" of your belief in the value of local experience and local traditions; of your intention to take ample time to form and mature your own opinions, unbiassed by party, creed, or sect; and above all, of your intention to "scrupulously respect the constitutional rights and privileges of the local Legislature," demand and receive from the House of Assembly, as the representatives of the people, the most emphatic and cordial acknowledgments. It must be matter for sincere gratulation to the inhabitants of this Island, that the officer selected to preside over their destinies for some years to come should, at the outset, discern so clearly their peculiar needs and aspirations, and recognise so distinctly the essential importance of paying a studied regard to local circumstances and local history in conducting the Government of the country. While your Excellency continues to be animated by these sentiments, and so long as your administration is guided and controlled by these maxims and principles, your Excellency may surely reckon on the unwavering confidence and earnest co-operation of the House of Assembly; and the House join with your Excellency in the trust and belief that a blessing will rest on work commenced and continued in this mutual respect and good faith.

Mr. Jones in moving adoption of the reply, said he need not refer to the gratification experienced at the delivery of the speech of his Excellency. The reply justified the opinion held of the gentleman who brought it up, it was enough to say, it was an able reply. He did not wish to refer to the late Administrator, but he believed that his administration had been productive of one of the greatest blessings to this country. There was a small section of the community who sought to make a retrograde movement. By some means or other it had become part of the policy of the home Government to consider we were not fit for a representative form of government. The proceedings of the late Administrator had brought things to a crisis, and we were now in a better position than before. He was aware that some were of opinion that in small dependencies like this a despotic government was best, but we must remember it was only under a representative form of government that we could look for political freedom. It had been said that the representative form of government in this Island was a delusion, as the franchise was so limited. It was well known that he himself was liberal in the extreme in his political views, but he begged leave to say, that his liberalism was tempered by a prudent conservatism. He did not wish for an extension of the suffrage, unless it went along equally with an extension of education. Duly educated he would give the suffrage to all.

His Excellency had made reference in his speech to certain changes that he should like to carry out in respect of some of the other Islands. He could only say that such alterations, provided they did not interfere with the principle of representation—provided the Constitution remained as at present—provided we had no single chamber, would, doubtless, meet with the approval of the House. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the reply.

Mr. Phillips seconded the motion with unqualified pleasure. He had been forced to listen to the opening speech of the late Administrator with unqualified dissatisfaction. What a contrast between the speech of our present Governor, and that of his predecessor. There was not a line of convergence of the one with the other. There was a ring in the speech of our present Governor that was most gratifying, which was utterly wanting in that of Mr. Freeling. It ran through the whole address, but especially in the concluding paragraph, the Governor touched a chord which was responsive to the conservative spirit of Barbados. We are aware that our Governors take their instructions from the Secretary of State, but at the same time we feel confident that the Secretary of State will listen to the views of the Governor, and regard the wishes of the inhabitants. We feel confident that our present Governor will lay before the Secretary of State a fair representation of the facts as they are regarded here, and with a view to the interests of the Colony. As to the question touched on by his friend Mr. Jones of the extension of the franchise, he had no objection to it, but this was not the time for it, and it was one of those taken advantage of by intriguers to draw away attention from the question at issue, to create dissension and to carry out their own petty manœuvres.

Mr. Whitehall said the late administration had been a series of blunders brought to a climax by the dissolution of the House. They had been sent back to the constituencies to ascertain what their opinions were, but that might be seen in the requisition addressed to the late members, and signed by 800 of the electors, which

would be published in their minutes. The late session was a very disagreeable but important chapter in our parliamentary history. Judging from the speech of our present Governor, he considered it to augur favourably for the future. What a contrast there was between the arrogant and supercilious tone assumed by the late Administrator, and the courteous, conciliatory Address of the Governor, who, instead of resorting to threats, reminds the Assembly they are the same gentlemen as were returned at the previous election, and desires them to proceed with their useful labours. The Governor's speech had gained for him the confidence of the people, and he hoped that the popularity he now enjoyed might continue to the end of his administration.

No. 29.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received December 30, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, December 4, 1875.

SOON after Sir John Sealy's return to Barbados I placed in his hands your Lordship's Despatch of the 26th November 1874,* when he at once assured me that your Lordship had rightly judged that he would take no offence whatever at a change in the Council, whereby the ex-officio members would take precedence of the unofficial members.

2. With reference to Mr. Packer's vacating his seat on account of being Chief Justice, my own disposition would be to retain him, if possible, in the Executive Council, where I find his experience and advice very useful; I have not, however, spoken to him on the subject, for I have observed that in Sir R. W. Rawson's Despatch to your Lordship of the 25th of November 1874,† a copy of a letter from the Chief Justice is enclosed, in which he says:—

"Her Majesty having been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint me to the office of Chief Judge of this Island, I have, after mature consideration, come to the conclusion that I ought to resign my seat at the Council, and I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation."

3. He has, however, been good enough to consent, at Sir R. W. Rawson's request, to sit as a member of Council until the absent members return.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 30.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received December 30, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, December 8, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 7th instant I brought the subject of Confederation before the Executive Council.

2. They were aware that despatches on the subject had passed between the Secretary of State and the Governor since the year 1869; but they had not seen any of those despatches.

3. I told them I was awaiting instructions on the subject from your Lordship, and that, meanwhile, I thought it no harm to let them know what I had written on the subject.

4. Accordingly I read to them the despatches noted in the margin.

5. They said it was the first time the word "Confederation" had been mentioned at the Council Board; that they were glad the official silence on the subject had been broken, and that they would readily enter into consideration of the details, on the basis I had ventured to lay before your Lordship.

6. Sir John Sealy made a practical suggestion which I trust may meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government. His proposal is that the Governor-in-Chief

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should secure the assistance of a conference committee of 12 members, to be composed as follows :—

From the Legislative Council of Barbados	-	-	-	-	3
From the House of Assembly, Barbados	-	-	-	-	5
From the Legislatures of St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia	-	-	-	-	4

7. He thought the conference committee so constituted could meet in Barbados, and frame the details, which, if sanctioned, I could submit to the Legislature of the Colony.

8. His plan was favourably received by the other members of Council; and I undertook to do my best to have it carried out.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 31.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received December 30.)

MY LORD, Government House, Barbados, December 9, 1875.

THE day before I mooted the subject of Confederation to the Executive Council I sent for Sir John Sealy and spoke to him very frankly.

2. I found that he had had a conversation with Mr. Herbert at the Colonial Office not long ago which had prepared him for definite action on the part of the Government, and which rendered my interview with him far more useful than it otherwise could have been.

3. He then agreed to make on the following day the proposal to the Council of a conference of the existing legislative bodies of the Windward Islands, which I describe in my Despatch of the 8th of December 1875.*

4. I thought such a conference would probably meet your Lordship's approval, but in the absence of instructions I felt that the suggestion had better come from an unofficial member of the Council.

5. The plan was very well received by the Council. The members present were Dr. Thomas, Mr. Foderingham, Mr. Jones Pile, Sir John Sealy, and Mr. Packer (the Chief Justice).

6. Dr. Thomas suggested that the three members from the Legislative Council of Barbados should be Mr. Foderingham, Sir John Sealy, and Mr. Packer. This point was, however, reserved for the consideration of the Legislative Council.

7. Mr. Foderingham suggested that I should speak confidentially to Mr. Grant, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and endeavour to secure as the five members of the conference from that House, Mr. Grant, the Speaker, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Carrington, Dr. Sealy, and Mr. Jones.

8. I said I saw no objection to any of those names, and that I would mention the matter to the Speaker; but that I should be distinctly understood as not pledging Her Majesty's Government in any way whatever.

9. I repeated more than once that, for ought I knew, your Lordship may send me positive instructions of a different character, and that in any question of Colonial Confederation we should all be prepared to yield our peculiar views to the wider information and ultimate responsibility of the Secretary of State.

10. If your Lordship should approve of this conference, and were good enough to telegraph that fact to me, I might perhaps be able to get the delegates from the other Islands to meet those of Barbados about the beginning of February 1876; and, if the business is well handled, a joint resolution may be carried on which Imperial legislation could be based in the coming session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

* No. 30.

No. 32.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Downing Street, January 5, 1876.

I quite approve the proposed Conference of the representatives from the Legislatures of the several Islands.

Let me know by telegraph as soon as you know whether the Conference is likely to be acceptable, and any new step of importance. I trust in your continuing to proceed with the greatest caution, and in using no pressure, as Her Majesty's Government can only proceed on the spontaneous request of the Legislatures.

No. 33.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, January 14, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Despatches noted in the margin, reporting the circumstances which led to the late dissolution of the House of Assembly in Barbados.

October 28. }
November 3. } Nos. 17, 18, and 19.
November 8. }

I have consulted the law officers of the Crown on the point raised by the House of Assembly, and I am advised that it was not legally competent for them to declare the election for the parish of St. Thomas to have been void as regards Mr. William Grant Ellis as well as Mr. James William Parris, and to annul the election of both members returned. The law officers are of opinion that the Statute of 1869 does not confer upon the House of Assembly the unlimited powers contended for, and further, that the return of the two members, though joint in form, is in truth several in respect of each person elected and returned, and that inasmuch as there was no petition against the return of Mr. Ellis, there was no jurisdiction to entertain the validity of his return. Mr. Freeling was therefore justified in the course he adopted, and I feel it right to add that in resorting to a dissolution of the Assembly he was not actuated by any desire to curtail the privileges of the House, but only to protect the individual rights of its members which have been so carefully guarded by the provisions of the Acts No. 134 of 1840, and No. 324 of 1858, relating to controverted elections.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

No. 34.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, January 28, 1876.

I HAVE read with much interest the series of Despatches which you have addressed to me, since your assumption of the Government of the Windward Islands, with respect to many points of interest in connexion with the condition of the people, the state of the public institutions, and the civil administration of the Islands generally; and on the present occasion I propose to reply more particularly to your Despatches of November 29 and of December 8,* in which you refer to the question of a Confederation of the Windward Islands.

2. This question, as you are well aware, received much attention from my predecessor, who was alive to the advantages which would result from the Confederation of the Windward Islands, and who, more than once, urged on Sir R. Rawson the expediency of it. In that opinion I entirely concur, and as far as I can at present judge I think it is much to be regretted that Sir R. Rawson did not communicate to the Legislature Lord Kimberley's Despatch of the 1st May 1873,† which was written with the view of explaining accurately the wishes and objects of Her Majesty's Government; and further that, as you have been informed, he did not invite the Executive Council to consider the subject. I think it desirable that you should make public that Despatch at the same time with this, in order that the Legislature and

* Nos. 22 and 30.

† No. 8.

people may understand that in approving the action which you have taken Her Majesty's Government substantially adopt in this case the views of their predecessors in office, and are certainly not less desirous than they were of seeing the union of these Islands effected.

3. The manner in which, as you report in your Despatch of November 29,* you brought the matter under the consideration of some of the leading members of the Legislative Assembly, appears to me to have been prudent and judicious, and I learnt with much interest from your later Despatch that Sir John Sealy, whose ability and great experience in Colonial affairs renders his opinion especially valuable, thought it opportune to suggest that a Committee of representatives of the various Legislatures of the Windward Islands might be constituted for the purpose of considering the details of a suitable scheme of Confederation. I accordingly informed you by telegraph that I fully approved of the assembling of such a Committee; adding that I left everything to your discretion, as you would understand that Her Majesty's Government could not proceed with any measure of Confederation except on the spontaneous request of each Legislature concerned.

4. I shall await with interest the account of your further proceedings, and at the present moment I need only refer to one or two leading principles with respect to which I conclude that it is desirable that the views of Her Majesty's Government should be made known.

5. In the first place, I am aware, from the discussions which have from time to time been held in the Island, that there is a strong feeling in Barbados against any material alteration of the Constitution; that is to say, that it is desired to preserve the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council.

6. As in the smaller Islands, so even in Barbados, it might be a question whether if a Constitution were now being framed, a simpler form than that now in operation might not be preferable under circumstances such as now exist in that Colony. But to entertain an opinion of this kind is very different from desiring to abrogate a form of government which from long usage has become popular; and I prefer to rely, both from my own belief and from the assurances which you have so strongly expressed to me, on the disposition of those principally concerned in public affairs to exert themselves earnestly for the good government of the Colony, and the improvement of its institutions. You may therefore allow it to be clearly understood that I have no desire to urge the substitution of a single Legislative Chamber for the two Houses as at present existing; and that in my opinion the question of Confederation can be perfectly well considered without any reference to any such local constitutional change.

7. At the same time it is right that I should take this opportunity of stating publicly that the Constitution of Barbados is so far clearly defective that it fails to provide for an Executive Council composed of public officers directly responsible to the Crown, to consult with the Governor as in many other Colonies. I cannot, however, doubt that on such a question as this the Legislature of Barbados, with its practical knowledge of affairs and its just sense of the administrative requirements of such a Colony, will readily concur with me in the expediency of establishing an Executive Council such as exists in all the great Colonies.

8. Another question as to which I gather that some anxiety exists is whether in the event of Confederation the financial systems of the several Colonies would be kept separate or whether by the establishment of a common Treasury the Colonies would become mutually responsible for each others obligations. I need not hesitate to assure you that this community of financial arrangements would not be a feature of a Confederation, and that, subject to such contributions as it may be agreed to levy for the maintenance of joint public institutions, the revenue and expenditure of each Island would be administered separately as at present.

9. There is one point adverted to by my predecessor in his Despatch of 1st May 1873, to which I should refer before I conclude. In the 8th paragraph of that Despatch Lord Kimberley referred to the provisions already made by the Imperial Act for the Federation of the Leeward Islands for the admission into that Federation of other West Indian Islands into that union.

10. I think it will be prudent for any committee that may assemble to take into consideration, not necessarily with a view to any immediate action, the important question of extending the Confederation now contemplated beyond the limits of the Windward Islands. They may be confident that not only would the general administration of affairs be progressively cheapened and simplified in proportion to the extent of the Confederation, but the material interests of the Islands would be advanced, and

* No. 23.

the career opened to those who interest themselves in public affairs would be more interesting and dignified.

11. In saying this much I do not desire in any degree to press this question upon the reluctant consideration of the various Colonies. In this, as in the other details of these important changes, I would fain believe that their opinion goes along with that of Her Majesty's Government, and I wish that the constitutional improvements on a state of affairs which from the lapse of time and the alteration of circumstances is no longer consistent with the position which these Colonies ought to enjoy, should proceed from their own sense, not less than my clear opinion, of the benefits to be obtained.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.

No. 35.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, January 31, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th of November,* enclosing the address presented to you by the House of Assembly, and of your Despatch of the 2nd of December,† enclosing a copy of the address of the Legislative Council in answer to your speech, and of your reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

No. 36.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received February 19, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, January 18, 1876.

ADVERTING to the Despatches noted in the margin, respecting a scheme

November 26, 1875. }
November 29, 1875. } Nos 21, 22, 25, and 30.
November 29, 1875. }
December 8, 1875. }

of administrative Confederation in the Windward Islands, I have the honour to report that on the 13th instant I informed the Executive Council that I had received the sanction of Her Majesty's

Government to the proposal made by Sir John Sealy of a Conference of the Legislatures of the various Islands.

2. I enclose, for your Lordship's information, a transcript of the minutes of the Executive Council, when my draft message to both Houses on the subject was drawn up. The last paragraph of the message was added at the suggestion of Sir John Sealy.

3. As your Lordship is aware, my Council is composed exclusively of unofficial members. The six who were present on this occasion are undoubtedly the leading gentlemen in Barbados.

4. I invited them to criticise my views thoroughly, and I offered to accept any alterations or amendments they desired; we discussed it fully, and, having adopted Sir John Sealy's suggestion, the message, as amended, received the unanimous approval of the Council.

5. As the Legislative Council is identical in composition with the Executive Council, except that the Governor does not attend its meetings, there is no doubt but the message will be favourably received by that body.

6. As to its fate in the Lower House of Parliament I cannot at present venture to surmise. It will probably be opposed pretty actively, until full discussion may establish the real merits of the administrative reforms it suggests.

7. When it is remembered that the word "Confederation" in Barbados has heretofore meant something which aimed at destroying, or seriously altering, the House of Assembly, and which was also supposed to threaten the independence of the Barbados Treasury, it will not be surprising if a message in which Confederation is recommended, — though Confederation of a very different kind from what was formerly understood, — should at first be ill received in the Assembly; with time, however, and with ample explanations, and above all with due forbearance for the prejudices and natural

apprehensions of some of the members, I believe the proposed changes will commend themselves to the Lower House.

8. This day I transmitted the enclosed message to both Houses; and I understand they both adjourned for a fortnight, with the very proper motive of considering it carefully.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 36.

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Executive Council held at the Council Chamber on January 13, 1876, pursuant to special call.

Present:—His Excellency Governor J. P. Hennessy, C.M.G.; the Honbles. G. E. Thomas, W. Foderingham, W. J. Pile, Sir J. Sealy, K.C.M.G., Sir T. Graham Briggs, Bart., C. Packer, Chief Justice.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

The Governor said he had received no Despatches relating to Barbados except formal ones from Lord Carnarvon since the last meeting.

He laid before the Council a Despatch he had addressed to the Secretary of State, dated the 8th December 1875, respecting the constitution and character of the House of Assembly.

He also laid before the Council a telegraphic message from Lord Carnarvon dated January 1876, to the following effect:—

“Her Majesty’s Government entirely ratify your policy as to the proposed Conference of the Legislative Bodies of Barbados and the Windward Islands, and I hereby authorise you to proceed.”

In explanation of the policy of the late Government, his Excellency read the following extract from a Despatch addressed by Lord Kimberley to Governor Rawson in May 1873:—

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH of the EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR RAWSON, dated May 1, 1873.

“There is another subject connected with the Federation of the Colonies to which it seems convenient that I should take this opportunity of referring. You are no doubt aware that in promoting the union of the Leeward Islands and in desiring that the Windward Islands should follow the same course, Her Majesty’s Government have not contemplated, unless possibly as a temporary measure, that Barbados and the other Windward Islands should form a Federation separate from that of the Leeward Islands; and in the 33rd section of the Leeward Islands Act, 1871, provision was expressly made for the admission of other West Indian Islands into the union which at present comprises the Leeward Islands only. In the event of Barbados and the other Windward Islands being disposed to enter into a new Federation an Imperial Act must be passed giving effect to the resolutions of the Legislature, which would be unnecessary in the case of a Colony joining the existing Federation. Independently of this convenience in the mode of proceeding, there are strong reasons in favour of the union of the Windward with the Leeward Islands. The strength of the Federal Legislature and the value of its measures would be obviously increased in proportion to the number and importance of the Colonies represented in it, while the cost of the joint public institutions, legislation, and administration, will be proportionately diminished. Barbados will derive special advantage from such an arrangement, as her population and wealth would entitle her in such a union to the leading position, which would be one of considerable dignity and influence.

“Lastly, I have to point out that it is most desirable, on general grounds affecting imperial as well as local interests, that the Windward Islands should be included in a strong Federation. No one can dispute the advantage for purposes of defence of union between weak neighbouring communities. Moreover, it cannot be expected that the governments of a number of small Islands independent of each other should possess the experience and information necessary to enable them to deal with questions which in times of war or other emergencies may arise with foreign powers, and on which

there may be no opportunity to refer home for instructions. It must be apparent to all the Colonists under your Government that the Imperial Government may justly call upon them to adopt any improvements in their system of administration which, without prejudicing their local interests, may increase the efficiency of the Colonial Government in reference to these serious matters."

The Governor then submitted to the Council a draft message which he contemplated sending to both Houses of the Legislature, and invited the criticism of the members of Council upon it.

After some discussion, the draft message was amended, and then passed unanimously, as follows :—

(Joint—No. 2.)

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor has the honour to invite the attention of the Legislative Council to the following paragraph in the speech with which he opened the present session of the Legislature :—"As Governor-in-Chief I shall have to ask you to consider, in addition to the tariff question affecting the trade with our sister Islands which the Finance Committee of the late Assembly was dealing with, some plans by which I hope to render more efficient certain departments of the general administration of the Windward Islands."

2. The Legislative Council are aware that the responsibility of conducting the general administration of the Windward Islands rests on the Governor of Barbados as Governor-in-Chief. In Her Majesty's Commission he is styled Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia. The Bills passed in the Legislatures of the various Islands cannot become law until assented to by him. The Lieutenant-Governors are directed to carry out his instructions on every subject, and to report to him every matter of importance. He is alone directly responsible to Her Majesty's Government for the proper administration of all those Islands.

3. The Governor feels confident that the Legislative Council will see that he cannot efficiently discharge these onerous duties unless the following changes are made :—

- I. That the Auditor of Barbados should be appointed Auditor General of the Windward Islands, his salary and clerical staff being increased; such additional expense to fall entirely on the other Islands.
- II. That the power of transporting prisoners from Barbados to the other Islands and of receiving prisoners from the other Islands here should be secured to the Governor-in-Chief.
- III. That the new lunatic asylum here should also be open for the reception of lunatics from the other Islands.
- IV. That a similar arrangement should be made about a common lazaretto.
- V. That there should be a chief justice of the Windward Islands, and a remodelling of the judicial system based on the necessity of centralising it in Barbados.
- VI. That there should be a police force for the Windward Islands.

4. The more important of these reforms, those relating to a simpler and stronger judicial system and to the establishment of a central prison, have long since engaged at various times the attention of the Government and Legislative Bodies of the Windward Islands. Indeed, as regards the latter, a resolution of the honourable House of Assembly of Barbados was passed in 1845 approving of one penal settlement for the whole of the West Indies.

5. If the Legislative Council should concur in the Governor's views respecting these six points, it will then be necessary to determine on the machinery for carrying them into effect; and on this subject the Governor will be happy to co-operate with the Legislative Council in any way most convenient to the public interests, but as these questions affect the other Islands of the Government as well as Barbados, it would be necessary that they should be taken into consideration, and that in the proposed machinery they should be duly represented.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Government House, January 14, 1876.

The Council then proceeded to the transaction of general business.

Certified,

(Signed) AUGUSTUS FREDK. GORE,
Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council.

No. 37.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received February 19, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Long Bay Castle, Barbados, January 28, 1876.

I TRANSMIT, for your Lordship's information, copies of the articles which have appeared in the four Barbados newspapers* respecting my message on Confederation.

2. They all discuss it fully, and oppose it with vigour. Looking, however, to the not unnatural distrust with which Confederation is received in this Colony, and to the fact that the gentlemen who write those articles are not aware what has taken place in Council and that they quite misconceive the scope and policy of the message, no one can be surprised at the hostile tone they assume.

3. When the message is discussed thoroughly in both Houses and its true character is seen, I believe the intelligent gentlemen who contribute to the press in this Colony will not fail to do it justice.

4. As regards the great bulk of the population, I have reason to know that they wish my policy to succeed; not that they understand much, or care much, for administrative reforms, but because they pay me the compliment of regarding me as their sincere friend, and they have confidence in the justice of any plans I propose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 38.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received February 19, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Long Bay Castle, Barbados, January 29, 1876.

As the mail for England closes to-day, and the House of Assembly does not meet till Tuesday next, I cannot add anything to my Despatch of the 18th instant† as to the way my message about administrative Confederation is likely to be received in the Lower House.

2. I have carefully refrained from using the smallest pressure in favour of the message, and have avoided anything that might savour of personal influence or the influence of the Government, preferring to let the gentlemen of the Lower House consider the question on its own merits simply.

3. With a view, however, of giving them additional information on the subject, I have caused extracts of the Despatches I have written to your Lordship, as noted in the margin, to be laid before them, adding in the form of a message a few words of additional explanation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 38.

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Governor has the honour to lay before the honourable House of Assembly the following extracts from Despatches addressed by him to the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon in the month of November last :—

EXTRACTS containing substance of Despatches Nos. 153 of the 29th, 148 of the 26th, and 149 of the 29th, November last.

The Governor communicated the foregoing Despatches to the Council, and sought their advice as to the best mode of dealing with the six points of administrative Confederation. The result was thus communicated to the Earl of Carnarvon in December

EXTRACT from Despatch No. 163 of December 8, 1875, giving Sir John Sealy's Proposal.

The Governor is now enabled to inform the honourable House of Assembly that the Earl of Carnarvon has telegraphed his general approval of Sir John Sealy's proposal of a Conference Committee.

With respect to that proposal the Governor is anxious that there should be no misconception. It is neither Sir John Sealy's idea nor the Governor's that such a Committee should have any legislative power whatever, or any permanent character, or that it should bind in any way the independent action of the Legislative Bodies.

The honourable House of Assembly will doubtless observe that in the foregoing Despatches the Governor begins by pointing to the fundamental difference between this Colony and other West Indian Islands, where (on account of this very difference) it has been found impossible to preserve a Constitution similar to that which exists in Barbados. Then the Governor, using the word Confederation in a definite and restricted sense, briefly describes the partial system of Confederation that actually exists in the Windward Islands, and indicates his views as to carrying that system still further, but doing so on the existing lines, and without infringing on the principle of representation or touching the independence of the Barbados Treasury. In other words, administrative reforms are suggested, but reforms strictly based on the traditions of the Colony and the entire maintenance of its political institutions.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Government House, January 27, 1876.

[The foregoing message also was adopted on the unanimous advice of the Executive Council.]

No. 39.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received February 19, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Long Bay Castle, Barbados, January 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that, on talking with Lieut.-Governor Dundas over the scheme of administrative Confederation that the Executive Council of Barbados have adopted, he said he thought it would be of great value to St. Vincent, and he assured me that the Legislature of that Island would be happy to assist in accomplishing it.

2. The local gentlemen I spoke to on the subject entertained similar views.

3. For the purpose, however, of putting your Lordship in possession of more formal and precise information as to local feeling respecting the scheme, I have written to the Lieut.-Governor a Despatch of which I herewith enclose a copy.

4. I hope to be able to transmit the answer to your Lordship by the next mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 39.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY to LIEUT.-GOVERNOR DUNDAS.

SIR,

Government House, Barbados, January 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed copy of a message I recently addressed to the Legislative Houses of Barbados, embodying a scheme of Confederation for the Windward Islands.

2. During the conferences I recently had the pleasure of having with your Excellency at St. Vincent we discussed the various points in this scheme pretty fully, but I should be glad now to learn in a more formal manner your Excellency's views on the whole subject.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 40.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received February 19.)

MY LORD, Government House, Barbados, February 1, 1876.

WITH reference to my preceding Despatch I have the honour to forward the annexed one from Lieut.-Governor Dundas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR, Government House, St. Vincent, January 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch, St. Vincent, of date January 20, transmitting to me copy of a message addressed by your Excellency to the Legislative Houses of Barbados.

2. I have read with interest and attention your Excellency's message, embodying as it does, a scheme of Confederation for the Windward Islands.

3. Your Excellency is aware how entirely my views coincide with those of your Excellency on this subject, and it is hardly necessary for me to say that my zealous co-operation shall, at all times, support your Excellency's exertions to complete a measure which has not only the approval of Her Majesty's Government, but which will, when accomplished, contribute so largely to the well-being and prosperity of these Islands.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Governor Hennessy, C.M.G., (Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 41.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received February 19.)

MY LORD, Long Bay Castle, Barbados, January 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Lordship's information, that on talking with Lieut.-Governor Graham over the scheme of administrative Confederation that the Executive Council of Barbados have adopted, he said he thought it would be of great value to Grenada, and he assured me that the Legislature of that Island would be happy to assist me in accomplishing it.

2. The local gentlemen I spoke to on the same subject entertained similar views.

3. For the purpose, however, of putting your Lordship in possession of more formal and precise information as to local feeling respecting the scheme, I have written to the Lieut.-Governor a Despatch, of which I herewith enclose a copy.

4. I hope to be able to transmit the answer to your Lordship by the next mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 41.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY to LIEUT.-GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

SIR, Government House, Barbados, January 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed copy of a message I recently addressed to the Legislative Houses of Barbados, embodying a scheme of Confederation for the Windward Islands.

2. During the conferences I recently had the pleasure of having with your Excellency at Grenada we discussed the various points in this scheme pretty fully, but I should be glad now to learn in a more formal manner your Excellency's views on the whole subject.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Graham, (Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 42.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received February 19, 1876.)

MY LORD, Government House, Barbados, February 1, 1876.

WITH reference to my preceding Despatch, I have the honour to forward the annexed one from the Lieut.-Governor of Grenada.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor-in-Chief.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Government Office, January 27, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of the 20th instant, in which you are so good as to desire me to express to you my opinion with regard to various questions mooted by your Excellency in your recent address to the House of Assembly in Barbados.

Under heading III.,

(a.) Your Excellency suggests that an Auditor-General be appointed over all the Windward Islands, whose duty it would be to visit them in turn, and check the accounts of the several Colonies.

In my opinion such an arrangement would be in every respect desirable; an increase of salary is likely to ensure better service, and periodical visits of a superior, provided always that efficient sub-officers are maintained, are likely to stimulate energy, and create, if I may use the expression, an honourable competition between the functionaries so employed.

With (b.) and (c.), which relate to the transfer of prisoners and lunatics from the other Islands to Barbados, I am ready to concur, provided that the transportation of them should not be obligatory.

For instance, amongst the former class there will always be a considerable proportion under a short sentence, and amongst the latter many who are confined for a time, and are released when it is discovered that imbecility rather than insanity was the cause of their arrest.

In either of these cases it appears to me that unnecessary expenditure would be incurred in the removal of the culprit or patient to a central institution.

(d.) We have but few cases now, or at any time, as I am informed, in the lazaretto. At this time, all told, there are but nine lepers. These, of course, might be shipped to Barbados; but in these climates one must never lose sight of the possibility of a sudden outbreak of yellow fever, or some similar epidemic, the fear of which must always necessitate the maintenance of some sort of quarantine establishment.

(e.) I do not think there can be two candid opinions with respect to this proposal. The same remarks which apply to your Excellency's suggestion (a.) may be used even with greater force in favour of a scheme for a consolidation of the legal system, and the creation of a Chief Justice with a salary considerably increased beyond that which the learned gentleman who holds that office in Barbados now enjoys.

(f.) The establishment of a central police force would, I cannot help thinking, present many difficulties. On the one hand, it is true that the transfer of constables from associates and scenes with which they have always been connected might prove to be advantageous to the public service; on the other, in Islands such as Grenada and St. Vincent, an intimate local knowledge of the country is indispensable when the officer is in pursuit of some absconder from the hands of justice.

Again, I would suggest that the removal to and fro of the police would press heavily on the various exchequers.

I have ventured to make these remarks rather freely in consequence of your Excellency's invitation to me to do so, and I now only ask permission to add, that I trust I may soon see the general scheme proposed by your Excellency carried into execution.

I have, &c.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.

(Signed) CYRIL C. GRAHAM.

No. 43.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received March 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Long Bay Castle, Barbados, February 9, 1876.

IN continuation of my Despatch of the 18th of January 1876,* I have the honour to report that on Tuesday the 1st of February a discussion arose in the House of Assembly respecting my messages on Confederation.

2. Mr. Greaves, one of the members for the parish of St. Andrew's, objected to the plan *in toto*, and moved that it be decided upon at once.

3. Mr. Carrington, Mr. Jones, Dr. Sealy, and Mr. Phillips objected to this, and supported a motion that the messages be considered in committee of the whole House on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

4. The latter motion was carried, Mr. Greaves alone objecting.

5. I transmit, for your Lordship's information, a report of the proceedings from the local papers.

6. On Tuesday, the 8th of February, the House met to consider the messages, and two notices of motions respecting them. The first notice, of which I enclose a copy, was by Mr. H. Pilgrim for an address to the Governor, declining to accept the proposals. The second notice of motion was by Mr. P. L. Phillips, seconded by Dr. Sealy, for an instruction to a committee to prepare a reply to the messages, the instruction consisting of three resolutions, a copy of which I also enclose.

7. Mr. Pilgrim's motion was withdrawn for want of support; and Mr. Phillips' resolutions were, after two days' debate, passed unanimously.

8. The first resolution sets forth the desire of the House to assist me in discharging my executive functions as Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands. The second resolution objects strongly and at great length to a Federal Legislature, and what is popularly known as Federation. The third resolution expresses the willingness of the House to consider and deal with the details of my plan by Bill or otherwise.

9. From the tone of the debate, which has only just concluded, and which I understand was highly creditable to the parliamentary skill of the various speakers, I gather that three, at least, of the six points will probably be carried this session: the points relating to prisons, lunatic asylums, and lazarettos.

10. If the Assembly pass Bills on these subjects, I do not apprehend any difficulty about getting similar Bills passed by the Legislatures of the other Islands without the delay of a Conference. Indeed the part of my message which was most objected to in the Assembly here was the proposal for a Conference, a proposal which did not originate with the Government, but with one of the most experienced and ablest of my unofficial councillors.

11. So far, I am well content with the result of the two days' debate.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 43.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The House of Assembly met to-day.

Present:—His Honour the Speaker, Messrs. Connell, Kellman, Jones, G. C. Pile, Mason, Spencer, J. E. Pilgrim, J. R. Phillips, Richards, Reeves, Marsh, H. Pilgrim, Scale, P. L. Phillips, J. Sealy, Reece, Carrington, G. Sealy, Greaves, Ellis, and Whitehall.

Message from the Governor was read, as follows:—

(Separate—No. 5.)

* No. 36.

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

The Governor has the honour to lay before the Honourable House of Assembly the following extracts from Despatches, addressed by him to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, in the month of November last :—

“ MY LORD,

“ IN accordance with your Lordship’s oral instructions I proceed to record such facts as have come within my observation bearing on the general condition of this Colony, and on the question of Confederation.

“ The material resources of Barbados and its social history are too well known for me to dwell upon them, but I venture to ask your Lordship’s particular attention to one or two points in which my own preconceived notions of the Island have been modified by even the very limited inquiries and observations I have yet been able to make.

“ I was aware that Barbados differed from the other West India Islands in its material prosperity. I had accepted as an axiom that this exceptional prosperity was owing to the circumstance that in Barbados alone, the negroes on emancipation found themselves in an Island cultivated and fully peopled ; so that they were driven by the absence of unappropriated land, to work for wages with a regularity unknown in the other Islands.

“ But at the beginning of my inquiries I found some reason to doubt whether this familiar statement was quite correct.

“ In endeavouring to work out the real facts for myself, I could not avoid seeing that in the history of some of the other Islands there was a period, not very remote, when they were substantially on a par with Barbados in this matter of population and unappropriated lands.

“ Seventy years ago, Antigua had a population of 40,300 to its 108 square miles, and Barbados 77,130 to its 166 square miles. In both Islands there was practically no Crown land, and the cultivation of the soil in both seemed at the time of the abolition of slavery to be pushed to its utmost.

“ But whilst in 1805 Antigua had a population of 373 to the square mile, and Barbados 464 to the square mile, showing at the beginning of this century only a difference of 91 in favour of the latter, yet in 1875 the difference in favour of Barbados is 552 to the square mile.

“ During the same period the sugar production of Antigua has fallen off, whilst that of Barbados has increased fourfold, that is, in a ratio greater than the increase of population.

“ Again, some doubt seems to be cast upon this population theory by the history of St. Kitts, which is not as prosperous now as it was before slave emancipation, but where the population, unlike Antigua on the one hand, or Barbados on the other, has remained absolutely at the same figure, about 414 to the square mile.

“ On the other hand there are facts which seem to me to account for the exceptional prosperity of Barbados apart from this theory of the pressure of population. If I am right, your Lordship will see at once that any modification of that long accepted theory is of practical political interest.

“ Take the last island I have mentioned. In Lieutenant-Governor MacKintosh’s report on the St. Kitts Blue Book, presented to Parliament in 1850, he refers at page 48 to the disastrous practice of ‘ simply reducing absentee landlordism to a profession.’ He says, ‘ it is in my opinion almost impossible to exaggerate the proportion of embarrassment which this apparently hopeless struggle to reconcile tropical profits with residence in a temperate climate has contributed to West Indian difficulties. As one consequence of it, simultaneously with the depression and disappearance of the old families, has increased the influence of the class of attorneys of estates, who still carry on a lucrative business under a system which concentrates powerfully in support of itself the personal interests of the few whom it has not ruined.’

“ In the voluminous correspondence presented to Parliament in 1848, on the distress in the sugar-producing Colonies, the reports from the Leeward Islands, and indeed, from all the West India Colonies, except Barbados, refer constantly to the absence of a resident gentry. At page 389 in his report on Montserrat, Mr. Osborne, the stipendiary magistrate says :—One ‘ prominent cause of the former prosperity of these Colonies was the residence of proprietors ; there can be no doubt that the actual residence of proprietors materially contributes to the prosperity of a Colony ; the same causes arising from absenteeism which weigh down Ireland affect the Colonies generally.’

"In continuing this report, I shall have an opportunity of pointing out the evidences I have seen myself in Barbados of a long established resident proprietary, and their influence in the exceptional prosperity of the Island.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor."

"MY LORD,

"ON talking over Confederation with some of the local gentlemen, I have found them express surprise at learning how far the principle has been already successfully applied to these Islands, and therefore even at the risk of repeating what is well known to your Lordship, I proceed to note the gist of such conversations, so as to complete the record of what is now being said on the subject.

Military.

"For military purposes the Windward Islands, and, indeed, the whole of Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, have long been confederated.

"The Queen's forces in the West Indies are under the command of Major-General Farren, C.B., who resides in Barbados, with his Military Secretary, Assistant-Adjutant General, and Quartermaster General, and the other officers of his staff.

"On the arrival and departure of every mail, the Major-General receives and despatches communications to the various British Stations in the West Indies. He telegraphs his instructions when necessary to the other Islands.

"Each of the military departments, medical, commissariat, engineering, &c., under his command, has its head-quarters at Barbados.

"Every year, and whenever he thinks it desirable, he visits the other Islands where troops are stationed.

"This system is worked without difficulty by the military authorities, and it is carried on to the entire satisfaction of the local Government, and I believe to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government.

Ecclesiastical.

"The Bishop of Barbados is the head of the Anglican Church in the Windward Islands. Some of his rural deans reside in the smaller Colonies, and with this aid as well as by correspondence and occasional visits, he regulates the affairs of the Church in the subordinate Islands.

"The Wesleyan, Moravian, and Roman Catholic Clergy of the Windward Islands also work under a similar system of administration. The Bishop of the latter, however, has his head-quarters in British Guiana.

Educational.

"The impracticability of providing anything like efficient middle-class schools or colleges for such Islands as St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Tobago, and indeed the Leeward Islands also, has been partially met by the establishment in Barbados of Codrington College, Harrison's College, and the Codrington Grammar School.

"These institutions are similar to what exist in some of the most flourishing towns of the United Kingdom. They supply a good education not only for commercial pursuits, but as preparatory for the English Universities.

"The teaching staff consist mainly of graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

"On visiting Harrison's College a few days ago I found 118 pupils in the classrooms, a few of whom had come from St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. In the Appendix to Sir Robert Schomburg's History of Barbados, a list is given of the matriculated students at Codrington College for 17 years, from which it appears that 30 per cent. came from the other Islands.

Judicial.

"Though the judicial system in the subordinate Islands is still in the main most unsatisfactory, a step towards Confederation was taken in 1857, by the formation of an Appellate Court of the Windward Islands, of which the Chief Justice of Barbados is the Chief Judge. He visits the other Islands to hear appeals when necessary, and the system, so far, works well.

Commercial.

“The bank of Barbados is the ‘Colonial Bank,’ which is in correspondence with branches at Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua, St. Kitts, British Guiana, and Jamaica.

“The Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society has agencies at St. Vincent, Grenada, Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, and Trinidad.

“The mail steamers now carry out a regular system of inter-colonial voyages.

“The telegraphic system unites Barbados with St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad, Jamaica, British Guiana.

“But though many advantages have followed from this partial Confederation in Barbados of the military, ecclesiastical, educational, judicial, and commercial system, yet its full benefit cannot be obtained as long as it is only partial, and as long as other important departments of the Government-in-Chief are left isolated and inefficient.

“On the occasion of opening the Legislature of Barbados for the session of 1875-76, I touched on this latter subject, the details of which, with your Lordship’s sanction, I hope before long to bring under the notice of the General Assembly.

“I have, &c.

“(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.”

“MY LORD,

“ONE paragraph in the speech I recently addressed to the legislative bodies of Barbados was as follows :—

“As Governor-in-Chief I shall have to ask you to consider in addition to the tariff question, affecting the trade with our sister Islands, which the Finance Committee of the late Assembly was dealing with, some plans by which I hope to render more efficient certain departments of the general administration of the Windward Islands.

“In communicating the draft of the speech to the Executive Council the day before I delivered it, I drew their special attention to this paragraph.

“Subsequently I had opportunities of conversing about it with gentlemen of the Lower House.

“They all recognised in the paragraph an intention on my part to do something in the shape of Confederation, but though it was the first time they had heard any Governor of Barbados distinctly indicate such a policy, yet they received it evidently with a sincere desire to meet my views if possible.

“In talking it over, I found a very general agreement on the following points :—

“1. That the Auditor of Barbados should be appointed Auditor-General of the Windward Islands, his salary and clerical staff being increased, but such additional expense to fall entirely on the other Islands.

“2. That the power of transporting prisoners from Barbados to the other Islands, and receiving prisoners from the other Islands here, should be secured to the Government-in-Chief.

“3. That the new lunatic asylum here should also be open for the reception of lunatics from the other Islands.

“4. That a similar arrangement should be made about a common lazaretto.

“5. That there should be a Chief Justice of the Windward Islands, and a remodelling of the judicial system, based on the necessity of centralizing it in Barbados.

“6. That there should be a Police Force for the Windward Islands.

“They appeared to attach great weight to my positive assurance, that I could not be fairly held responsible for the efficient conduct of the Government-in-Chief, unless they enabled me to accomplish these reforms.

“I told them of the difficulty I found in dealing at this very moment with the tariff and finances of one of the subordinate Islands from the want of an Auditor-General.

“I pointed out how I was responsible to Her Majesty’s Government for assenting to the Bills passed by the Legislatures of the other Islands, and yet how I was really destitute of the proper administrative machinery at head quarters for doing so efficiently.

“I reminded them of some of the more notorious scandals in the administration of justice and police, which had occurred of late years in this nominal Government-in-Chief. I dwelt on the advantage of enabling the Chief Justice to sentence certain classes of criminals to transportation.

"Though there was a general agreement on these points, yet, to use the words of one of the members, they would look upon them with disfavour, if they thought I was merely introducing the thin end of the wedge, which was ultimately to break up their Constitution.

"They also dwelt upon the importance of keeping their Treasury distinct from those of the other Islands, though of course prepared to pay their fair share of the cost of the various departments.

"With reference to the two points in question—the Constitution and the Treasury—the local gentlemen knew full well that it is my duty and determination to carry out faithfully whatever instructions on those and other subjects your Lordship may give me: but they are also aware of my earnest personal disposition to preserve, rather than to destroy, the political institutions of Barbados, and to maintain as stoutly as they themselves would wish to do, the independence of their flourishing Treasury.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY."

The Governor communicated the foregoing Despatches to the Council, and sought their advice as to the best mode of dealing with the six points of administrative Confederation. The result was thus communicated to the Earl of Carnarvon in December last:—

"MY LORD,

"SIR John Sealy made a practical suggestion which I trust may meet with the approval of Her Majesty's Government. His proposal is that the Governor-in-Chief should secure the assistance of a Conference Committee of 12 members, to be composed as follows:—

"From the Legislative Council of Barbados, 3.

"From the House of Assembly of Barbados, 5.

"From the Legislatures of St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, 4.

"He thought the Conference Committee so constituted could meet in Barbados, and frame the details, which, if sanctioned, I could submit to the Legislatures of each Colony.

"His plan was favourably received by the other members of Council, and I undertook to do my best to have it carried out.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor."

The Governor is now enabled to inform the honourable House of Assembly, that the Earl of Carnarvon has telegraphed his general approval of Sir John Sealy's proposal of a Conference Committee.

With respect to that proposal the Governor is anxious that there should be no misconception. It is neither Sir John Sealy's idea nor the Governor's, that such a Committee should have any legislative power whatever, or any permanent character, or that it should bind in any way the independent action of the legislative bodies.

The honourable House of Assembly will doubtless observe, that in the foregoing Despatches, the Governor begins by pointing to the fundamental difference between this Colony and other West Indian Islands, where (on account of this very difference) it has been found impossible to preserve a Constitution similar to that which exists in Barbados. Then the Governor, using the word Confederation in a definite and restricted sense, briefly describes the partial system of Confederation that actually exists in the Windward Islands, and indicates his views as to carrying the system still further, but doing so on the existing lines, and without infringing on the principle of representation, or touching the independence of the Barbados Treasury.

In other words administrative reforms are suggested, but reforms strictly based on the traditions of the Colony, and the entire maintenance of its political institutions.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Message from the Board of Council was read informing the House of the passing of the Petroleum Act with amendments, by the Council.

Mr. A. J. Pile presented his certificate of return as member for St. Peter at the last election, and took his seat.

Mr. H. Pilgrim gave notice of his intention to move the House into Committee of the whole House on the Governor's messages read at the late meeting and the present, relating to administrative reforms.

Mr. Greaves gave notice concerning the public market.

Mr. H. Pilgrim, as senior member of Committee for re-adjustment of the seats of the House, brought up the report of the Committee which he presented, but expressed his entire disapproval of.

Same honourable member brought up draft replies to certain messages of the Governor relating to the Rum Duty, Molehead Board, Petty Debt Courts, and commitments for contempt of court, which were adopted on motion of Mr. Phillips, seconded by Mr. H. Pilgrim.

Same honourable member referring to the Governor's message No. 2 at last meeting, relating to administrative reform in the general government of the Windward Islands, brought up report recommending that the same be taken into consideration at the next meeting in Committee of the whole House; which he moved should be adopted, and the consideration of the question made the first order of the day at next meeting.

Mr. Greaves objected, and proposed to go on with the discussion of the message at present.

The Speaker said, if the honourable member was not prepared to second Mr. Pilgrim's motion, he was out of order.

Mr. Carrington said he would second the motion. The question could only be considered with both the messages in their hands, and the message just read covered 24 folio pages, and the matters referred to were of the highest importance. The proper course to pursue was he considered that proposed by the honourable member, Mr. Pilgrim.

Mr. Greaves said he thought, seeing the full assemblage present, they might just as well go into the subject of the first message at once. He was prepared to do so. They could deal with the second message afterwards; but with regard to this, he would say he had heard with astonishment that the Governor's views had met with the concurrence and support of honourable members. It had the effect of putting him into a fever, that honourable members had joined to cripple us. The Governor referred to the views of honourable members being in harmony with his own. For himself he would say he had had no conversation with him on the subject. He would exonerate himself, and he hoped others would do so too. And this was one reason why he thought they ought to discuss the Governor's six points without delay.

Mr. Jones did not agree with Mr. Greaves. The Governor had dealt very cautiously with the important matters to which his messages referred. He had made extracts from certain of his Despatches to the Secretary of State, which he sent down for the information of the House, a course not usual with his predecessors. To proceed at once without opportunity being offered for the calm and full consideration of the questions dealt with in the Governor's message, to reply to them would be not only unreasonable, but open to the charge of want of courtesy, which he was sure was not the wish of the honourable member, or of the House. Nor were they to consider only what was due to themselves, and what their own views might be on this important subject. They would see that the public were as much interested as the House was in this matter; and it was due to the public to place the messages before them for them to form their own opinions upon them; and honourable members were guided to some extent in their views by the opinions of their constituents. To defer the discussion would enable them to come better prepared to enter upon it, and to deal with it in the way such an important matter required to be treated.

Dr. Sealy said the remarks of the hon. member (Mr. Jones) had his entire concurrence. Public measures required above everything else, to be calmly and fully discussed, which could only be secured in the present case by adopting the motion of the hon. member (Mr. Pilgrim). How necessary this was might be seen in what fell from the hon. member himself (Mr. Greaves), who had told them he was not then in a fit state to discuss the question.

Mr. Greaves denied that he had said so.

Mr. Phillips said the hon. member might have a relapse of his fever if the discussion went on, and it would be better to divide.

The motion was then put and carried, Mr. Greaves objecting.

Mr. Jones then, with permission of the House, moved second reading of his Bill to continue the legislative grant of 600*l.* a year towards the education of exhibitioners at the Lodge School in St. John's, which was about to expire in April next. The Bill was read a second and third time and passed.

On the motion for third reading, Mr. G. Sealy said, while he was exceedingly gratified and proud of the position which Harrison's had attained, he regretted that the sister school at the Lodge had been neglected. He thought the House had done wisely in continuing their support to the school, until such time as it might be placed under the control of the Education Committee, and be provided for with the same liberality that was exhibited towards Harrison's. The time may come when it will be a subject of congratulation that a second school of the same class with Harrison's has been kept up by the Legislature.

A message from the Governor was read concerning fees on the issue of licences for carrying on certain trades and industrial employments, as boatmen, carters, retail dealers, &c.

Mr. Reeves moved printing of message.

The House then went into Committee on Mr. Whitehall's Bill to prevent cruelty to animals, Mr. Reece in the chair.

The remaining clauses of the Bill were read in Committee and passed, the House resumed, and Mr. Whitehall moved third reading.

Mr. Greaves said he would be glad to see the measure carried out as it ought to be, but he had some doubts of it. On a former occasion he had said something about the cruel treatment of animals by their owners. He did not wish to give offence, but the truth must be spoken. It was a hardship to punish carters for beating cattle not in a fit state to work. The fault lay with the owners, not the carters. They ought not to be required to drive half-starved animals, which could not work without being beaten. He had pointed attention to what animals could do if well fed and treated, and that a less number would suffice for reaping the crops than were kept. It would be good economy to keep fewer and feed them better. It had been said in excuse that last year was a hard year, and there was not enough food for the cattle on the estates. But there was plenty to be got from Bridgetown. Another thing to be considered was the state of the roads, not the highways only, but the roads through the estates over which the cattle had to work. It showed good management where these were kept in order for the sake of the stock. There was no question of the profitableness of feeding the animals on the estates well. He looked in this way to prevent the ill-treatment of animals, that it was in the interest of their owners to prevent it, not thinking the Act before them worth much unless the system of over-planting the land was abandoned. He believed 3,000 mules would reap the annual crop, and in point of fact they keep from 8,000 to 9,000.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned to next Tuesday, 8th instant.

Enclosure 2. in No. 43.

Notice of his intention to move the following resolution was given by Mr. Henry Pilgrim, the senior member for St. Michael, but he did not press it upon going into Committee:—

That a respectful Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, declining to accept his Excellency's proposals contained in the six points of his message; Joint No. 2., for amalgamating certain institutions and certain governmental departments of this Island with those of the Islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, setting forth the objections and grounds for the refusal.

Enclosure 3. in No. 43.

Moved by Mr. Phillips, seconded by Dr. Sealy, as an instruction to the Committee to prepare reply to Governor's message.

1. The House of Assembly are most willing and ready to give his Excellency the Governor every assistance, within their constitutional legislative competency, as the representative branch of the Legislature of Barbados, in the discharge of the executive functions devolving upon his Excellency as Governor-General of the Windward Islands.

2. But without expressing at present, any opinion whether the six points embodied in his Excellency's message are, in themselves, practicable or not, the House cannot

consent to consider them upon the basis of measures having reference to the Government, as a whole, of the Windward Islands, because under our Constitution the Legislature have no power to legislate for the Windward Islands, and the so stating of the proposition in the form it is put in the message implies, or may be construed to imply, the precedent recognition of the House of Assembly of the desirableness or expediency of a common Federation of those Islands, including Barbados, as one general Government with a combined Legislature. The House of Assembly of Barbados have no intention to consent to become one of a Federation of Islands, or to merge their independent separate Legislature, either for local or general purposes of Legislation, in a federative Legislature, whether such Federation and federative Legislature already exist or are to be brought into existence, nor have the House of Assembly of Barbados any intention to surrender or in any way modify their ancient representative form of Government, consisting in part of a House of Assembly elected by the tax-payers enjoying the elective franchise, and a Council nominated by the Crown in the exercise of its prerogative, under which form of Government this Colony has prospered and is steadily progressing.

3. The House of Assembly are willing and ready to consider, in their legislative capacity, any propositions of the Governor which the Legislature have the constitutional competency to deal with, if such propositions should be put before them in full and complete detail, and in such shape as would enable the House to deal with them in the same way, by Bill or otherwise, as they have heretofore done with reference to measures submitted to the House by the Executive in its constitutional relations with the two branches of the Legislature of the Colony.

No. 44.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received March 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Long Bay Castle, Barbados, February 11, 1876.

IN addition to the information I have endeavoured to lay before your Lordship in the Despatches noted in the margin as to the feeling in Barbados respecting Confederation, I take the liberty of adding a few words in the more un-

Nov. 26, 1875.
Nov. 29, 1875.
Dec. 1875.
Jan. 18, 1876.
Jan. 28, 1876.
Feb. 9, 1876.

Nos. 21,
25, 31, 36,
37, and 43.

reserved form of a confidential communication.

2. The plan of Confederation now before the legislative bodies has not been put forward as the plan of Her Majesty's Government.

3. I have assumed the entire responsibility of proposing the six points to the Council, and, having secured their unanimous approval of them, I have suggested them to the Lower House as the basis of certain administrative reforms.

4. The fact that your Lordship had telegraphed your general approval of Sir John Sealy's proposal of a Conference Committee, has been communicated to the Assembly. From that of course they learn that your Lordship is in favour of the six points being considered by the legislative bodies. But neither in stating that fact, nor in any other part of the message, is a single word said that can bind Her Majesty's Government to my plan or to any scheme of Confederation whatever.

5. I was aware that my predecessor had urged your Lordship and Lord Kimberley to press the question on the Council and Assembly of Barbados with all the weight of Her Majesty's Government. Even Mr. Freeling in his temporary administration wrote to your Lordship more than once, to the effect that the Council (with the exception of Sir Graham Briggs) was composed of typical Barbadians who would oppose a stolid resistance to reforms, and that they as well as the Assembly could not be moved to adopt administrative changes without strong pressure from the Government.

6. I thought it proper, however, in the interest of the public service, and in my anxiety to spare your Lordship a disagreeable task, to test fairly, and on my own responsibility, the real feeling of the Council and Assembly.

7. Looking now at what has been done in the last three months, I have no reason to regret the course I took.

8. The Council are entirely with the Government. They have even urged me to go a little faster than I thought prudent. They are the leading local men. They have all been members of the Assembly, and to this day they exercise in various ways a direct and powerful influence in the Assembly.

9. Even if nothing else had been accomplished, to bring such men to the side of the Government and to get them to support the six points is a result of some value.

10. My relations with the Assembly are not so intimate, and my operations are necessarily slower. There are members of that body who declare themselves opposed to all changes, and who would wish the House to decline any consideration of my six proposals.

11. Mr. Greaves, the member for St. Andrews, is the leader of this party. He affects as "a representative of the people of Barbados" to speak with greater authority than the members of Council, who though unofficial are nominated by the Crown. Such, however, is the restricted and anomalous franchise in Barbados that Mr. Greaves is enabled to speak as a representative of the people, though the actual number of registered votes in the parish of St. Andrews is only 24. Some of those are the votes of absentee proprietors, and others are the votes of planters who have votes likewise in other parishes. The real number of individual electors is under 20, and I understand Mr. Greaves would consider himself fortunate if at a contested election he received a dozen votes.

12. Those few votes return two members to the Assembly, although the population of the parish is 7,572; and, of the latter number there are 52 freeholders and 650 householders who pay direct taxes.

13. Though the parish of St. Andrews has the smallest number of electors, yet the proportion of electors to those who ought to have votes is pretty much the same in all the other parishes.

14. I mention all this to account for the fact that though the Government may have the confidence and support of the people as well as of the members of Council, yet it is possible to see the measures of the Government delayed or defeated by a small group of narrow-minded men.

15. On this occasion, however, I have some hope of carrying the most useful and urgent parts of my plan. Other much needed reforms, and anything like a comprehensive and final scheme of West Indian Confederation, could not be carried in the present exclusive Assembly.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 45.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. TROLLOPE, K.C.B., to COLONIAL OFFICE.

DEAR SIR,

19a, Grosvenor Square, March 16, 1876.

I HAVE this morning received most distressing information from Barbados of the proceedings and coercion going on in that Island to force upon the people a Confederate system of despotic Government with the smaller Windward Islands, contrary to the wish and determination of the people of Barbados, and, as a proprietor, I request you will do me the favour to move the Colonial minister to suspend the operations of the Governor until he may hear the petitions and arguments of the inhabitants, which I believe will shortly be presented to him and the British Parliament by delegates from the Island.

I regret that I am unable to wait upon you in person as I am confined to the house by a bronchial affection of the throat, and have been in my room for a month.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. TROLLOPE, Lieut.-General, K.C.B.

James Lowther, Esq., M.P., Colonial Office.

No. 46.

COLONIAL OFFICE to LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. TROLLOPE, K.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 22, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant,* in which you state that you have received information from Barbados complaining of the conduct of the Governor in forcing upon the people a Confederate system of despotic Government.

* No. 45.

In reply I am to acquaint you that the course alleged to have been taken by Mr. Hennessy is so entirely contrary to what Lord Carnarvon had expected and understands to have been adopted that his Lordship cannot but suppose you to have been misinformed. Lord Carnarvon, however, has no hesitation whatever in assuring you that nothing will be forced upon the Colonial Legislature, or carried out without due regard to its opinions; and that he had impressed upon the Governor from the first the necessity of following this course.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Lieut.-General, Sir C. Trollope, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 47.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. TROLLOPE, K.C.B., to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

19a, Grosvenor Square, March 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant,* and to return to you my best thanks for the expressions contained therein, and I venture now to refer you to the "Barbados Agricultural Reporter" newspaper from the 29th to the 11th February for reports in extenso of the speeches in the House of Assembly unanimously elected in opposition to the dreaded disruption of the interests, Constitution, prosperity, and happiness of the Island, conveyed to the people, in my opinion, not in a straightforward manner, but in bit by bit, side winds, innuendo, and manipulation, as was practised with the Leeward Islands, alleged to their disadvantage and ruin, and thus terror has been struck into the minds of the people of Barbados, lest their ruin should be accomplished by the Parliament of Great Britain and the ministers of the Queen.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. TROLLOPE, Lieut.-General, K.C.B.

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Under Secretary,
Colonial Office.

No. 48.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

West India Committee Rooms, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,

MY LORD,

March 24, 1876.

REFERRING to the application which was made to your Lordship yesterday upon the present position of affairs in Barbados, I have now the honour, on behalf of several of the largest proprietors of estates in the Colony, to enclose a memorandum for which we venture to beg your Lordship's kind and serious attention. A general meeting of Barbados proprietors now in this country will shortly be held, if necessary, after which it is respectfully hoped that your Lordship will be in a position to receive a deputation from them on the subject. In the meantime the proprietors trust that the information now submitted may be considered of sufficient importance to induce your Lordship to communicate by telegraph with his Excellency the Governor, with a view of bringing the excitement and agitation in the Colony to an end as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. DANIEL HILL,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

On behalf and at the request of
Barbados proprietors.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MEMORANDUM.—BARBADOS.

From a message of Governor Pope Hennessy to the House of Assembly on the 1st February last it appears that the Secretary of State had given his Excellency "oral" instructions to record such facts as have come within his observation bearing on the "general condition of the Colony, and on the question of Confederation."

The Governor proceeds to discuss the reason of the prosperity of Barbados as com-

pared with other Colonies, and points to the fact that Barbados possesses a resident proprietary as one of the main sources of that success. The Governor appears to under-estimate, however, the importance of a large population, and consequent command of labour, for carrying on the sugar cultivation. But for the relative cheapness caused thereby in the production of the staple, the Island would not be so successful as it is, and without the essential elements of success there would be no resident proprietary. The fact, moreover, that there is a large resident proprietary is the strongest argument that could be adduced against any alteration of the Constitution.

Barbados is, no doubt, so situated as to be geographically the natural centre or head of a group of Islands, and this is the reason why, for certain imperial purposes, Barbados is the head of the military and ecclesiastical organisation of the Windward Islands. But this state of things has been in existence for a long period, and has been found quite consistent with the enjoyment by Barbados of representative institutions and of the complete control of its own affairs. The fact that the royal mail steamers call at various Islands instead of there being a separate service for each Island, or that the Colonial Bank has branches in all the British West Indian Colonies, is no justification for creating a political union between the several Colonies. A grave constitutional change could not be carried out upon such grounds, and it appears that the Governor has gone much further in the direction of this change than the instructions his Excellency had received from the Secretary of State would warrant.

Alleged defects in the Executive Government, either of Barbados or the contiguous Islands, cannot be accepted as any justification for altering the Barbados Constitution. If the Executive Government require strengthening and support, say for the better management of the prisons, the Legislature would at once meet the views of the Executive, and it is the Executive rather than the Legislature which should bear the blame of any mal-administration. The reforms which the Governor has introduced into prison management show clearly where the responsibility lies.

It is true that the Governor announces that he advocates "reforms strictly based on the traditions of the Colony and the entire maintenance of its political institutions." But his Excellency's proposals for Confederation are quite inconsistent with this statement, for if Barbados is to retain its constitution, an union with Colonies where no representative institutions exist would be obviously impossible. These Colonies could not join in making laws for Barbados, and the Legislature of Barbados by itself could not make laws for the whole group. It would therefore be compelled to receive a number of nominated members from the other Colonies, and its entire character would be thereby changed.

The past history and present condition of Barbados do not call for any alteration of this kind. The conduct of its affairs has been satisfactory, and the people, until the present agitation commenced, have been contented. The Island generally has been peaceful and prosperous. There is no public debt. The sugar estates and factories are worth at least five millions sterling. Some important public works have been constructed, and others, such as tramways and railways, are under consideration. A large sum of money is being subscribed by resident and non-resident proprietors for the enlargement of the cathedral. In short, all who are interested in the Colony are deeply attached to it, and are proud of its long history under Constitutional Government.

The proposals of Governor Hennessy are therefore to be strongly deprecated on two main grounds, viz. :—

1. The agitation which is caused among the population :
2. The intrinsic injustice of any unnecessary alteration in the representative institutions or general Constitution of the Colony.

Under the first of these heads, there is reason to believe that dangerous excitement has been created, resulting in attacks upon property. False ideas and impressions have got abroad, and the negroes, always excitable and easily to be influenced, may be wrought upon to such an extent as might lead not only to loss of property but of life. The opposition of the Legislature to political change seems unhappily to have induced the Governor to deliver addresses on the subject of Confederation in different parts of the Island, a course which has greatly stimulated controversy and excitement. The growing excitement and discontent among the negroes are evidenced by cane burning almost every night in more than one direction.* The negroes are being told that they are oppressed, and that the franchise should be lowered, and if the agitation is allowed to continue by the Secretary of State the consequences may be very serious, for a breach of the peace is not unlikely to ensue.

* See Appendix to this Memorandum.

2. Barbados is the oldest planting Colony of Great Britain. From the assistance it has always rendered to the mother country in times of difficulty and war, from the heavy imperial taxation it bore for 175 years, it has a peculiar claim to the sympathies and consideration of the English people and Government. It was peacefully colonised by Englishmen and has never been out of British possession. Representative institutions were established in the earliest period of the settlement. Between the years 1645 and 1650 (that is before the original patent rights were extinguished and the Government of the Colony directly assumed by the Crown) the Island was divided into parishes, and a General Assembly formed by the election of two representatives of each parish elected by a majority of freeholders. When Barbados capitulated to the forces of the Parliament in 1652 it was stipulated that the Government should consist, as it had hitherto done, of Governor, Council, and Assembly. The Assembly then in existence has been perpetuated to this time. It has shown itself adapted to all the wants and interests of a growing Colony for 200 years. Under it Barbados has flourished, and there is no reason for such an alteration of it as Confederation with other Colonies would necessarily involve.

The Council is even older than the Assembly, and it is an institution in which the Governor, after being only a few months in the Island, has made most important and radical changes. The Legislative Council (a body analogous in the Barbados Constitution to the House of Lords at home) has also been an Executive or Privy Council, sitting in this capacity with the Governor at its head. The members of the Legislative and Executive Councils have always been the same, that is, a member of one is necessarily a member of the other, and the functions of the two bodies have always been so closely intermixed, that it is difficult if not impossible to separate them, but the Governor has endeavoured to do so, and by raising a distinction between the Executive and Legislative powers which did not exist before, a change has been made which is not warranted by the spirit or practice of the Constitution. It is understood that in future members of the Legislative Council are not to be necessarily members of the Executive Council.

The Governor has, in fact, deprived the Legislative Council of its Executive functions. He therefore has dismissed the Executive Council which was in existence at the time he was appointed to the Government. This proceeding seems sudden and arbitrary, and the results of the new arrangement and the anomalies it will present, will be mentioned in a separate memorandum when further information is received.

The Act 34 & 35 Vict. cap. 107. provides that any extension of the system of Confederation shall only be effected after an address from the Legislative Body of the Colony desirous of being so included. As therefore the Legislative Body of Barbados is unanimously opposed to any change of the Constitution, and as they thus represent the general feeling (with very few exceptions) of all who are interested in the Island, it is earnestly to be desired that his Excellency the Governor may be induced not to press further his proposals for political changes.

APPENDIX.

The following particulars are from another account besides that embodied in the text :—

The people are burning the canes in every direction, and seem bent on leaving out no one. One night it is believed there were nine fires, but every day and night has its share. They are too numerous to mention, and some of large extent.

No. 49.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

TELEGRAPHIC.

March 29, 1876.

Representations coming from many quarters as to the great and alarming excitement arising from Confederation, such as burning of canes, &c., make me anxious. Telegraph whether there is any truth in these reports. You must clearly understand that no scheme can be forced on the Colony, and you must exercise the greatest caution to prevent political agitation among the native population.

No. 50.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

TELEGRAPHIC.

March 30, 1876.

Fresh statement made to me to-day of very serious riot at Prospect Plantation. Death of one man; wounding of others. Apprehension of dangerous disturbances through alleged Government agitation.

I have permitted and can sanction no such agitation, and I trust statement is wholly unfounded.

Telegraph immediately true facts of case, and what steps taken.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 51.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

TELEGRAPHIC, March 31, 1876.

THE Inspector-General of Police reports to me officially that the agitation is caused entirely by the resident planters and the attorneys of absentees trying to rouse the native population against the Government.

Public meetings are held at which they attend armed with pistols. On last Tuesday they held two such meetings at St. Peter's, where they told the people to shout "God damn the Governor and Confederation," and on the people replying "We are for the Queen and Governor" four planters presented pistols at them.

A disturbance ensuing, Edward Parris, a son of a former member of Assembly, shot a negro. The Police Magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of Parris, who absconded. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of three others who came armed and fired on the people. This prompt action on the part of the Magistrate and reward offered for the arrest of Parris have calmed all dangerous excitement. From the first I have prevented agitation or meetings in favour of Confederation. I only allow meetings against it, not wishing to coerce the free action of those opposed.

Since the agitators are alarmed at last night's work, and the people spontaneously declare for the Government, it is not likely any more meetings will be attempted. I shall, moreover, issue a proclamation forbidding them.

No cane burning.

No. 52.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received March 31, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

Parris has been apprehended. The wounded negro is alive, and no deaths have occurred. There is no foundation for alleged agitation on part of the Government.

No. 53.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Downing Street, March 30, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant,* enclosing on behalf and at the request of certain proprietors of estates in Barbados a memorandum on the general condition of that Colony, and on the question of Confederation.

Lord Carnarvon desires me to state that the publication, early in this month, of his Despatch of the 28th of January,† of which a copy shall be furnished you, should have satisfied all reasonable persons that Her Majesty's Government have no design to force Confederation or any similar change upon the Legislature or people; and that his Lordship has no information to the effect that Mr. Hennessy has been delivering addresses to the public on the subject of Confederation; that all his communications have led to the contrary belief, viz., that he has been following the usual and constitu-

* No. 48.

† No. 34.

tional course of proposing to the Legislature any administrative reforms that he has thought desirable. The Despatches received in this Department tend to show that, although Sir John Sealy, an unofficial member of Council, proposed a meeting of representatives of the Islands on the subject, no action with respect to political Confederation had, up to the date of those Despatches, been taken either by him or by the Governor.

Lord Carnarvon desires me to observe that the question of the status and composition of the Executive Council is an entirely distinct one, and that the Governor is in no way responsible for the framing of his commission and instructions; but on this matter his Lordship will be happy to enter into further explanations on receipt of the promised further memorandum from the West India Committee.

I am, &c.

Thos. Daniel Hill, Esq.
West India Committee.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 54.

COLONIAL OFFICE to LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. TROLLOPE, K.C.B.

SIR, Downing Street, March 30, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant,* in which you refer his Lordship to the "Barbados Agricultural Reporter" newspaper, as corroborating the statements made in your letter of the 16th instant, and alleging coercion and undue influence to have been exercised by the Governor of Barbados with a view to a Confederation of the Windward Islands.

It is hardly necessary for Lord Carnarvon in reply to say that he has never authorised any of the doubtful or disingenuous representations which seem to be alleged and apprehended, that he has taken no step which could reasonably give rise to any agitation on the subject. The publication, however, of a Despatch from him early in this month should have served to dispel any misapprehensions which may have previously existed.

I am to add that his Lordship cannot but fear that the excitement and uncertainty which has prevailed in Barbados is referable, in some degree at all events, to certain unfounded reports and statements which would appear to have been disseminated by some who are opposed to any change, and who have not waited to learn what are the precise measures contemplated.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Lt.-General Sir C. Trollope, K.C.B.

No. 55.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, March 31, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a correspondence which has passed between Lieut.-General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B.,† and this department with reference to the measures taken by you in reference to the question of Confederation system in the Windward Islands.

I have intimated to you by telegraph my trust that there is no foundation for the reports which have reached me within the last few days of political excitement and even disorder on this subject, nor for the statement that any discontent which may exist is referable to any action taken by the Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.

* No. 47.

† Nos. 45, 46, 47, and 52.

No. 56.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 1, 1876.

IN continuation of my Despatch of the 31st ultimo,* transmitting a copy of a correspondence with Lieut.-General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B., respecting the measures taken by you with reference to the Confederation question, I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter from the West India Committee on the same subject, together with a copy of the reply which I have caused to be returned to it.†

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G., Barbados.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 57.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 2, 1876.

1. ADVERTING to my Despatch of the 9th ultimo,‡ conveying copies of the three resolutions passed in the House of Assembly respecting my scheme of administrative Confederation, I have now the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of the message I received from the House based on those resolutions.

2. In the speech I intend addressing to both Houses explaining the changes in the Councils and your Lordship's policy on Confederation, I shall have an opportunity of removing some of the misconceptions in this message, such as the fear of the Assembly that Confederation would destroy the representative system and lead to increased taxation.

3. I shall also point out the misconception into which the members of the House of Assembly have fallen in asserting that it would be "unconstitutional" for the Legislature of Barbados to deal with such a subject as a Supreme Court for these Islands; and shall show, in their own statute book, the law now existing on that very subject.

4. The establishment of the Supreme Court is one of the most important of my six points, and I can see no great difficulty now in accomplishing it.

5. I enclose, for easier reference, a copy of the Barbados Act, No. 98, on the subject. It is printed in the laws published in 1875, after being revised by Sir John Sealy and Mr. Packer.

6. Similar Acts are on the statute books of the other Islands, except St. Lucia.

7. The difficulty of bringing these Acts into operation before arose from the impossibility of getting the Assembly of Grenada, and, indeed, the Legislatures of other Islands also, to provide the requisite funds. Now, however, there will be no such difficulty in Grenada and the other Islands, and the funds voted already in Barbados will probably not need to be augmented.

8. I am aware that in 1874 the Act of 6 & 7 William IV. cap. 17. (which enabled these Colonial Acts to be passed) was repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act, on the ground that its operation was spent. But as that repeal does not repeal the Colonial Acts, I presume they still remain in full force, though, of course, an Imperial Act will be needed to give effect to the policy so expressed by the Legislatures, and bring St. Lucia into the general scheme.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 57.

The HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.

The House of Assembly have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's message, Joint No. 2, under date 14th January 1876, and also your Excellency's message,

* No. 55.

† Nos. 48 and 52.

‡ No. 43.

Separate No. 5, of the 1st February 1876. In the former your Excellency invites the attention of the House to the following paragraph in the speech which your Excellency was pleased to deliver to both branches of the Legislature, on meeting them in new session on the 23rd November last :—" As Governor-in-Chief I shall have to ask you " to consider, in addition to the tariff question affecting the trade with our sister " Islands, which the Finance Committee of the late Assembly was dealing with, some " plans by which I hope to render more efficient certain departments of the general " administration of the Windward Islands."

Your Excellency in the first message above alluded to then proceeds to remind the House of the responsibility which rests upon the Governor of Barbados, as Governor-in-Chief, in conducting the administration of the Windward Islands generally, for the proper conduct of which administration your Excellency also reminds the House the Governor-in-Chief alone is responsible to Her Majesty's Government.

Your Excellency then expresses your confidence that the House of Assembly will see that you cannot efficiently discharge the onerous duties incident to your position as already described, unless certain changes should be made, which are set out in the six following propositions :—

1. "That the Auditor of Barbados should be appointed Auditor-General of the Windward Islands, his salary and clerical staff being increased; such additional expense to fall entirely on the other Islands."
2. "That the power of transporting prisoners from Barbados to the other Islands, and of receiving prisoners from the other Islands here, should be secured to the Governor-in-Chief."
3. "That the new lunatic asylum here should also be open for the reception of lunatics from the other Islands."
4. "That a similar arrangement should be made about a common lazaretto."
5. "That there should be a Chief Justice of the Windward Islands, and a remodelling of the judicial system based on the necessity of centralising it in Barbados."
6. "That there should be a police force for the Windward Islands."

And your Excellency concludes your message as follows :—" If the House should " concur in the Governor's views respecting these six points, it will then be necessary " to determine on the machinery for carrying them into effect; and on this subject " the Governor will be happy to co-operate with the House in any way most convenient to the public interests, but, as these questions affect the other Islands of " the Government as well as Barbados, it would be necessary that they should be " taken into consideration, and that in the proposed machinery they should be duly " represented."

The House of Assembly, having carefully considered your Excellency's messages, now beg respectfully to submit the following as their reply :—

The House of Assembly deem it fortunate for this Colony, as well as for the other Islands included in the Windward Government, that your Excellency has assumed the administration under so deep a sense of the responsibility attaching to the Governor. The House feel that however earnest they may be in the discharge of their legislative duties, the benefits of the most careful legislation, and of laws, however wisely framed, may be entirely lost to the community, indeed that evil may result from them instead of good, unless the duties appertaining under the Constitution exclusively to the Executive, be discharged in an enlightened spirit and in a firm and vigilant manner. For this reason, the House of Assembly are most willing and ready to afford your Excellency every assistance within their constitutional legislative competency, as the representative branch of the Legislature of Barbados, in the performance of the executive functions devolving upon your Excellency as Governor of this Island as well as Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

The House of Assembly advisedly do not express a definite opinion upon the six proposals, the adoption of which your Excellency thinks necessary to the efficient discharge by you of the onerous duties of your office as Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands. The House have carefully read the message, but it is not on the face of it clear beyond doubt whether the changes proposed in the message mean simply departmental reforms, to be brought about within each Colony by local legislation, subject to the control of the Executive acting within each independent Colony; or whether the changes are intended to embrace all the Windward Colonies, as a group, and be applicable to them all, as though they were one Colony, brought under a common administrative system.

The House might possibly misapprehend the real scope of the proposals, if they accepted and treated either of the hypotheses above indicated as the true one. It is

on this account only that the House refrain, at present, from expressing any opinion based on the first of the two foregoing hypotheses, whether it would be practicable, having regard to the exigencies of the public service of this Colony, for heads of departments in this Island to be concurrently appointed by the Executive to similar offices in other Colonies—even though it should be admitted that such arrangement might simplify and increase the efficiency of the Executive control over the departments in the several Colonies.

But, on the second of the foregoing hypotheses, if your Excellency's message is open to the construction that the changes proposed actually contemplate the amalgamation of the now several distinct classes of departments of each Colony, and that they should be dealt with by the House as intended to consolidate each existing class of departments in the several Colonies into one department, of each class, to be common to the "Windward Islands" as one Colony,—in this latter case, the House of Assembly in order to prevent any misunderstanding between your Excellency and themselves, would beg respectfully to say that they cannot consent to deal with your Excellency's proposals on the basis of changes for consolidating or amalgamating the administrative departments of the "Windward Islands" with a view to oneness of department by the obliterating of the separate and individual departments of each Colony as independent of every other.

The House of Assembly have already at the outset of this address defined the limits within which they conceive they are empowered to act in considering any matter that might come before them, nor have they any desire to assume new powers not heretofore theirs.

Under the Constitution, they have no power to legislate for the "Windward Islands," nor have they any wish to do so; and to deal with the measure propounded by your Excellency, if such measure stands on a footing embracing in terms the "Windward Islands," implies, in the judgment of the House, or may be construed to imply, the precedent recognition by the House of Assembly, on entering upon the consideration of the subject matter, of a common Federation of those Islands, including Barbados, as one general government with a common central Legislature.

The House of Assembly wish especially to bring before your Excellency that they have no intention to consent to become one of a political Federation of Islands, in any shape or upon any conditions incident to such a Federation—or to merge the independent separate Legislature of this Island, whether for local or general purposes of legislation, in a Federative Legislature, whether such Federation and Federative Legislature already exist or are to be brought into existence.

Neither have the House of Assembly, as the representatives of the people of Barbados, any intention or wish to surrender, or in any way modify, the form of Government which has been enjoyed by this Colony for upwards of two centuries, consisting in part of a House of Assembly, elected by the taxpayers enjoying the elective franchise, and a Council nominated by the Crown, in the exercise of the Prerogative.

The House of Assembly see nothing in the present condition or circumstances, in the prospects, so far as actual data admit of those prospects being reasoned out, or even in the hopes of the other Windward Islands, to induce the House to entertain seriously for one moment the idea of entering into any sort of civil or political Federation with those Islands. And in saying this, the House feel that they are embodying the convictions of their constituents and of all classes of the inhabitants of this Island.

The House would remind your Excellency that those Colonies, each in rapid succession, have recently divested themselves of their representative form of Government, and this circumstance alone would always present an insuperable obstacle to the House of Assembly consenting to confederate with them.

The House of Assembly believe that a Confederation with those Colonies, under the circumstances just referred to, would be impossible, except upon the condition that this Colony likewise parted with its representative form of government.

Now, Barbados has for two centuries, as the House have already said, enjoyed its present system of selfgovernment. It has steadily progressed during all that time, both materially and morally, in such a way as a country only can advance which is competent to enjoy and direct free institutions, according to the form in which they are understood among intelligent, self-relying, and industrious British subjects.

The House of Assembly know of no facts or circumstances in the present condition of the Colony, in its legislative history, or in its extant civil polity, so far as that polity is traceable either directly or indirectly to legislation, which could warrant the assumption that the Colony would be benefited by dispossessing itself of its existing form of government.

While, on the contrary, the House of Assembly respectfully submit that a Colony like this which has so large a population, thriving and contented, whose agricultural produce and commercial transactions represent considerable capital, when its size and other circumstances are taken into consideration, where property is at a high value, and which raises a large revenue by means of taxation and fiscal imposts, light in their incidence, not only would have no justification for giving up representative institutions, but would be entitled on every ground to claim them if they were not already theirs.

The House of Assembly feel it due to your Excellency, to themselves, and to the Colony of which they are the representatives, to submit the foregoing remarks for the consideration of your Excellency.

But at the same time they beg to assure your Excellency that they are willing and ready to consider, in their legislative capacity, any propositions which your Excellency may think necessary to enable you to discharge efficiently your Executive functions, and which the Legislature have the constitutional competency to deal with, if such propositions should be put before them in full and complete detail, and in such shape as would enable the House to deal with them in the same way, by Bill or otherwise, as they have heretofore done with reference to measures submitted to the House by the Executive in its constitutional relations with the two branches of the Legislature of the Colony.

JOHN G. GRANT, Speaker.

February 22, 1876.

Enclosure 2. in No. 57.

“AN ACT to make provision for the better Administration of Justice in this Island,” dated 25th January 1837.

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of His most Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, entitled ‘An Act to make provision for the better Administration of Justice in certain of His Majesty’s West India Colonies,’ it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for His said Majesty, by charters or letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom, to erect, constitute, and establish for the Islands of Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, with their several dependencies, a superior Court of Judicature, to be styled ‘the supreme court of His Majesty’s Windward Caribbee Islands;’ such supreme court to have and enjoy, when established, such exclusive jurisdiction within the said Islands and Governments as in the said Act is particularly set forth; and which said charters, or letters patent, are to be promulgated in the manner therein specified: And whereas it is thereby also enacted, that the said Act shall not come into operation, nor be binding, or in force in the said Islands; and that such letters patent or charters shall not be made or issued unless the Legislative Councils and General Assemblies of the said several Islands, shall by some Acts of Assembly, to be by them first, for that purpose, made and enacted, have provided for the repeal of all laws, usages, and customs, which might obstruct or interfere with the operation within such Islands respectively of the said Act, and of the said charters or letters patent for constituting such supreme court as aforesaid.

Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor, the honourable members of the Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, that all and every the Acts, laws, statutes, usages, and customs in force and practice within this Island, in so far as the same or any or either of them (and notwithstanding the same are not particularly mentioned and enumerated in this Act) may or can in anywise obstruct or interfere with the operation within this Island and Government of the said Act of the Imperial Parliament for the better administration of justice in certain of His Majesty’s West Indian Colonies, and of the charters or letters patent which shall be issued in pursuance of the same, shall, and the same are hereby declared to be, absolutely repealed and annulled; such repeal to take effect immediately upon the promulgation of the said charters or letters patent in this Island, and the publication in the London Gazette of such Order in Council, in respect thereof, as in and by the said Imperial Act is specified, and not before.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 4, 1876.

ON the receipt of Her Majesty's letters patent and the royal instructions, I summoned the members of the late Executive Council and laid both documents before them.

2. I regret to say these gentlemen did not appear to peruse the instructions with a loyal desire to co-operate with the Government; on the contrary, they were evidently disappointed and angry at losing some of their executive functions.

3. Indeed Sir John Sealy speedily showed an intention of withdrawing from the position he had taken up on the question of Confederation, and he is now throwing the whole weight of his family influence, and the influence he derives from the favour of the Crown, into the ranks of those who are opposing the Government.

4. The other members, with the exception of Sir Graham Briggs (who is always loyal to the Crown and faithful to the true interests of his country), have also, I fear, modified the opinions they had so often and so deliberately expressed in Executive Council respecting the Confederation policy laid down in my Despatch of 29th November 1875.*

5. The system in this Colony had been for many years so bad, and the intimate union of legislative and executive functions had become so ingrained in Barbados administration, that the old members of Council seemed to regard executive powers as a part of their birthright.

6. I did not fail to draw their attention to the facts that the separation of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the constitution of the former with official members directly responsible to the Crown, are changes which should commend themselves to all men of business; that such arrangements existed in all the other great Colonies, and that the old system that prevailed in Barbados was neither very constitutional or convenient.

7. I also pointed out that though they lost some executive functions by the changes, yet that they still retained, as members of the Legislative Council, very great powers, and, by means of the Joint Committees of the two Legislative Houses, a considerable amount of actual executive authority.

8. I also mentioned that I contemplated, as a mark of respect to the old Council, asking Dr. Thomas to be the first official President.

9. Nothing, however, that I said appeared to diminish the chagrin they exhibited.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 4, 1876.

AFTER communicating the contents of Her Majesty's Commission and the royal instructions to the members of the late Executive Council on the 25th February, I read to these gentlemen and placed in their hands your Lordship's Despatch of the 28th January 1876, and Lord Kimberley's of the 1st May 1873, respecting Confederation.†

2. Early in December last I had placed Lord Kimberley's Despatch in Sir John Sealy's hands, and he had then read it attentively; about the same time I laid it on the Council table, and I caused some extracts from it to be inserted on the Minutes of Council on the 13th of January 1876.

3. I had also explained that views similar to Lord Kimberley's had been previously pressed on Governor Rawson by Lord Granville.

4. I drew attention to the fact that whilst Her Majesty's Government substantially adopted the views of their predecessors respecting Confederation, your Lordship had,

however, modified them in the sense of yielding to what I had regarded as the natural prejudices of the Legislative Bodies in the important matter of not urging the formation of a single chamber, and by giving assurances as to the preservation of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, and making it perfectly clear that the Barbados Assembly would have the same control over the Barbados Treasury that it now possesses.

5. I drew their attention especially to the distinct declaration your Lordship made, and which was entirely consistent with every word I had uttered on the subject, that Her Majesty's Government could not proceed with any measure of Confederation except on the spontaneous request of each Legislature concerned.

6. I also pointed, more than once, to your Lordship's statement that you had no desire in any degree whatever to press Confederation on the reluctant consideration of the various Colonies concerned.

7. Over and over again the members of Council had said that with such assurances the six points I had submitted to them would be carried. The change in the constitution of the Executive Council, however, seemed to alter their policy *in toto*.

8. Holding your Lordship's Despatch in his hand, Sir John Sealy said, "This shows the policy adopted by the Colonial Office, this justifies what has been said in the Assembly in opposition to the six points." He went on to add that the Despatch also showed that your Lordship and I had misunderstood his views regarding confederation.

9. He said his proposal was that the various Executive Councils of the Windward Islands should elect members of their own body to consult with the Governor-in-Chief, but that he had not proposed a Committee or Conference of the Legislatures to consider any co-operation among the Islands or any common policy.

10. I said his original proposal was no doubt for a Conference of Windward Islands councillors; but that the opinion of the Council in which he shared was, after some discussion, expressed to the effect that the Conference Committee should consist of members of the various Legislatures.

11. Some remarks having been made as to the fact that I had taken the precaution of getting the Clerk of Council to obtain from Sir John Sealy and the other members a précis of their views in writing before the clerk drafted the Minutes of Council, and that those minutes so prepared, from their own written statements, had been duly read and confirmed by them, Sir John Sealy said that that was the case, and he wished to have the important minutes in question, those of 7th December 1875, published. The other members agreed to this. The minute book was then examined, and Sir John Sealy pointed out to the Clerk of Council the proceedings that he desired to see printed.

12. I laid a manuscript copy of those minutes before your Lordship in my Despatch of 8th December 1875, and I now enclose a printed copy.

13. As it had been asserted in the House of Assembly that the members of the late Executive Council were really opposed to my six points of Confederation, the publication of these minutes has done good. It enables the middle classes and the vast majority of the people of Barbados, who are earnest supporters of my policy, to see that the leading gentlemen of the Island took a sensible and patriotic view of the question until within the last few days.

14. The following extracts from the Minutes of Council on the days when the two Confederation messages to the Legislative Bodies were approved also show how entirely those gentlemen supported the message at the time:—

"January 13, 1876.

"Present:—His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.; the Honourables G. E. Thomas, N. Foderingham, N. J. Pile; Sir J. Sealy, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. G. Briggs, Bt.; C. Packer, Chief Justice.

"The Governor also laid before the Council a telegraphic message from Lord Carnarvon, dated January 1876, to the following effect:—

"Her Majesty's Government entirely ratify your policy as to the proposed conference of the Legislative Bodies of Barbados and the Windward Islands and I hereby authorise you to proceed."

"In explanation of the policy of the late Government, his Excellency read the following extract from a Despatch addressed by Lord Kimberley to Governor Rawson, 1st May 1873."

[Here follows the latter half of Lord Kimberley's Despatch.]

"The Governor then submitted to the Council a draft message which he contemplated sending to both Houses of the Legislature, and invited the criticism of the members of Council upon it.

"After some discussion the draft message was amended and then passed unanimously as follows:—"

[Here follows message sent home in Despatch, 18th January 1876.]*

"Meeting of February 1, 1876.

"Present:—His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.; the Honourables G. E. Thomas, N. Foderingham, N. J. Pile; Sir J. Sealy, K.C.M.G.; Sir T. G. Briggs, Bart.; Charles Packer, Chief Justice.

"The Governor laid before the Council a draft message to the House of Assembly containing extracts from his Despatches to the Earl of Carnarvon respecting the six points of administrative reform. The Council unanimously recommended his Excellency to sign the message and to transmit it to the House of Assembly forthwith. The message approved of was as follows:—"

[Message transmitted in Despatch, 29th January 1876.]+

"The Governor said that pending the arrival of more formal instructions from Lord Carnarvon on the scheme of administrative Confederation, he was enabled to assure the Council that Her Majesty's Government had no desire to propose any alteration in the two Houses of Legislature of Barbados, nor any partnership between the Barbados Treasury and the Treasury of the other Islands. The Governor repeated that the taxpayers of Barbados would not be asked to contribute a farthing except for purely Barbados purposes. With these assurances the Council undertook to do their best to promote the scheme."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 59.

At the request of the Honourable Sir John Sealy, K.C.M.G., and with the sanction of the Honourable Grant E. Thomas, the Honourable N. Foderingham, the Honourable Jones Pile, and the Honourable Charles Packer, Chief Justice, the following minutes of the Executive Council of Barbados of the 7th December 1875 are published by His Excellency the Governor:—

At a meeting of the Executive Council held on Tuesday, the 7th of December 1875, pursuant to adjournment.

Present:—His Excellency Governor J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.; the Honbles. Grant E. Thomas, N. J. Pile, N. Foderingham; Sir John Sealy, K.C.M.G.; Charles Packer, C.J.

Prayers were said by the Chaplain, and the minutes of the three preceding meetings were read and confirmed.

Mr. John Connell, one of the members for St. Philip's parish, having handed in and declared to his qualification, took the usual oath as a member of the House of Assembly.

The Governor laid before the Council the Despatches of the following dates, which he had sent to the Earl of Carnarvon, respecting the recent dissolution of the General Assembly: November 3, 1875, November 8, 1875, November 10, 1875; also the Despatches of the following dates relating to prisons: November 25, 1875, November 29, 1875.

His Excellency also laid before the Council Despatches of the following dates, relating to Confederation in the Windward Islands: November 26, 1875, November 29, 1875.

The first of these Despatches described the partial Confederation that already existed in military, ecclesiastical, educational, judicial, and commercial matters.

In the second Despatch his Excellency expressed the opinion that the Government in chief could not be efficiently carried on unless the following changes were made:—

1. That the Auditor of Barbados should be appointed Auditor-General of the Windward Islands, his salary and clerical staff being increased, but such additional expense to fall entirely on the other Islands.

2. That the power of transporting prisoners from Barbados to the other Islands, and of receiving prisoners from the other Islands here, should be secured to the Government in chief.
3. That the new lunatic asylum here should also be open for the reception of lunatics from the other Islands.
4. That a similar arrangement should be made about a common lazaretto.
5. That there should a Chief Justice of the Windward Islands, and a remodelling of the judicial system based on the necessity of centralising it in Barbados.
6. That there should be a police force for the Windward Islands.

The Despatch concluded as follows:—

“Though there was a general agreement on these points, yet, to use the words of Mr. Grant, the Speaker of the House, they would look upon them with disfavour, if they thought I was merely introducing the thin end of the wedge which was ultimately to break up their Constitution.

“They also dwelt upon the importance of keeping their Treasury distinct from those of the other Islands, though of course prepared to pay their fair share of the cost of the various departments.

“With reference to the two points in question, the Constitution and the Treasury, the local gentlemen know full well that it is my duty and determination to carry out faithfully whatever instructions on those and other subjects your Lordship may give me, but they are also aware of my earnest personal disposition to preserve rather than to destroy the political institutions of Barbados, and maintain as strongly as they themselves would wish to do the independence of their flourishing Treasury.”

The members of Council expressed the opinion that it was much to be regretted that official reticence had been so long maintained on this subject; that for some years past it was known that the Governor was in communication with the Secretary of State about Confederation, but that this was the first time it was mentioned at the Council Board, and that this silence on the part of the head of the Executive had rather tended to mistrust and to render the question unpopular.

Dr. Thomas said it was true that in the matter referred to in the first Despatch, military, ecclesiastical, &c., the principle of Confederation had been as it were silently and unconsciously admitted, and that he thought the principle might be extended as the Governor suggested in the second Despatch, provided, however, that there should be no interference with the Constitution and Treasury of this Island.

Mr. Foderingham expressed his disposition to support the Governor's proposals on the same essential condition as laid down by the President, whenever a practical plan for giving effect to them should be promulgated.

Chief Justice Packer acquiesced in the Governor's views, as expressed in those Despatches.

Mr. Jones Pile also acquiesced in the Governor's views.

Sir John Sealy said that it occurred to him that with a view to the promotion of combined action among the Islands where it might be thought desirable, and the ventilation of questions of general policy, it would be a good plan for the Governor to invite the Executive Council of Barbados to appoint three or four of their body, and the Executive Councils of the other Islands to appoint each one of their members, to form a sort of Committee of Conference for the purpose of discussing with the Governor topics of common interest, and considering in what matters and to what extent, concert, and co-operation among the Islands would be desirable. That this committee should meet in Barbados at Government House, or such other place as the Governor should appoint. He added that he had no doubt that the other Islands, looking at the object in view, would readily consent to pay the expenses each of its own delegate. The Governor thought the suggestion a good one, but that such a Committee would be much strengthened and be more likely to be effective if a certain number of influential members of the Assembly were added to it.

After some conversation, the general opinion of the Council was expressed to the effect that the Conference Committee to assist the Governor-in-Chief in framing the details of the plan might conveniently consist of twelve members:—Three from the Legislative Council of Barbados, five from the House of Assembly of Barbados, and one from each of the Legislatures of St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia, making four from the subordinate Islands.

A report from the Provost Marshal, with reference to the crowding which occurred at the late opening of the Legislative Session, was referred for the consideration of the Consolidated Board.

At a meeting of the Executive Council, at the Council Chamber, December 21st, 1875.

Present:—His Excellency Governor J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.; the Honbles. G. E. Thomas, N. Foderingham, N. J. Pile; Sir J. Sealy, K.C.M.G.; Sir T. Graham Briggs, Bart.; C. Packer, C.J.

The minutes of the preceding meeting (7th Decr. 1875) were read and confirmed.

True Copies.

AUGUSTUS FREDK. GORE,
Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Council.

No. 60.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 7, 1876.

DURING a recent visit to Glendairy Convict Prison, Mr. Price, the keeper, brought to my notice the fact that several prisoners who were well conducted and had served more than two-thirds of their sentences were still kept in prison under a regulation made by Governor Rawson, that tickets of leave should be confined to prisoners on their first conviction.

2. The Inspector of Prisons, Mr. Watts, who had accompanied me to the prison, agreed with Mr. Price that these prisoners ought long since to have received tickets of leave. He subsequently sent me a list of prisoners whom he considered "entitled" either to a ticket of leave under the provisions of the local Act No. 208, or to the "clemency of the Crown under the 7th section of the local Act No. 268."

3. The Inspector also drew my attention to the fact that, though Governor Rawson had made the regulation in question in 1870, it had not been approved by the Executive Council as a prison rule under the Imperial Act regulating West Indian prisons.

4. Furthermore he pointed out to me a Despatch from the Earl of Kimberley, of the 14th November 1873, in which his Lordship had said:—

"There are one or two minor points of detail in the returns on which I desire to comment:

"Glendairy, No. 18. Tickets of leave should not be confined to prisoners on first conviction. They are equally applicable to all cases."

Lord Kimberley's decision was not, however, acted upon, and no prisoner who had been previously convicted received a ticket of leave.

5. Accordingly I consulted my Executive Council on the subject, putting before them the list of convicts in question prepared by Mr. Price, and his special report on some other cases, in all about 50 in number.

6. The Chief Justice and Sir John Sealy referred to the local Acts, and advised me that Governor Rawson's regulation was not in accordance with the local law, or, at all events, not binding on me, and that I would be justified in liberating the prisoners in question.

7. Before doing so, however, I sent the papers to the Attorney General. He took the same view of the law as the Chief Justice and Sir John Sealy. I then requested the Inspector to look into each individual case and favour me with his recommendation, which Mr. Watts did with scrupulous attention.

8. With the exception of a few cases, I acted upon the recommendations I so received.

9. In the case of a prisoner named John F. Cumberbatch, who had been convicted of incendiarism and sentenced in 1869 to seven years penal servitude, I declined to issue the ticket of leave.

10. Like many others, Cumberbatch had served more than two-thirds of his sentence,—in fact the sentence will be completed in a few months; but looking to the nature of the offence he committed, I have not liberated him.

11. In the case of William Niles and James Moore, who had been specially brought to my notice by Mr. Price, and very favourably recommended for clemency by the Inspector of Prisons, I declined, for the same reason, to act on the recommendations.

12. Of the prisoner Niles Mr. Price reports :—

“Conduct very good, submissive and obedient; employed as a carpenter in the prison; 78 good-conduct badges.”

Of the prisoner Moore he reports :—

“Conduct very good, submissive and obedient; a hard-working man; very useful as a baker; has 102 good-conduct badges.”

13. I spoke to these prisoners and told them that the crime of setting fire to a field of canes was in this community so common, and was so heinous an offence, that I could not at present let out any incendiary until the full term of his sentence expired. However, as Mr. Price said that their industry in prison was saving some money to the State, I undertook to give them, if he recommended it, a few pounds from their prison earnings on their lawful release, assuming their steady good conduct to continue.

14. The total number thus liberated, under the local law and the recommendation of the proper authorities, amounted to 39.

15. A bad practice had prevailed in Barbados respecting liberated prisoners, which, on this occasion, I altered. They were in the habit of being discharged in the convict dress, the prison number being covered by a patch. I ascertained that this dress had sometimes rendered it difficult for them to find employment; and as they were turned out of gaol without a farthing in their pockets, some of them were soon tempted to commit larceny.

16. I took the responsibility of ordering a cheap suit of common material for each prisoner who had no clothes of his own, so that the prison clothes were saved and the discharged prisoner was no longer a marked man.

17. The total cost was under 50 dollars; and this I have no doubt the Assembly will readily vote.

18. Each man on his discharge was also given a few shillings as a private donation.

19. As so large a number as 39 were being liberated, I attended at the gaol with two members of the Council, the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General, and spoke to each prisoner separately, admonishing him, pointing out the certainty of severe punishment if again convicted, and at the same time reminding him of the advantages of good conduct and industry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 61.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 7, 1876.

ADVERTING to Governor Rawson's Despatch of 25th November 1874,* reporting that he had requested Mr. Packer, the Chief Justice, to retain a seat at the Council Board until fresh appointments had been made, I have now the honour to lay before your Lordship the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Packer, again resigning his seat.

2. In accepting his resignation, I explained that, whilst regretting on personal grounds his retreat from the Legislative Council, I could not, looking to the reasons he gave Sir Rawson Rawson, object to the course he has taken.

3. I understand that he would have retired long since had Sir Rawson Rawson communicated to him your Lordship's Despatch of the 26th November 1874.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

* Not printed.

Enclosure 1. in No. 61.

CHIEF JUSTICE PACKER to GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

SIR,

Chambers, March 6, 1876.

I DESIRE to bring to your Excellency's notice a letter addressed by me to Governor Rawson on the 24th November 1874, in which I tendered the resignation of my seat at the Council Board in consequence of my appointment to the office of Chief Justice. At the same time, in compliance with a request of Governor Rawson, I expressed my readiness to retain my seat until some new members were appointed to the Council, which was then short-handed, owing to the recent resignation of some members, and the absence on leave of others.

My letter was, I believe, duly transmitted to the Secretary of State, but I have never received a reply.

As all the members who were absent have returned to the Island, and fresh appointments have now been made to the Board, the reason assigned by Governor Rawson for his wish that I should retain my seat for a short time no longer exists, and I therefore feel it due to the Secretary of State and your Excellency, as well as to myself, that I should again place in your hands the resignation of my seat.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES PACKER.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 2. in No. 61.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY to MR. PACKER.

SIR,

Blackmans House, Barbados, March 6, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honour's letter of the 6th instant, placing again in the hands of the Government your resignation of the seat at the Legislative Council, which, at the request of Sir R. Rawson, your Honour was good enough to hold till the Board was strengthened by the presence of more members.

2. I have caused a search to be made, and find that, though the Secretary of State did not actually reply to your letter of the 24th November 1874, in which your Honour agreed to hold your seat temporarily until the Board was strengthened, his Lordship, writing to Sir R. Rawson on the subject, said :—" With respect to Mr. Packer " I assume that he vacates his seat on his appointment as Chief Justice."

3. Lord Carnarvon's views on the subject had escaped my attention, or I should have mentioned it to your Honour before now.

4. Indeed, not knowing until now that the Secretary of State had decided the question, I took the liberty in December last of writing to his Lordship to recommend that your very valuable services might be retained by me on the Council; but I have received no reply to my recommendation, so I have no alternative now but to accept your Honour's resignation of the place in the Legislative Council which you have filled for so many years.

5. Whilst deeply regretting on personal grounds your retirement from the Legislative Council, yet, looking to the reasons you gave Sir R. Rawson for doing so, no one can object to the constitutional and dignified course you have taken.

I have, &c.

His Honour the Chief Justice,

&c.

&c.

&c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 62.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 11, 1876.

1. WHEN the clause in the Royal Instructions which constitutes the President of the Legislative Council an official member of that body was read by the late members of my Executive Council on the 25th of February, I asked Sir John Sealy

what responsibilities he conceived would attach to that appointment, he replied " of course to support the Government measures ; " Dr. Thomas heard this, and when I subsequently, on the 29th of February, offered him the appointment, he alluded to it, and, as I thought, accepted the office on that condition.

2. On the latter occasion I told him that in accepting the responsibilities of office at this moment, I thought it was due to his own merits, as well as the high office in question, that I should take the liberty of suggesting to your Lordship to recommend the first official President of Council for some mark of royal favour.

3. He thanked me very much, and appeared gratified that I should venture to make such a suggestion.

4. However, after ten days had passed, he wrote to me on the 9th of March, saying he thought any distinction such as was contemplated belonged so much more to the office of President than to any personal merit that he would not wish to receive it, as his tenure of office was to be brief owing to his advancing years.

5. In his letter of the 9th of March he does not, however, allude to that which influenced him a good deal in writing it, namely, to the fact that in the interval he had been induced, reluctantly I believe, to give his casting vote as official President against the Government, when the senior member, the officer in command of the troops, rose to move an address in answer to my speech, but was anticipated by a motion of Mr. Foderingham for a committee. The Attorney-General moved that the officer in command of the troops be heard and the voting being even four to four, the President voted against this, and by his casting vote carried the nomination of a committee to prepare an address, on which committee there is a majority of one against the Government.

6. On seeing Dr. Thomas that evening I put the question to him whether he would think it consistent with his official position to oppose the views expressed in Lord Kimberley's and your Lordship's Despatches about Confederation. He answered that he would have to oppose those views.

7. He added that he knew I had the power of removing him or calling upon him to resign. I at once assured him that, as far as I was concerned, he might do what he pleased. That he had my permission to vote against everything I proposed, to speak against my policy, and to make use of the high official position I had just given him to oppose my administration whenever he felt disposed to do so.

8. But I also explained that in giving him that entire freedom of action, I spoke for myself personally, and could not undertake to say that the Secretary of State would approve of my allowing an official member of Council to set an example of active opposition to the local government.

9. I enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of my correspondence with Dr. Thomas on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 62.

PRESIDENT THOMAS to GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

MY DEAR SIR,

Villa Nova, March 9, 1876.

I FEEL much obliged to you for the kindness and confidence with which you have treated me since your arrival. You have been good enough to view my conduct with such a partial eye as even to propose that you should recommend me to Her Majesty's Government for some distinctive mark of royal favour ; I am not insensible to the dignified position in society to which such a gracious act of my Sovereign's favour would elevate me, but upon mature consideration I must really refuse to acquiesce in your proposal, and must request you to make no application for that purpose if you have not already done so, and if you have, to take immediate measures to arrest its execution.

If I am asked why I decline an honour so gratuitously offered to me, I can only say that, in the first place, it is one which I have never coveted, and to which my ambition has never aspired, and, in the next place, I cannot help feeling that it is a distinction

more appropriately belonging to the office of President of the Legislative Council than to personal merits, and as I am reminded by advancing years that my tenure of office must necessarily be brief, I prefer holding it for the time being without an appendage which may more suitably be reserved for my successor.

I remain, &c.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

(Signed) GRANT E. THOMAS.

Enclosure 2. in No. 62.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY to PRESIDENT THOMAS.

MY DEAR DR. THOMAS,

Blackmans, March 10, 1876.

THE confidential communication I made to you when you accepted the official post of President under the new commission was no doubt due to your great personal merits, as well as to the high office in question. Both should be considered, and both were in my mind when I contemplated bringing your name specially to Lord Carnarvon's notice as a gentleman who had accepted the responsibilities of high official position.

2. Your note that I have just received relieves me from a little difficulty. When I intimated my intention of offering you office, the responsibilities of it were definitely alluded to, and, if I remember rightly, confirmed by a remark of Sir John Sealy. You and I also had a word or two on that point at Villa Nova.

3. At the first meeting, however, of the new Legislative Council you turned the scale in every division, when the voting was four to four, by giving your casting vote against the Government: and subsequently, when I put the question to you whether, as an official member of the Legislative Council, you would oppose the views expressed by Lord Kimberley and Lord Carnarvon in the Despatches recently published, you frankly admitted that it was your intention to do so. Whereupon I said that, owing to my great respect for you, I should certainly never press you to vote for my proposals; that, on the contrary, as far as I was concerned, you might vote against everything I proposed, speak against my policy, and exert your influence as a high official against my administration. Looking to your position in the Island, and knowing that whatever opposition you gave me would be based on conscientious motives, I had no hesitation in conveying to you what I felt.

4. In giving to you this entire freedom of action I could not, of course, bind either my successor or the Secretary of State.

5. Nor do I find the slightest fault with you for apparently changing the opinions you recorded in the late Executive Council. Every man is at liberty to modify his views; and indeed gentlemen of high position have already withdrawn their previously expressed opposition to Confederation when they have seen it openly recommended by the Queen's Government.

6. Knowing that the vast majority of the people of Barbados are earnestly in favour of the views of Her Majesty's Government, I entertain no doubt whatever but those views will yet be embodied in a spontaneous request of the Assembly; and when that day (which is not so very far distant) comes I believe the fair arguments in favour of the measure will have secured a constitutional majority in the Upper House also.

Believe me, &c.

His Honour President Thomas.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 63.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 11, 1876.

IN my predecessor's Despatches respecting Confederation, he refers more than once to the opposition he feared it might encounter in the other Islands of the Windward group as well as in Barbados.

2. Whatever I have done on the subject, however, has been on the principle laid down in your Lordship's instructions to me, that Her Majesty's Government had no desire whatever to press Confederation on the reluctant consideration of the various Colonies concerned.

3. Now that the question is before all the Colonies of the Windward group, your Lordship will be interested in observing that, so far from giving it a reluctant consideration, they are, as a general rule, considering it with an evident desire to see it successfully accomplished.

4. In the Colonies of St. Vincent and Grenada, the Lieutenant-Governors have
St. Vincent, Feb. 1, 1876.* signified their cordial approbation of the plan, as your Lordship
Grenada, Feb. 1, 1876. will have seen by my Despatches noted in the margin.

5. During my visits to these Islands I was assured by the Lieutenant-Governors that there would be no difficulty whatever in passing it. I found the local gentlemen of influence equally certain that the Legislatures would welcome any measure of the kind.

6. I now lay before your Lordship a Despatch from Administrator Des Vœux, in which he takes a similar view of Confederation. I had already reported its favourable consideration in St. Lucia.

7. I also now transmit, for your Lordship's information, a Despatch on the subject from Lieutenant-Governor Harley, of Tobago, in which he says:—

“Your Excellency will gather from these opinions that the Council of the Island are in favour of the scheme.”

8. Two reasons account for the favourable change of opinion in these four Islands since Governor Rawson anticipated opposition. In the first place, the subject has become better understood. The fact that Confederation was the most natural means of giving an outlet to the surplus of Barbados labour has forced itself on the conviction of the planters of the other Islands, who, by means of that surplus, can double the produce of those Islands. That centralisation would lead to a cheaper and more efficient system in the great public institutions has also been generally felt.

9. In the second place, the elective element in the Legislatures of those Islands has been of late entirely abolished. Representative institutions had for many years been unsuited to them, and with such institutions it is not very surprising that Governor Rawson did not hope to carry any very useful measures. Now that St. Vincent and Grenada are as pure Crown Colonies as St. Lucia, the people look more to the direct influence and advantages of the Government in chief.

10. So far as regards four out of the five Colonies in this Government, Confederation is favourably regarded by all classes.

11. As to the fifth and most important Island of the group, Confederation is opposed by one class in Barbados, and those immediately surrounding that class, but the masses of the population are decidedly in favour of it.

12. The very same reason that induces the planters in St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia to welcome Confederation induces the planters in Barbados to oppose it.

13. The same reason also influences the people of Barbados in supporting it.

14. At first, some of the planters who oppose Confederation told the people that it meant the return of slavery. My predecessor, Mr. Freeling, in his Despatch to your Lordship of the 24th July 1875,† reported that a leading member of Council drew attention to these statements respecting the introduction of slavery, adding that the lower classes had been led to believe them, and that it had caused a general feeling of alarm. Other members of Council appear to have admitted the existence of discontent arising from this cause.

15. Mr. Freeling also reported that some supporters of the Government amongst the clergy were quietly and zealously endeavouring to calm the apprehensions of the people.

16. In Mr. Freeling's speech to the Legislative Bodies he alluded to what England had done to abolish slavery in Barbados, and to the anxiety shown by successive Governments to promote the interests of the people.

17. In his Despatch of the 21st August 1875 he said:—

“The concluding part of my speech on the anxiety shown by successive governments and the mother country for the prosperity of the community, especially of the

* Nos. 39 and 42.

† No. 10.

poorer classes, was necessitated by the violent attacks upon Government previous to and during the late elections, by which the lower classes were misled and dangerously excited."

18. When my six points were under discussion in the Assembly, it was reported to me by the Inspector General of Police that certain managers of estates and some leading white shopkeepers were industriously repeating the same absurd stories about the return of slavery. One shopkeeper called the black porters and others who were in the street and said, "If these six points pass to-day, I shall be able to buy you as slaves to-morrow at 12 o'clock."

19. Other opponents of confederation contented themselves with telling the people that it meant putting a poll-tax on every black man.

20. The Inspector General of Police, Colonel Clements, however, reported to me at the same time that the people listened with evident distrust to the gentlemen who were thus endeavouring to mislead them, that the people said, "The Government has always been our friend, these men who speak against the Government are not our friends."

21. Since then a sound public opinion has been growing on the subject. The attempts to mislead the people have proved abortive; and even among the electoral body, restricted and exclusive as it is, there is now a strong feeling in favour of Confederation.

22. To sum up the state of the question at this moment in the Windward Islands, it is clear that the Legislatures of four of the Islands will ask for Confederation, and that in the fifth the vast majority of the people are also in favour of it; that the present House of Assembly, if they should oppose it, will not be re-elected; and that in the Legislative Council of Barbados my six points are well received, and that if an address in favour of a complete and comprehensive scheme of Confederation is defeated in that body at present, it will be only by the casting vote of the official President, to whom (though he is an official member of Council) I have given full permission to vote as he pleases.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 63.

ADMINISTRATOR DES VŒUX to GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

SIR,

Government Office, Castries, February 17, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch No. 1 of January 1, 1876, enclosing copy of a message recently addressed by your Excellency to the Legislature of Barbados, and embodying a scheme of Confederation for the Windward Islands, upon which scheme your Excellency is pleased to desire an expression of my views.

2. In the endeavour to comply with your Excellency's instructions, it will be convenient in the first instance to refer separately to each of the six proposed changes of which the scheme is composed.

3. With regard to the first of these changes I am of opinion that the proposed office of Auditor General might be of considerable importance to the smaller Colonies, and this especially if his duties should consist of something more than those formerly discharged by the Imperial Audit Office, and should include that of visiting each Colony periodically. I think, moreover, that the duties of the Governor-in-Chief being such as stated in the second paragraph of the message, the existence of an office such as that in question is necessary for his due security.

4. The interchange of prisoners constituting the second proposal would be an immediate benefit to this Island, and the power to remove might be used with advantage even before the establishment of a central prison. If our penal servitude convicts were sent to Barbados or elsewhere, and a like number sent here, the escapes which occur occasionally through the connivance of friends would be prevented, and the punishment would be rendered more severe by the absence of outside sympathy. I think, however, no really satisfactory penal system is practicable in a prison such as

that of this Colony, where convicts for felonies and petty misdemeanors as well as road defaulters and civil prisoners are by necessity confined within the same walls; but possibly the system is no better in the other Colonies of this Government, in which case there would be no loss of discipline to set against the other advantages. Whether it be practicable to obtain a central prison is a question of finance upon which I am precluded from offering an opinion owing to my limited knowledge of the number of prisoners to be provided for, the probable cost, and the resources of the various communities other than St. Lucia.

5. The expediency of providing a central lunatic asylum is obvious. I understand that the Barbados Legislature has already expressed its willingness to receive the lunatics of the other Islands upon the completion of the new asylum. This question, therefore, seems to call for no further remark.

6. With regard to a common lazaretto, I am doubtful whether the object to be gained is worth the cost and inconvenience that would be incurred. In spite of medical science and reports of commissions, a large number of the people of the West Indies resolutely believe that leprosy is to a certain extent contagious, and nearly everyone regards it with repugnance, so that the carriage of lepers would probably create strong prejudice against the vessels used to carry them, in which case their removal would be costly, even if it did not necessitate a special vessel. Moreover lepers are not so liable to ill-treatment as lunatics, and their disease is incurable. There is not, therefore, the same necessity in their case for a highly paid staff and costly supervision, to obtain which economically is the principal end of a central lunatic asylum. I think it well to mention that leprosy is very rare in this Colony, owing probably to the comparatively favourable condition of the people and the consequently more general consumption of wholesome food. Had I the fuller information on the subject which is obtainable in your Excellency's office it is possible that my views on this point might be altered.

7. The fifth change would be unquestionably beneficial to the smaller Islands, instead of five judges three would be amply sufficient, and the diminished number would permit the provision of larger salaries without increased expenditure. The residence of the judge out of the Colony would render local prejudice less likely, and would at any rate enhance the general confidence in his impartiality, a point of scarcely less importance, as these advantages would not apply to Barbados; I may perhaps be allowed to express the opinion that the change in question would benefit that Colony also, but in a different manner. Though three judges would probably be necessary to provide against ill-health and equal division in opinion, that number would not be required by the amount of duties which, I am confident, do not, taken altogether, equal what is commonly discharged by a single judge of first instance in England. For this reason only one judge need, under ordinary circumstances, be absent from Barbados, and the continual presence of two judges, instead of one as at present, would, besides being in other respects an advantage, probably render unnecessary the Court of Appeal from the magistrates, so that as the contributions of the other Colonies would provide the salaries of the two puisne judges, Barbados instead of incurring would save expense by the change.

8. Another advantage to all the Islands would be the abolition of the present itinerant Court of Appeal, which, in my opinion, besides being unnecessarily costly, is in other respects far from being satisfactory, without reference to the members composing it. Appeals to the full court might be heard exclusively in Barbados, and the somewhat increased cost of appeals would, I apprehend, be by no means an unmixed evil.

9. The expediency of amalgamating the several forces of the police (proposal No. VI.) is almost too obvious to require remark. Apart from the other more palpable advantages, this change, in common with that of the judicial system, would, I apprehend, render more easy a reform which, under any circumstances, should not be delayed. At present these Colonies (though under one general government, and although they are so small and are situated so close together that an area such as that of Scotland would cover the whole, together with the sea between them) afford each of them to the offenders of all the others an asylum which is practically safe in the great majority of instances, and absolutely secure (as this Government found to its cost in a recent instance) when the offence charged does not amount to felony in law. The change under review in connexion with that of the judicial system would, I apprehend, quickly lead to the constitution of all the Islands as a single jurisdiction, so that a warrant issued in any one would, without obstructive formalities, be valid

in any other, a reform which would materially tend to remove the reproach referred to, and would in other respects also promote the repression of crime.

10. Your Excellency will gather from the foregoing remarks that, with one exception, I am in favour of all of the six proposed changes. In giving effect to them your Excellency will undoubtedly render a most important service to these Colonies; and I apprehend that the mere enunciation of them will prove to be in itself a benefit. In the discussion that will be caused thereby the several communities will gain a knowledge of one another which is now remarkably deficient, and a larger inter-colonial interest may be created that may tend to closer sympathy in the future.

11. With regard to the machinery for carrying these reforms into effect, and the administrative changes that it may be expedient to adopt in connexion with them, I reserve my views for another Despatch. As these views differ considerably from those commonly held by the advocates of Confederation, I deem it the more necessary to state them only after a fuller consideration than I have as yet been able to give to the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. WILLIAM DES VŒUX,
Administrator of the Government.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2. in No. 63.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR HARLEY to GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

SIR,

Government House, February 18, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch No. 6 of the 29th ultimo, enclosing copy of a message which you had addressed to the Legislative Houses of Barbados, embodying a scheme of administrative Confederation for the Windward Islands, and inviting my views on the whole subject and on its applicability to Tobago. Jan. 14, 1876

2. The subject is one of such grave importance as affecting the future of this Island that I have hesitated to express my own opinions to your Excellency until I had an opportunity of consulting the Privy Council on the six points which your Excellency had invited consideration.

3. For this purpose I summoned a full Council on the 11th instant, and laid your Excellency's Despatch with the enclosure before it. I stated that I was then prepared to take the opinions of honourable members upon the several points, but the Council requested time to consider them, and urged an adjournment for one week, when they would be prepared to state their opinions. I assented to this, and adjourned the Council until the 18th instant, and I now beg to submit to your Excellency the opinions of the Privy Council which each member delivered in writing with one exception. 8.

4. I thought this the better course, in order that your Excellency might have the opportunity of judging of them in full rather than in a summarised form.

5. Your Excellency will gather from these opinions that the Council of this Island are in favour of the scheme which you have proposed, but inasmuch as four of them have seats in the Legislative Chamber, where legislation on the subject must originate, your Excellency will not fail to observe the caution which has been exercised, but I am in a position to know that they are prepared to support a measure of administrative Confederation such as your Excellency suggests; but they are anxious for further information generally on the subject, which your Excellency will see from their opinions.

6. With regard to the applicability of the scheme to Tobago. My own view of the matter is that the affiliation of Tobago with Barbados would be most advantageous for this Island; and my reasons for so thinking are,—1st. That Tobago is dependent on Barbados for the breadstuffs and other supplies which are needed for its consumption, amounting to nearly 20,000*l.* per annum. 2nd. Tobago wants population of the labouring class to develop its extremely fertile lands, which can be supplied by Barbados, without diminishing to any appreciable extent its own requirements. 3rd. Tobago also needs fresh blood, and some of the energy and capital which Barbados might, and probably would, be induced to embark in its land upon closer relations being established between the Islands.

7. Upon the six points of your Excellency's administrative Confederation for the Windward Islands I would very respectfully submit the following observations for your consideration, taking them seriatim:—

1. I fear the local Legislature would be unwilling to incur the additional expense of an Auditor General for Tobago, the Island already having an Auditor in the Colonial Secretary, and the public accounts are further examined by the Executive Committee before being submitted to the Governor in Privy Council for payment; therefore, except so far as a part of the general scheme, I think it might be opposed.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4 reading "lazzaretto" as an "infirmary for incurables" I regard as a boon, and I believe the Island would gladly accept them.

No. 5. I have so recently had to address your Excellency in my Despatch No. 9 of the 29th January on the remodelling of the judicial system for this Island, that I need not do more than draw your Excellency's attention to the opinions therein conveyed not only by myself but the law officers of the Colony.

No. 6. The scheme of a general police force for the Windward Islands I consider will be beneficial to all, and would receive here a very general support from the community.

8. Your Excellency will thus perceive that there is reason for supposing that the Assembly of this Island would not view with indifference your Excellency's proposals; no doubt the cost would be considered, but with a revised tariff at Barbados, a question which affects the trade with this Island, drawing the large supplies which it does from there, I think this would be comparatively small, and by no means to be regarded in comparison with the benefits which may be expected to accrue from affiliation.

9. I therefore await your Excellency's further instructions in the matter as to whether the proposals should be brought before the Legislative Assembly of this Colony during the approaching session, which will open on the 7th March next.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. HARLEY, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.,
Governor-in-Chief.

My opinion is that His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief's scheme would benefit the Islands, but as this is not the place for legislation, if the scheme would not be adding additional expense on the Islands, and is likely to succeed in Barbados, I would advise that the Legislative Assembly of this Island have it referred to them.

(Signed) WILLIAM McCALL.

True Copy.

J. H. BYNG, Clerk of Privy Council.

I think the points submitted to us by your Excellency worthy of our favourable consideration; although I have not the honour of a seat in the House of Assembly, I do not hesitate to say that the adoption of them by the Legislature would be, in my opinion, to the advantage of Tobago, but the House of Assembly is where these "points" must be debated and passed.

I have, therefore, to advise Your Excellency to submit them to the House for their favourable consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT CROOKS.

True Copy.

J. H. BYNG, Clerk of Privy Council.

I approve of the six suggestions submitted by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor. I am of opinion that Tobago will benefit from their adoption in all essential matters.

The new judicial system will be advantageous to suitors in the courts, particularly in the simplicity of the proceedings in civil cases.

I do not exactly see how the machinery can be beneficially carried out for the auditing of the public accounts in Barbados, but I bear in mind that when the Imperial Customs was in existence in the Colonies, the collector's accounts were audited in England most rigidly. I should hope these changes would not entail on this Colony a larger outlay than £6000., for which the benefit to be derived therefrom would be, in my opinion, commensurate.

(Signed) C. A. BERKELEY.

True Copy.

J. H. BYNG, Clerk of Privy Council.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of PRIVY COUNCIL, held on February 18, 1876.

Mr. Dougald Yeates said :—" I avail myself of the course your Excellency allowed to the Council of expressing their opinions *vivâ voce* or in writing. I therefore beg to state I approve of the points submitted by the Governor-in-Chief, and would advise your Excellency to lay them before the Assembly."

A true Extract.

J. H. BYNG, Clerk of Privy Council.

1st. I do not see the necessity for this change, or the benefit this Island would derive from it.

2nd. I concur in this, and believe it would be a general benefit to all the Islands.

3rd. I also concur in this, if it can be done at a moderate cost.

4th. I do not quite understand this point, or what the word "lazaretto" means and includes. I am, therefore, unable to form any opinion on it.

5th. Until I know how the courts of justice are to be regulated, and the mode of procedure, &c., &c., I do not see my way to approve of this point.

6th. I concur in this

The above is my present opinion on the six points, but before I could give them my support in a legislative form, I want to know—

I. If our present Constitution is to be interfered with.

II. What is likely to be the proportion of cost to this Island if the six points were to become law.

February 16, 1876.

(Signed) JNO. MCCALL.

True Copy.

J. H. BYNG, Clerk of Privy Council.

With regard to the first and fifth points I am of opinion that until a more clear exposition is made of the mode in which the proposed changes are to be carried out, it is desirable that further explanations should be made.

With regard to the other points I am of opinion that the Colony of Tobago would benefit by the proposed arrangements, due regard of course being had to the monetary resources of the Island.

Legislation by the local authority I need not say in my opinion will be necessary.

(Signed) CHARLES F. CADIZ.

True Copy.

J. H. BYNG, Clerk of Privy Council.

1st. The appointment of the Auditor General of Barbados to be Auditor General in this Island would not be of utility; he would be but seldom at his post here, and the payment of clerks would in all probability be more expensive.

2nd. The authority to transport prisoners from Barbados here, and from this Island to Barbados, would be advisable.

3rd. Permission to send lunatics from this Island to the Barbados asylum would also be advisable, this Colony of course paying the expense of keeping.

4th. A general lazaretto at Barbados might be advisable, although this Colony has already made erections which could be available and at a less expense.

5th. The appointment of a Chief Justice of the Windward Islands and a remodelling of the judicial system would prove inconvenient and not answer so readily the ends of justice.

6th. The interchange of police force by authority from one Island to the other would no doubt improve the energy and discipline of the force generally. But upon the whole it is desirable that a digest should be minutely made of the practicability and expense of the proposed changes and the views of the sister Colonies, particularly that of Barbados, be known.

(Signed) ROBT. GORDON.

True Copy.

J. H. BYNG, Clerk of Privy Council.

I am of opinion that the propositions of the Governor-in-Chief generally if carried into effect will be productive of good to the Island under his Government, and with a view to ulterior proceedings I advise that the six points as laid down by him be submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, which can alone adequately deal with the matter.

(Signed) J. H. KEENS.

True Copy.

J. H. BYNG, Clerk of Privy Council.

No. 64.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received, April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 11, 1876.

ADVERTING to my Despatch of the 4th instant,* I have the honour to lay before your Lordship a circular issued by Mr. Thomas H. Sealy, a son of Sir John Sealy, respecting "The Barbados Defence Association," an association established avowedly to oppose "the policy which has been adopted by the Colonial Office."

2. With the exception of Sir John Sealy's son, there is no person of much weight in the committee as at present constituted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure in No. 64.

THE BARBADOS DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

AT a preliminary meeting held this day by certain inhabitants of this island, Dr. J. E. Pilgrim, M.C.P., chairman, an association under the above title was formed. The objects of this association will be found fully explained in the annexed resolutions.

I am instructed by the provisional committee to invite your co-operation in the undertaking, and to request you to enlist the sympathies and assistance of all within the circle of your influence.

Should you be disposed to join the association, you are requested to communicate the same to me at your earliest convenience.

(Signed) THOMAS H. SEALY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bolton Lane, March 2nd, 1876.

RESOLUTIONS:

1. That the policy which has been adopted by the Colonial Office towards this Island, and the measures which its emissaries are resorting to in their endeavours to carry out that policy here, render it incumbent on the inhabitants of Barbados to form themselves into an association which shall have for its object the preservation of their "Constitution," the protection of their interests, and the maintenance of order, and a good understanding between the different classes of the population.

2. That the association so formed shall be called "The Barbados Defence Association," and shall consist of all persons interested in carrying out the objects contemplated by the association, who shall elect from amongst themselves a president, vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurer, and a committee of management to consist of 30 members, which may be increased as occasion might require; five of whom shall form a quorum.

3. That the committee of management shall have full power to make byelaws and to appoint officers and agents, and to do all other things that may be deemed necessary for effectually carrying out the objects of the association in this Island, and shall make reports monthly, or oftener if necessary, to the general body.

4. That a provisional committee be appointed to consist of the following members:—

Mr. S. N. Collymore.	Mr. T. Gill.	Mr. J. H. Shannon.
„ D. C. Da Costa.	„ J. A. Lynch.	„ J. Smith.
„ B. Inniss.	Doctor Pilgrim.	„ J. Spencer.
„ J. Inniss.	Mr. Thos. Sealy.	„ S. Yearwood.

5. That Mr. J. A. Lynch be appointed treasurer, and Mr. T. H. Sealy honorary secretary to the association.

6. That a sum of 5s. be paid by each member as an initiation fee.

No. 65.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received, April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 11, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of the speech I addressed on the 3rd instant to the Legislature of Barbados.

2. I began by briefly describing the changes made by the new Commission and Royal instructions.

3. I then appointed Dr. Thomas the first Official President of the Legislative Council.

4. Then I described what Her Majesty's Government have been doing for the planters and manufacturers in connexion with the Sugar Convention of 1874.

5. I next showed what the Local Government had done for the shipping interest.

6. Then, quoting from independent local authorities, such as the grand Jury, and the clergy of the various denominations, I spoke of the great poverty of the working classes and the dangerous increase of crime.

7. I indicated what I believe to be the only cure for this widespread poverty and growing crime, and showed that the policy Lord Kimberley and your Lordship laid down on Confederation would be the most natural and effective remedy.

8. I alluded to my own experiences of the advantages and economy of a consolidated Government as established in the Straits Settlements.

9. I quoted Sir Charles Grey, one of my best known predecessors, in favour of Confederation.

10. The nature of the Supreme Court Act of the Windward Islands was explained, and the real condition of the treasuries of the other Islands referred to.

11. I did not fail to set forth Lord Kimberley's views and your Lordship's on the subject of Confederation.

12. Nothing could be more gratifying than the reception my speech obtained; and I believe its diffusion through the Island in the same Gazette that contains your Lordship's Despatch and Lord Kimberley's will remove many misconceptions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure in No. 65.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief and Mrs. Pope Hennessy, accompanied by His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, K.C.B., the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian Station, arrived at the Council Chamber at 1 o'clock. Lieut.-Col. Howell, A.D.C., and Lieut.-Col. Austin, A.D.C., were in attendance on the Governor; Captain James E. Erskine, R.N., and Captain Hugh Campbell, R.N., were on the Admiral's staff.

The new members of the Executive Council appointed by Her Majesty: the Hon. Colonel Whitworth Porter, R.E., as Senior Military Officer, the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Gore, as Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. Hugh Semper, as Attorney General, took their seats at the Board; His Honour President Thomas, and the Hon. Members of

the Legislative Council being also present, and the Speaker and Hon. House of Assembly having attended, the Royal Letters Patent were read by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary. Whereupon His Excellency the Governor delivered the following speech, at the close of which the usual oaths of office were taken.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G., to both HOUSES
OF THE LEGISLATURE OF BARBADOS.

THE Queen's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, which you have heard read, confer the powers by which, as Her Majesty's Representative, and, in accordance with the Royal instructions, I am to conduct the Government of the Windward Command.

2. I have caused these Letters Patent to be read in the presence of the Legislature, and I shall have them printed for the information of the people, although I understand it has not been the usual practice in this Colony to do so. I make this innovation, however, for two sufficient reasons. In the first place because I desire to show my sincere regard for the two Legislative Bodies of Barbados, and my anxiety to furnish them with full information on every subject of importance; and, in the second place, because our Sovereign has been graciously pleased on this occasion to entrust me with powers, usually given no doubt to Her Majesty's Representatives in other parts of the British Empire, but not conferred for many years past on the Governor of the Windward Islands.

3. It is only respectful to the Legislative Council and the Assembly, with both of whom I work so cordially, and it is only what is due to the people of Barbados, whose loyal determination to support the views of the Crown and the wishes of Her Majesty's Government I know full well, that the general nature of these changes should be publicly explained.

4. Instead of a single Council, the members of which possessed executive as well as legislative functions, Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute, as in the other great Colonies, a separate Executive Council, with whom the Governor will sit, composed of public officers directly responsible to the Crown, and a separate Legislative Council, composed partly of such officers and partly of gentlemen not bound by official responsibility.

5. It will not necessarily follow that the senior member of the Legislative Council will be President of that body. Her Majesty directs that in future the President is to be regarded as an official member; but the Governor is empowered to appoint to that high office any member of the Legislative Council.

6. The succession to the general Government in the absence of the Governor-in-Chief from the Windward Command, will devolve on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Windward Islands. This new office Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer by Royal Commission on His Excellency George Dundas, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent.

7. These are purely executive arrangements, such as exist in all similar Colonies, and which will no doubt commend themselves to the Legislative Bodies of Barbados with their practical knowledge of affairs and their just sense of the administrative requirements of the Island.

8. One of my first acts under the new arrangements is to appoint the gentleman who will be the Official President of the Legislative Council.

9. In making this most important appointment, though entirely unfettered by any instructions from the Secretary of State, I am certain that I am acting in accordance with the policy of the Earl of Carnarvon, as well as my own personal inclination, in selecting a man of tried ability and high honour, one who not only commands the confidence of all his colleagues and of the House of Assembly, but who is greatly esteemed by the people of every class in the Colony. Therefore having obtained his consent to do so, I now publicly appoint the Honourable Grant Elcock Thomas to be President of the Legislative Council.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL :

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY :

10. Of late years the planters and manufacturers of sugar in Barbados have suffered in common with the proprietors in the other Islands from the operation of the Sugar Convention of 1864.

11. The unfair advantages enjoyed by the French Sugar Dealers in the English Markets have not escaped the notice of Her Majesty's Government. The Earl of

Carnarvon has earnestly represented to his colleagues the injury inflicted on the sugar growers in the West Indies by the Convention; and the Earl of Derby has not failed to press the question upon the attention of the Governments of France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. I am in communication with Lord Carnarvon on the subject, and I hope in a short time to lay some papers before you, and to congratulate the leading interest in this Island on the successful negotiations of Her Majesty's Government.

12. Next to the body of planters and sugar manufacturers, I recognize in the shipping interest one of the main elements in the wealth producing power of Barbados. Whilst the general protection of our shipping is efficiently secured by Her Majesty's Navy, at the entire cost of the mother country, it is our own duty to see that the vessels in the waters of Bridgetown can be loaded and unloaded without the constant risk of outrage and robbery. Unfortunately, as my predecessor pointed out, the Harbour of Bridgetown has, in this respect, got a bad name. Following his example, but I trust with more success, I have asked the House of Assembly to vote the sum necessary for increasing the Harbour Police.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

13. In considering my estimates for this service, you will bear in mind that I know it is your full constitutional privilege to reduce or reject them if you think proper; at the same time I have entire confidence in your disposition to support me in protecting the shipping interest. It is only fair, however, to that great interest to record for your guidance, that, whilst you expended on the Harbour Police for the past year, only 1,413*l.*, the ships that entered this port contributed to our revenue in tonnage dues alone the sum of 15,210*l.*, and in other harbour dues an additional sum of 2,245*l.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

14. In spite of the vicissitudes of the sugar markets in Europe, or any little temporary obstructions here, it is satisfactory to know that, as a general rule, the planting, manufacturing, and great mercantile interests of Barbados have been for the last 20 years progressing in wealth and prosperity.

15. These are not, however, the only classes whose prosperity we must guard. The small shopkeepers, the labourers, the great masses of the people, it is your duty and mine to look to their interests also. What is their true condition? Especially what is the state of the rising generation of the people? The answer is a very sad one.

16. Three years ago the Grand Jury, in replying to the charge of the Chief Justice, who had noticed with great regret the increase of crime, said:—

“Every observant and reflecting man amongst us must be impressed with the great increase of vagrancy in this Island within the last 15 or 20 years.”

* * * * *

“The youth of both sexes, reckless and uncontrolled, grow up without any habits of industry, become the prey to every evil passion, and are subsequently inmates of our prisons.”

* * * * *

“Apart from motives of philanthropy, is it not the duty of the State, especially with our teeming population, amongst whom there must necessarily be a large amount of poverty, which never fails to beget crime, for its own safety, to make provision, that the rising generation may be trained to habits of industry, for a living they must have, and if they are not taught to seek it by habits of industry and self-reliance, they will obtain it by fraud.”

“We may shun the duty of training them in their youth, but if we do, we cannot escape the task of providing for them as criminals in after years.”

17. What these local gentlemen condemned three years ago, has been officially brought to my notice in the Report of the Chaplain to the Prisons, dated 14th January, 1876. The Chaplain says that out of 256 boys in the Juvenile Prison during the year 1875 only 28 had been under any instruction whatever previous to their committal to prison. He says that the Juvenile Prison “is at present nothing but a nursery for “Glendairy Convict Prison,” and he asks, not for the first time, for some institution “to which our half-starved, neglected, and ignorant children can be sent.”

18. When Her Majesty's Government call attention, as they frequently have done, to the crowded state of the Barbados gaols, to the extraordinary number of prison punishments, and to the great cost of the prison system, the answer is to some extent to be found in the remarks of the Grand Jury and the Chaplain to the Prisons.

19. As you are aware, a Royal Commission, appointed by Mr. Freeling, is now investigating the state of the poor. I shall not anticipate the result of its labours, but I am in a position to state, that it has developed a terrible picture of the material and moral condition of the people.

20. In this Christian community the clergy are the best authorities as to the real state of the poor; and the heads of the three great denominations, that is, the head of the Anglican Church, and the chief ministers of the Wesleyan and Moravian bodies, in Barbados have said to me, "In all our experience we have never seen a community in which there existed such intense and apparently hopeless poverty as in this."

21. The official information I possess, as the Head of the Government, confirms that serious statement. My own personal observation confirms it also.

22. But the evil is not confined to a great increase of vagrancy and of palpable destitution; there are other grave indications of a rapidly growing danger.

23. About nine months before I assumed the Government of this Colony, the Inspector General of Police called attention to the growth of incendiarism throughout the Island, and suggested severe and exceptional legislation for its repression. He observed that this most serious crime had been increasing for some years, and that its detection has become year by year more difficult. In 1873 there were 68 fires; in 1874 there were 116 fires; and I find that in 1875 there were 141 fires.

24. Recognising the extreme gravity of this offence, I have made it a rule, when called upon to liberate prisoners on the recommendations of the proper authorities, to set aside those recommendations, even that of the Chief Justice himself, and to refuse to exercise the clemency of the Crown in any case of incendiarism.

25. There are, I understand, some persons in the Colony who are endeavouring to shut their eyes to the increase of vagrancy, and, that which always accompanies it in a restricted community,—the growth of discontent and crime. But neither you nor I must do so. Our duty is to face the existing facts and provide remedies for them.

26. The remedies I suggest are, (1) enabling the people to obtain steady employment, (2) lightening the burden of taxation on the labouring classes, (3) a cheaper and better administration of summary justice for the poor, and (4) a more comprehensive scheme of public instruction.

27. As to the second of these remedies, I transmitted a message to the House of Assembly on the 31st January, asking them to relieve a large and industrious class of the working people from certain license fees, which, speaking on behalf of the Crown, my predecessor, Sir Rawson Rawson, and I, desired to relinquish.

28. My predecessor expressed in 1874 his intention of abandoning the fees which, under severe penalties, are payable by hawkers and pedlars, vendors of bread, cake sellers, vendors of sugar-cane, and others.

29. The wishes of the Government were not however complied with; and to this day the classes I have enumerated remain burdened by these taxes.

30. But, in the interval between Governor Rawson's message and mine, the following grave decision was delivered by the Chief Judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal on the 12th of March 1875 (eight months before my arrival), in a case in which a poor woman had been fined 16s. or seven days imprisonment with hard labour for selling a cake. The Judge said:—

"Although he considered the charge as being fully substantiated it was one of those cases wherein the law imposed a monstrous species of hardship upon the industry of a class of people whose sole existence, in the majority of cases, depended upon cake selling. The large amount of competition in this respect, he had no doubt, placed anything like large profits far beyond the question with those who were induced to engage in such a business as a means of livelihood; hence it was, in his opinion, that the law was often found to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Viewed from any point the law imposed an unnecessarily hard, impolitic, and arbitrary penalty upon industry, and he trusted the day was not far distant when the Legislature would see the numerous evils which must eventually arise from the continuation of all such enactments, and permit all classes, especially cake-sellers, whose only visible means of subsistence were of a very limited and slender character, to freely exercise their industry, unfettered by those penalties which, he regretted to say, the law now bristled with. His opinion was that the present charge had been sustained, but, at the same time, a penalty of one penny, he took it, was quite sufficient to meet the circumstances of the case."

31. Twelve months have passed, and yet what the judge rightly called "arbitrary" and impolitic penalties on the industry of the poor remain unrepealed.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

32. The Solicitor-General has laid a Bill before you for the total repeal of these oppressive licenses. He will also, on behalf of the Government, introduce a Bill to carry out the policy indicated by Governor Rawson for a considerable reduction of the license fees now paid by certain small shopkeepers. The reduction of the fees will follow the principle of the English Act, and the anomaly, I trust, will be abolished by which a dealer in Barbados is called on to pay five times a greater fee than the dealer of corresponding position in England.

33. Looking to the delay which has occurred since Sir Rawson Rawson expressed his wishes on the subject, I venture to remind you that all these taxes, according to the sound doctrine of the British Constitution, are raised for the service of the Crown, and that when the Queen's Representative announces to you that he desires to relinquish such taxes it is the constitutional duty of the Assembly to relieve the tax-payer.

34. The parochial taxes are also heavy, and I invite you to consider whether the mode of their assessment and collection might not be improved. Though the Governor has the power of dismissing parochial treasurers for breach of duty or other misconduct, he has not any efficient check on their accounts.

35. The question of lowering taxation is, however, of secondary interest, compared with the question of getting employment and fair wages for our redundant population; let me point out to you how that great object is to be accomplished, by complying with the wishes and policy of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Confederation.

36. In the recent debates on the six points that I laid before the Legislative bodies for their consideration, I understand, that some honourable members expressed their regret that the opinions of Her Majesty's Government on Confederation for the Windward Islands had never been made known.

37. No doubt every one in the Colony feels that the policy of the British Government—the Government that is responsible for the safety of these Islands, when officially expressed must carry immense weight with every prudent man in the community; and that in the absence of any such expression of opinion, uncertainty and misconceptions may prevail.

38. But as you will see from some Despatches that are to be presented to you, the reticence that has existed has not been caused by Her Majesty's present advisers, or by their predecessors.

39. The Earl of Kimberley, in a Despatch dated 1st May 1873, fully explained the views of the British Government on the Confederation of these Islands, and desired that those views should be brought before the Legislature of Barbados.

40. Writing to me with reference to that important Despatch of the late Government, Her Majesty's present Secretary of State says:

"I think it desirable that you should make public that Despatch at the same time with this, in order that the Legislature and people may understand that in approving the action which you have taken, Her Majesty's Government substantially adopt, in this case, the views of their predecessors in office; and are certainly not less desirous than they were of seeing the union of these Islands effected."

41. That these Despatches should be brought to the notice of the Legislative Bodies is an absolute necessity, for no act of Confederation, no matter how trifling, could pass, as you are well aware, except on the spontaneous request of each of the Legislatures concerned. That the wishes and objects of Her Majesty's Government should be made known to the people is clearly desirable also, seeing that these great changes are intended to benefit the people as well as the other classes, and will enable many who are now plunged in apparently hopeless poverty to get employment.

42. Our redundant population will find a natural outlet in the neighbouring Islands when by a uniform political system, the same laws, the same tariff, and constant means of rapid communication, the now unoccupied Crown Lands and half-titled estates will be available for their labour, and they can come and go to the various Islands as readily as they now pass from parish to parish in Barbados.

43. As the Despatches will soon be in your hands, I will only say, with reference to the proposal they both contain, that the Confederation now contemplated should be extended beyond the limits of the Windward Islands, that that proposal does not require immediate action, though, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State says, "You may be confident that not only would the general administration of affairs be progressively cheapened and simplified in proportion to the extent of the Confederation, but the material interests of the Islands would be advanced, and the career opened to

“ those who interested themselves in public affairs would be more extensive and dignified.”

44. On this point I may remind you of the words of one of the ablest and most respected of my predecessors, Sir Charles Grey. He was not at the time authorised to propose this as the plan of Her Majesty's Government, but even on his own individual authority it is of great interest now.

45. Sir Charles Grey said:—“ What is wanting to secure an increase of your prosperity, and to neutralize or counteract the consequences of partially injurious changes, seems to me to be a somewhat keener perception on your part of the truth that, as one of the main agents in the increase of all national wealth is the multiplication of useful exchanges, you would take the shortest road to riches and consequence by uniting yourselves as intimately as possible with those of your fellow-subjects who are your nearest neighbours, by which means you might at once nearly double the numbers both of the labourers, who raise for you from the soil the raw materials of wealth, and also of all those mercantile and trading classes by whose intelligence, activity, and exertions the system of profitable exchanges is maintained; whilst you would much more than double the area or portion of the surface of this earth which is peculiarly appropriated to you as the scene of the future exertions of yourselves and of your children, and in some sense may be said to belong to you.

“ By extending their views to Grenada and Tobago, and regarding them as forming with Carlisle Bay only one harbour, nautical men have overcome much of the fear which used to be felt as to the sudden and short storms to which ships at long intervals are exposed on the generally tranquil coasts of this island; and, in like manner, if we could but all regard the five Windward Islands as forming only one territory, and if all their institutions were common to them all, you of Barbados, instead of being the occupants of an hundred thousand acres already so fully cultivated that a lack of employment and scope for enterprise is felt, would stand as the majority of a population considerably more than two hundred thousand souls, inhabiting a colony of about six hundred thousand acres, all as fertile as your own, of which not more than one-third is yet under cultivation,” Such are the words of Sir Charles Grey.

46. That the cost of administration will be progressively cheapened as Confederation advances, and the taxpayer proportionately relieved, is also pointed out by the Earl of Kimberley, who says:—“ The cost of the public institutions would be proportionately diminished.”

47. His Lordship adds:—“ Barbados would derive special advantage from such an arrangement.”

48. Of course, in addition to other considerations, it is manifest that the contributions from the other Islands for the central institutions will cause more money to be spent here in wages and will benefit the shopkeepers. But as in the case of the centralization of the military system here, Barbados will gain without the risk of losing a penny.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

49. With reference to the six points that I submitted, as Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, to your consideration, and the consideration of the Lieutenant Governors, I must thank you most earnestly for your very courteous and strictly constitutional mode of dealing with them. As you desire to consider them in the form of separate Bills, and as I think that is certainly the most convenient way of proceeding now, I requested the Solicitor-General to prepare Bills on three subjects, (the Prison, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Lazaretto,) based on such principles as he might believe to be cordially acceptable to the House of Assembly, and notice of these Bills has already been given. I am sure you will deal with them fairly on their merits. It is your constitutional right to do with them as you think proper.

50. As to the mode of providing an Auditor General for the Windward Islands, and of extending the jurisdiction of the Police Force now under my authority, I will again communicate with you.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

51. With respect to the most important point of all, that is, securing provision for the better administration of justice by establishing a Supreme Court for the Windward Islands, I have the satisfaction of informing you, that the only real difficulty in the way of carrying out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government has been removed since I made my proposals.

52. I understand it has been said, that it would not be constitutional for the Assembly to consider a scheme of Judicature for this Island and the other Colonies comprising the Windward Government; that it was not competent for the Assembly to legislate about a measure embracing such terms as the "judicial system of the Windward Islands;" and that any such legislation would imply the recognition by the Legislature of Barbados of the principle of a common Federation of the Windward Islands, and would, in fact, be the legal establishment of such a Federation.

53. I frankly admit that such Legislation involves the whole principle of Confederation, and legally establishes it, but with great respect to those who describe it as unconstitutional and beyond the competency of the Assembly, I assert that under the laws of this Empire it is strictly constitutional, and that it is within the competency of the local Legislatures to deal with it.

54. The strange mistake which has been made on this subject by those who described my proposal as "unconstitutional" illustrates the necessity of accurate knowledge in dealing with public affairs.

55. So far from it being "unconstitutional" and "beyond the competency of the Assembly" to deal with such a measure, it has actually been submitted to the Assembly of Barbados by the highest living authority on your constitutional law. Furthermore, it passed through the House of Assembly, and through the Council. It received the sanction of the Crown, and it is at this moment on the Statute Book of Barbados.

56. In proposing this Judicial Federation to the House of Assembly, Sir Bowcher Clarke in 1837 said, "He had the pleasure of introducing to the House a Bill for the better Administration of Justice in this Island and the other Colonies composing the Windward Government."

57. No one thought of asserting when Sir Bowcher Clarke used these words that his proposal was unconstitutional. He showed that under the Imperial Acts which bind this Colony it was not only competent, but highly expedient, for the Assembly to press the measure.

58. I hold in my hand the latest edition of the Laws of Barbados, "published by authority in 1875," and which edition you are aware was revised and prepared by Sir John Sealy and Chief Justice Packer.

59. At page 136 I find the following Act, No. 98, which is of so much importance and sweeps away so many misconceptions that I read it, for your information, and that of the people of the Windward Islands:

"An Act to make provision for the better Administration of Justice in this Island," dated 25th January, 1837.

"Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of His most Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, entitled 'An Act to make provision for the better Administration of Justice in certain of His Majesty's West India Colonies,' it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for His said Majesty, by charters or letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom, to erect, constitute, and establish for the Islands of Barbados, Saint Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, with their several Dependencies, a superior Court of Judicature, to be styled 'the Supreme Court of His Majesty's Windward Caribbee Islands;' such supreme court to have and enjoy, when established, such exclusive jurisdiction within the said Islands and Governments as in the said Act is particularly set forth; and which said charters, or letters patent, are to be promulgated in the manner therein specified: and whereas it is thereby also enacted, that the said Act shall not come into operation, nor be binding, or in force, in the said Islands; and that such letters patent or charters shall not be made or issued unless the Legislative Councils and General Assemblies of the said several Islands shall by some Acts of Assembly, to be by them first for that purpose made and enacted, have provided for the repeal of all laws, usages, and customs, which might obstruct or interfere with the operation within such Islands respectively of the said Act, and of the said charters or letters patent for constituting such Supreme Court as aforesaid.

"Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable Members of the Council, and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, that all and every the Acts, Laws, Statutes, Usages, and Customs in force and practice within this Island, in so far as the same or any or either of them (and notwithstanding the same are not particularly mentioned and enumerated in this Act) may or can in any wise obstruct or interfere with the operation within this Island and Government of the said Act of the Imperial Parliament for the better administration of justice in certain of His Majesty's West India Colonies, and of the charters or letters patent

which shall be issued in pursuance of the same, shall and the same are hereby declared to be absolutely repealed and annulled; such repeal to take effect immediately upon the promulgation of the said charters or letters patent in this Island, and the publication in the London Gazette of such order in Council in respect thereof, as in and by the said Imperial Act is specified, and not before."

60. The commercial gentlemen who hear me will appreciate the value of this Supreme Court, when I read the extensive powers and jurisdiction which the Imperial Act confers upon it:—

"And be it further enacted, that the said Supreme Courts respectively, of the Windward Caribbee Islands and of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, shall be Courts of Record, and shall within the said Islands or Governments comprised within their jurisdiction respectively, and within all and every the Islands and Territories which now are or hereafter may be dependent upon the respective Governments thereof, have cognizance of all pleas, civil or criminal, and jurisdiction in all cases whatever, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as His Majesty's Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer at Westminster, or either of them, lawfully have or exercise, and the said Courts respectively shall also at all times be Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said Islands and Territories, and the Dependencies thereof respectively; and the said Justices so to be appointed shall have and exercise such and the same jurisdiction and authority in the said Islands and Territories, and the Dependencies thereof respectively, as the Judges of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in England, or any of them, lawfully have and exercise, and as shall be necessary for carrying into effect the several jurisdictions, powers, and authorities committed to the said Courts respectively."

61. Though the Legislature of Barbados by its own voluntary proceeding, (for nothing can be done in this or any other legislative business except on your spontaneous and deliberate act,) has legalized the Supreme Court of the Windward Islands,—there were two difficulties in bringing your law into operation. Those difficulties are now overcome.

62. Sir William Reid, one of the most justly popular Governors of Barbados, was most anxious to get the other Islands to co-operate in working the Supreme Court; but he reported to the Secretary of State that he found in the Assembly of Grenada an insuperable obstacle.

63. My predecessor, Sir Rawson Rawson, who was pressed both by Lord Granville and Lord Kimberley to get the Supreme Court into operation, found the same difficulty in his way. He thought it was hopeless to propose it to the Assembly of Grenada.

64. Her Majesty's Government desired that whatever was done should be at the spontaneous request of the House of Assembly; but at the same time the Lieutenant Governor let it be known by the people what constitutional changes Her Majesty's Government thought best for Grenada. In the proper constitutional way the people, having comprehended the necessity for a change, brought their views before the Assembly, and that body, by its own deliberate act, made the Constitutional Reform which has now enabled Lieutenant Governor Graham to assure me that Judicial Confederation can be carried out.

65. The second difficulty has also been overcome. The total estimate for the Supreme Court of the Windward Islands was 8,065*l.*, being a sum larger than Sir William Reid thought the various Islands would contribute. Now, however, they have all voted by various Acts a sum that is in the aggregate much larger.

66. But misconceptions on the point are not the only ones that have prevailed. Reckless statements have been made respecting the public finances of the other Islands which are equally erroneous. One of these Islands which was described as "poverty stricken" had a balance in its Treasury chest at the close of 1874 of over 11,000*l.*, being much greater than the balance at the same date in the Treasury of Barbados, 4,880*l.* We have had a prosperous year, and I am happy to say that Barbados on the 31st December 1875 had a balance not very far short of that of St. Lucia. In Grenada also there is a respectable surplus, and so there is in St. Vincent. Tobago also, under the good management of his Excellency Lieut.-Governor Harley, has paid off the debts that burdened the Colony on his arrival, and he has put by a surplus from the operations of 1875, after paying every liability and completing some new works.

67. As Governor-in-Chief I speak on this subject with some authority, and I emphatically assert that the public finances of the other Islands are healthy and flourishing.

68. No doubt the planters and manufacturers in the other Islands want that which we can well spare, the enterprise of the labourer. Though almost within sight, and

within 12 hours by steamer of these shores, where there exists a redundant and poverty oppressed multitude, the planters of the other islands have to import Coolies from Hindoostan, and the manifest facilities and encouragements which the State should secure for the passage to and fro of Barbados labourers have not yet been provided.

69. Speaking of the proximity of these Islands, I am reminded of my own experience of the result of Lord Carnarvon's Confederation in another part of the Empire, where the Colonies confederated are much further apart.

70. In 1867 I visited Penang and Singapore, not many months after the Colony of the Straits Settlements was constituted and placed under a Governor-in-Chief. Singapore is 25 miles long, and 14 broad, that is a little larger than Barbados; Penang is somewhat smaller. They are 240 miles apart, and midway between them lies the ancient Colony of Malacca. The only means these Colonies have of intercommunication is by sea.

71. Four years after the Straits Settlements was constituted into one Colony with a Governor-in-Chief, one Executive Council, one Supreme Court, one body of Law, one Auditor-General, one prison system, &c., I again visited Singapore the Chief Seat of Government.

72. What did I find? The new arrangements which Lord Carnarvon had framed had worked so well, that the total Revenue had increased by 40,000£., and the trade and productive power of the United Colonies had proportionately increased. I saw the people well clad, well fed, and all with abundant employment, and more lightly taxed than the people of Barbados. The total revenue is now over 300,000£., and not one farthing of it comes from taxes on the food of the people. More than that, whilst the total revenue of Barbados and the other Windward Islands is less than that of the Straits Settlements, and our total population is less, the present cost of our crowded prisons and cumbrous judicial system is far in excess of the cost of the prisons and judicial system in the Straits Settlements.

73. Indeed, on the item of prison expenditure alone in Barbados, I undertake to say, we can effect a saving to the tax-payers of this Island of between 2,000£. and 3,000£. a year by complying with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and carrying out here a similar system to that which I have seen so efficient and economic elsewhere.

74. In dealing with the subject on general grounds affecting Imperial as well as local interests, the Government point to a serious consideration. They say, very truly, that no one can dispute the advantages of Confederation for the purposes of defence in time of war or other emergencies with foreign powers. The Earl of Kimberley adds, "It must be apparent to all the Colonists under your Government that the Imperial Government may justly call upon them to adopt any improvements in their system of administration which, without prejudicing their local interests, may increase the efficiency of the Colonial Government in reference to these serious matters."

75. There are two other grave misconceptions which I am now in a position to sweep away.

76. Some members of the Assembly feared that Confederation would endanger their Representative system and curtail the privileges of the Barbados Assembly. I am authorised by Her Majesty's Government to assure you that the changes they recommend will have no such effect.

77. Some members have also thought that Confederation would interfere with the independence of the Barbados Treasury. Here again you will find that Lord Carnarvon's Despatch distinctly points out the impossibility of any such result.

78. The policy of the British Government is entirely consistent with the preservation of all the privileges of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, and with the same control over your Treasury that you have always exercised. On the other hand Confederation will benefit every class in the community; it will enable me to reduce Government expenditure and diminish taxation. It will provide a larger field for your redundant population, and thus check poverty and crime at its source.

79. I feel confident that no intelligent person who loves Barbados will take the serious responsibility of standing between his poorer countrymen and the wise policy of the British Government; a Policy devised not for Imperial objects only, but for promoting the general advancement of every man in the Colony.

80. I reserve for my concluding sentences the public expression of my deep gratitude to the members of my late Executive Council for the valuable advice they

have always given me, and the loyal support they have ever rendered to any measures I put before them.

81. With great satisfaction I record the fact that we never differed on any single point : and I shall ever look back with pleasure on our official co-operation and friendship.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor-in-Chief.

Council Chamber, Barbados, March 3, 1876.

No. 66.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 1, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 11, 1876.

1. IN my Speech to both Houses of the Legislature on the 3rd instant, I said :—

“ In this Christian community the Clergy are the best authorities as to the real state of the poor ; and the heads of the three great denominations, that is, the head of the Anglican Church, and the chief ministers of the Wesleyan and Moravian bodies in Barbados, have said to me, ‘ In all our experience we have never seen a community in which there existed such intense and apparently hopeless poverty as in this.’

“ The official information I possess, as the head of the Government, confirms that serious statement. My own personal observation confirms it also.

“ But the evil is not confined to a great increase of vagrancy and palpable destitution, there are other grave indications of a rapidly-growing danger.

“ About nine months before I assumed the Government of this Colony the Inspector-General of Police called attention to the growth of incendiarism throughout the Island, and suggested severe and exceptional legislation for its repression. He observed that this most serious crime had been increasing for some years, and that its detection has become year by year more difficult. In 1873 there were 68 fires, in 1874 there were 116 fires, and I find that in 1875 there were 141 fires.

“ Recognising the extreme gravity of this offence I have made it a rule, when called upon to liberate prisoners, on the recommendations of the proper authorities, to set aside those recommendations, even that of the Chief Justice himself, and to refuse to exercise the clemency of the Crown in any case of incendiarism.”

2. In my Despatch of the 7th instant,* I reported to your Lordship that I had invariably refused to act upon any recommendations in favour of the release of prisoners who had been convicted of incendiarism.

3. I now lay before your Lordship a copy of a report and recommendation I received from Chief Justice Packer in the case of a prisoner named William Rollins, now undergoing a sentence of 14 years penal servitude for incendiarism, and who will have served seven years of his sentence in a few days. I also enclose for your Lordship's information, a copy of my minute, in which I state the reasons which compelled me to decline to accede to the recommendations of the keeper of the prison and of the Chief Justice in the case of William Rollins.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 66.

COPY of the CHIEF JUSTICE'S REPORT and RECOMMENDATION in the case of WM. ROLLINS a Prisoner convicted of Incendiarism.

THIS prisoner was sentenced by my predecessor, Sir Bowcher Clarke, and I know nothing of the facts of the case, nor have I any documents to which I can refer. It appears, however, from the letter of the Governor of Glendairy Prison that the prisoner was convicted of setting fire to growing canes, a crime far too common, as His Excel-

lency's short experience must have satisfied him. In fact, there is scarcely a week during the reaping season without a fire. The offence is easily committed and very difficult to be proved, and consequently the late judge, following the example of the judges of England in similar offences, always passed a severe sentence when the crime was brought home to a prisoner. In this case it was 14 years, and under ordinary circumstances I should not recommend interfering with it. But Mr. Price states that the prisoner was only a boy when he was sentenced, and has been of uniform good conduct since he has been in prison, facts which may weigh with His Excellency in dealing with the petition of his mother. If His Excellency should be disposed to look favourably on it, I would suggest that the prisoner may be released on completing the seventh year of his sentence on a ticket of leave.

(Signed) CHARLES PACKER.

February 26th 1876.

(Received 28th February 1876.)

(Signed) A. F. GORE, C.S.

Enclosure 2. in No. 66.

REPORT of the KEEPER of GLENDAIRY on CONVICT WM. ROLLINS.

SIR,

Glendairy Prison, Feb. 22, 1876.

WITH reference to the petition of Elizabeth Rollins, which has been forwarded to me for particulars, by order of His Excellency the Governor, I beg most respectfully to state, for the information of His Excellency, that convict Wm. Rollins was convicted before the Court of Grand Sessions of setting fire to a field of canes, and was sentenced by the Chief Justice on the 6th April 1869, to undergo 14 years penal servitude.

This convict has undergone nearly seven years of his sentence; he is a very quiet, orderly, and obedient prisoner, and I would most humbly beg that the petition of his aged mother might be granted by His Excellency.

I do this from a conviction that the young man will endeavour in future to do well for himself and his family. He was but a boy at the time he committed the offence for which he is now undergoing the imprisonment, and has never been convicted of any previous offence.

I have, &c.

Lieut.-Col. Gore, Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. PRICE, Keeper.

Enclosure 3. in No. 66.

COPY of GOVERNOR HENNESSY'S MINUTE on CHIEF JUSTICE PACKER'S RECOMMENDATION in the case of WM. ROLLINS.

I MUST adhere to the opinion I expressed respecting William Rollins' case when it was brought to my notice by Mr. Price in November and December last, during my visit to Glendairy Prison, viz., that owing to the gravity of the offence of incendiarism in Barbados, and to the great increase of that crime of late years, I cannot extend the clemency of the Crown to any incendiary whatever.

In this particular case I am fully sensible of the facts as to youth, and good conduct in prison of the prisoner, to which the Chief Justice adverts; and it is with very great pain that I decline to accede to His Honor's recommendation and liberate Rollins next month.

The prisoner must serve his full time according to law.

I have, &c.

28th February 1876.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 67.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,

April 1st, 1876.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to the interview with which your Lordship favoured a deputation yesterday, we have now the honour to inform you that the letters received this morning by the packet fully confirm all that was yesterday stated to your Lordship. We have ample facts furnished to us, and we most respectfully submit that the readiest way of allaying the excitement and preventing further outbreaks would be to re-appoint the old Council, who enjoy the confidence of all classes in the community, and time would thus be given for deliberate consideration as to further proceedings.

We trust that your Lordship will pardon us for venturing to make this suggestion, which we feel, under the anxious and urgent circumstances of the case, bound to make.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. DANIEL HILL, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 68.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR C. TROLLOPE, K.C.B., to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

19A, Grosvenor Square, April 1st, 1876.

I BEG to thank you for your letter of 30th March,* and take the liberty to submit for the consideration of the Earl of Carnarvon an extract from a communication I have this moment received from my attorney in Barbados, dated 10th March, 1876, which, of course, was prior to the disturbances and collision reported by telegram, and made known yesterday to his Lordship.

"The Governor has again met both Houses of the Legislature, and in a protracted speech has urged on them the benefits of Confederation, using as an argument in support of this scheme the success that has attended a similar undertaking in Penang and Singapore, but never once alluded to the Confederation of the Leeward Islands, whose interests are identical with ours. His Excellency's speech is published. In paragraph 26 he says, 'The remedies I suggest are (1), enabling the people to obtain steady employment; (2), a better and cheaper administration of summary justice for the poor,' &c. Again, in paragraph 35 we find the following expression: 'The question of lowering taxation is, however, of secondary interest compared with getting employment at fair wages for our population.'

"Such words are evidently meant to enlist the sympathies of the people in this scheme. I, as a proprietor and attorney, am in a position to state that the labourers are in no way discontented with their wages, and no complaint of this sort has ever been brought to my notice, but if such language as this comes to their ears what are we to expect? I hesitate not to say that his Excellency in giving utterance to these sentiments descends from his exalted position as Representative of Her Majesty, and assumes the attitude of political agitator. The minds of the labourers are much inflamed by this language, and I am momentarily expecting an insurrection.

"A defence association has been formed. It has met with the entire support of the gentry of the Island, two of whom have subscribed \$1,000 each.

"Lord Carnarvon, in his Despatch to Mr. Hennessy on Confederation, says he does not desire in any degree to press the question upon the reluctant consideration of the various Colonies, but, in spite of this declaration, we find Mr. Hennessy both urging the necessity of it in the Legislature and invoking the assistance of the people by giving publicity to views that are as unfounded as inflammatory.

"Emissaries are being sent about the country, who are persuading the people that they are oppressed, and that nothing but Confederation can ameliorate their present condition.

"I am not prepared to say who is paying these men, but I do know for a certainty that one of them is in continual communication with the Governor."

As the foregoing information has doubtless been confirmed by all parties interested in the Island, and as Mr. Pope Hennessy, according to the information of the Earl of

Carnarvon, has far exceeded any instructions he has received, and even in violation of such instructions, so far as yet is known, to the disorganisation of society, (by report) to the shedding of blood or riot, more likely to have extended than not, and as Mr. Pope Hennessy evidently has sinister motives for setting one contented class against another contented class and being the destruction of the Island, which he can never hereafter govern in the respect or confidence of the people, be the result of present or past proceedings what they may, I humbly submit, that he should be recalled by telegram, or further responsibilities may be incurred by the Colonial Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. TROLLOPE, Lieut-General, K.C.B.

Robert G. W. Herbert, Esq.,
Colonial Office.

No. 69.

J. PUNCH, Esq., to COLONIAL OFFICE.

5 and 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings, London, E.C.,

April 3, 1876.

MY LORD,

HAVING noticed a deputation calling on your Lordship relative to the excited state of the population of Barbados, I venture to put before your Lordship the views of some others than members of the deputation.

1st. The deputation consisted of gentlemen chiefly landowners or friends of the landowners.

2nd. That considerably more than half the land is owned or mortgaged to the firm of one single member of the deputation.

3rd. That hitherto every consideration in the Island has had to give way to the planting interests.

4th. That political ambition is kept in abeyance by a great number of the population, who are frightened to move or fearful in any way to act against planting interests, and would prefer to live on without freedom to the people as long as they can earn quietly a small pittance. Those persons besides the planters who are mostly complaining are for the most part the small shopkeepers, who can only get a living by selling to the poorer classes, and whose living consequently is for the time being upset by political excitement.

While Mr. Hennessy has rather too promptly appealed, or rather suffered his friends to appeal to the coloured population, the deputation lost sight of the fact that Mr. Hennessy was first to point out the depraved state of the negro; and he himself alluded in his speech with condemnation to incendiarism and other malpractices among the labourers and field hands. When I tell your Lordship that the Barbadians consider themselves as superior to the other Colonists, talking of Barbados by its name and alluding to the other Islands as "the Colonies," it is not to be wondered at that they should cry out against Equalisation and Federalisation with the other Islands. My correspondent writes:—

"As a matter of fact everything has had to subserve the planting interest hitherto, and our defence people forget or won't see that the Constitution they wish to preserve is that which maintained slavery. Founded on the home one they forget that that would be unworkable but for Her Majesty's opposition which exists at home and in Australia, but has no place here. That the legislation only represents the views of about 1,200 or 1,300 electors in a population of 180,000, and that many reforms are required which it is impossible to expect from a House of agriculturists as elected. They forget also that the effect of their legislation has been to maintain a monopoly in the hands of some half dozen houses. A usury law exists contrary to British policy, which being abolished, as it ought to be, must of necessity be followed by alterations securing the freedom of dealings in land, sweeping away those antiquated restrictions under which you and so many others have lost so much. People here cannot believe that sugar can be produced cheaper than here, which is a serious mistake. It is quite true that the circumstances have suited in the past, but for the future as they cannot make the land produce at will it must like other things come to its market value, and the result in a few years would be that the bulk of the Island, now in the hands of a few houses, would be possessed by a proprietary who, not having heavy interest, bonus, and other serious deductions to suffer from as deducted from the returns of the soil, would be able to put in circulation a much larger surplus of their annual earnings with a benefit to trade of all kinds, which must soon reconcile all parties to the resigna-

tion of what after all is merely the sentimental advantage of being blessed with a hoary and well-worn Constitution. There is another matter very pressing, which is, sugar being unprofitable, under different circumstances, greater quantities of food would be produced and so retaining large amounts of money in the Island now paid for American stuff. Planters would have liberty and inducement to cultivate other tropical produce, of which, to the writer's knowledge, there are many that would be found very profitable here but require greater outlay than sugar, which under altered circumstances would employ more labour than sugar does, give the same result at least, but with this difference, that the money instead of going to enrich absentee proprietors and the few merchants who hold the Island, amongst the labouring classes and traders. Nothing of this is possible under present arrangements. Mercantile wishes seem to receive little or no attention; trade is hampered by regulations such as only benefit a few. For examples: local freights are obliged to be charged very high, for every little craft even of 20 tons or so has to lay on one side of the carenage, and actually pay boat hire on all her cargo, the distance being not over 100 yards, while on the business side we have capital wharfage accommodation. This is not effected for the benefit of the town but for those who own lighters or are interested in the planters, having a direct interest in maintaining so absurd a rule. This is merely an example in which the interests of a few are maintained to the detriment of the many.

We send you the usual papers in which you will see the other side of the question, and a lot of misrepresentation and personal abuse, which cannot fail to alienate the sympathies of all unbiassed minds, while the Island is being stumped and sedition being spread by a few mouthy agitators who, we fancy, are, from all we hear, exactly gauged by the class they appeal to. The "Reporter" yesterday preaches treason. Our opinion therefore is that the planter interest must undergo a change and perhaps suffer. Trading and the general interests of the Island cannot fail to benefit from any change almost which relieves those interests from the control of a legislative body, who not only cannot understand them but in the past have consistently maintained the first even to the visible injury of the last.

My Lord, while myself entirely holding with the views of my correspondent, I am requested by other small traders in the Island to take the opposite course and join with the deputation against Mr. Hennessy. It is my personal interest at present to maintain the views of my clients, but where they clash so very much, as in the one instance of my correspondent, as quoted, and the requests of other clients diametrically opposed to the views of my correspondent, I can only venture to offer you the foregoing as coming from one long associated with the Island of Barbados, and who begs to subscribe himself, &c.

(Signed) JAMES P. PUNCH.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 70.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.
(April 5, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

"VERY glad to get your assurance that you have prevented agitation or meetings in favour of Confederation, but I desire further information. Urge upon all parties to keep from violent discussion and to adopt the only constitutional and safe course of leaving the question to the Legislature."

No. 71.

COLONIAL OFFICE to SIR C. TROLLOPE, K.C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 6, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 1st inst.,* with reference to affairs in Barbados.

His Lordship desires me to state to you in reply that the information which he has received from the Colony, both in despatches and telegrams, convey a different

* No. 68.

impression as to the recent proceedings in that Island from that which is indicated by your letter, and he trusts that the receipt of further intelligence may satisfy you that you have not been correctly informed on all points. Lord Carnarvon must however observe that he has received with astonishment and regret from an officer of your experience and distinction such a proposal as that a Governor should be recalled without inquiry or hearing, and on account of statements which have not only not been substantiated, but have as yet, so far as explanations have been possible, been denied.

Sir C. Trollope, K.C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 72.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 6, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant* stating that the intelligence received by the last mail from the West Indies fully confirms all that was stated by the Deputation which his Lordship received on the 31st ultimo with reference to the excitement alleged to have been produced in Barbados by the Governor's action in regard to Confederation, and submitting that the reappointment of the old Council would be the readiest way of allaying the excitement.

2. Lord Carnarvon desires me to state that the official information which he has received is in many respects not in accordance with the views expressed to his Lordship as to the causes or extent of the dissatisfaction, and as to the excitement alleged to exist in the Island, and that under these circumstances it is clearly right that he should hold his judgment in suspense until the arrival of fuller and more definite intelligence.

3. Lord Carnarvon, however, trusts from the last telegram which he has received that all disorder and risk of disturbance are at an end, and that consequently there is no reason why a calmer and more dispassionate consideration on the spot should not be given to the general question. Lord Carnarvon feels confident that the Committee will urge those of their friends who are opposed to any proposals made by the Colonial Government to do their utmost to secure a calm and orderly consideration of them, or of any measures which the Local Government may consider it their duty to submit in the ordinary and constitutional course to the Legislature. The Governor has, on his part, expressed his intention to do this, and has assured Lord Carnarvon that he has prevented agitation or meetings in favour of Confederation.

4. As regards the Executive Council and the recent change in its Constitution, Lord Carnarvon has no reason to believe that there is any general dissatisfaction, such as seems to be apprehended. It is a change of a very moderate character and extent and one which only places the Council in precisely the same position as that of almost every other analogous body, whether in the responsibly governed or in the Crown Colonies. Lord Carnarvon hopes that those gentlemen who were unofficial members of the Legislative Council while it was identical with the Executive Council, and who continue to hold their places in the first-named body, having of course the power of removing by their votes and speeches any misapprehension that may exist among less well informed persons as to the real meaning of the change, will not fail to set right any public misapprehension which may exist on this point.

5. Lord Carnarvon desires me to observe that the West India Committee will not fail to perceive on reflection that it would be improper for the Secretary of State to propose an alteration in the Royal Commission and instructions at a moment when the true causes of such misunderstanding as exists are in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

* No. 67.

No. 73.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 7, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

"THE wounded man is better, and Parris has been bailed. Violent placards published by the Defence Association, but the people remain quiet. I have, in answer to the Legislature on the 21st and 28th of March, urged 'No agitation and dispassionate consideration of the subject of Confederation.' I have recommended the reduction of expenditure, and I have therefore vetoed an extravagant Money Bill. The Solicitor-General now declares that the Assembly will be compelled by the Elective Body to support economy and Confederation."

No. 74.

COLONIAL OFFICE to J. PUNCH, Esq.

SIR, Downing Street, April 7, 1876.
I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant,* expressing your views respecting the late deputation to his Lordship on the subject of Confederation in the Windward Islands.

James Punch, Esq.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. MEADE.

No. 75.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.
(April 9, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

"I do not clearly understand what the present state of affairs is, but I am afraid you are on a serious struggle, which may possibly produce much ill blood and difficulty in restoring peace, and perhaps violence; for should the people expect impossible and imaginary advantages, and the planters become desperate, more harm than good will be done. You must keep me fully informed, and use the greatest caution and moderation in your proceedings. Also bear in mind that though I wish to give you every support I am in ignorance of the local feelings and actual events, and that you will act with a serious responsibility."

No. 76.

The EARL OF HAREWOOD to COLONIAL OFFICE

MY LORD, Harewood House, Leeds, April 11, 1876.
As a proprietor of land in Barbados, I am desirous of calling your attention to the strong feeling of uneasiness and alarm which has been created in the minds of the proprietors of land in Barbados by the changes lately introduced into the Legislative Council by the Governor, and by the apprehension of a scheme of Confederation being forced upon them. I understand also that in the Island this feeling has been increased by what has been said and done unofficially by the Governor and his advisers, and by several instances of incendiarism and riot which have lately occurred, and which are believed to be in consequence of the excitement caused among the negroes by the prospect of political changes. I wish, therefore, to add my voice to that of the other proprietors, who are, I believe, unanimous in deprecating the proposed changes, and desirous of maintaining the old Constitution of the Island, being convinced that such a course will conduce more to its prosperity than the measures proposed by the present Governor.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HAREWOOD.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 77.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 22, 1876.

I RECEIVED to-day from a Clergyman of the Church of England and a native of this Colony, a letter describing the state of the labouring population. He requests me not to mention his name, though I am at liberty to lay before your Lordship the enclosed extracts from his letter.

2. In Mr. Freeling's Despatch of the 9th August 1875,* he transmitted copies of letters from Wesleyan clergy dealing with the same subject.

3. It is evident that the lamentable condition of the agricultural labourers, and the unsatisfactory relations between them and the proprietors and managers of estates, indicate a state of things not at all suited for the foolish agitation attempted by Mr. Thomas Sealy, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Pitt, and the other members of the Defence Association.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 77.

SIR,

Barbados, March 22, 1876.

IN my avocation as a clergyman I have been much in the dwellings of the poor, and a more abject state of squalid misery can scarcely be surpassed in any country of the known world. This evidently arises from the exceeding low amount of wages which the labourer receives as a remuneration for his services. He is allowed to work (except during crop time) only five days in the week, he receives a weekly stipend of one dollar (4s. 2d.), and out of this paltry pittance he pays to the plantation 20 cents (10d.) a week for the rent of the miserable shanty he lives in, and 20 cents (10d.) more for the spot of land on which the house stands. Thus subtracting 40 cents (1s. 8d.) per week from his wages, he only gets 60 cents (2s. 6d.) per week on which he and family are to subsist. Under this state of things, can it be wondered at that crime should be on the increase, and a fearful state of concubinage should be the rule and not the exception?

Whilst discharging my clerical duties, I have come into contact with some of the most squalid misery it is possible to imagine. I have also met with a fearful amount of concubinage, and in going to the houses of several of these people to try and get them married, I everywhere met with the same excuse (alas! but too true) that they had not the means to provide themselves with necessary clothing to be married in.

I also found a large number between the ages of six and sixteen years, who were unbaptised,—and here too in most instances it was poverty which prevented them from being baptised. Some of these that I married I had first to baptise and take them from the font to the altar and marry them. The same day I baptised an old woman of 60 years, clad almost in rags, with two of her daughters and two of her grandchildren.

Another distressing case of poverty I met with, was that of an old man about ninety years old, who being too old to work and rent a house, and having no children, was compelled to live (and I think still lives) under an overhanging rock, near to the Chapel; his case was certainly a most heartrending one. There was another scene of poverty I witnessed that I always think of with horror. I had occasion to visit the house of one of that class known in that locality as "poor whites," and such a scene of squalid misery can scarcely be imagined. The miserable shanty designated "a house" was composed of mud walls, and only half of the space enclosed by these mud walls was thatched with cane trash, the other half was entirely open. In the thatched half, which was unfloored, lived a family composed of a mother and two grown up daughters, one of whom was a widow with three children, the youngest being about six months old, a poor emaciated little being laying on the board (for they had no bed) on which the family apparently slept,—and evidently perishing for want of proper nutriment. The unthatched half of the house was separated from the inhabited part by a partition of coarse oat-bags. The stench which pervaded the place was so overpowering, that I, a strong man, must have fainted had I not gone

* No. 14.

outside under the pretence of enjoying the scenery, so as not to wound the poor people's feelings. I had gone to remonstrate with them for not coming regularly to church, as well as to get the young woman, who was not baptised, in my class to prepare her for baptism, but when I saw the awful state of abject poverty, I could only utter a mild remonstrance, and bestow my small mite to assist them a little way.

I could write your Excellency a volume of this sort of squalid misery which has from time to time come under my notice, but the above will suffice to show what a miserable state, generally our peasantry are in, and I really think that anything that could possibly be done to better their condition would be bestowing a great blessing on a down-trodden people. But I think that your Excellency might look for a solution of this state of things in the way that the labourer is looked on by his employer. The proprietors and managers of estates really do not look on these poor people as reasonable creatures, each with an immortal soul created in the image and likeness of the Almighty Creator. But they look on them as goods and chattels, inferior to their horses and mules, and less to be cared for, for if these die they will lose money, whereas those are no loss to them when they die; therefore when the labourer becomes impaired by age or use, they cast him aside, as a useless incumbrance. The consequences are that the labourer looks on the proprietors and managers of estates as his mortal enemies; from his earliest childhood he imbibes this feeling; naturally he seeks every opportunity to wreak his vengeance on them, and for every injury, real or fancied, he has no other means of revenge but that of setting their canes on fire, and this accounts for the number of incendiary fires which occur regularly at the reaping season.

I must review the poor labourer's position and prospects, and see if his state can be much more miserable. He gets a contemptible pittance for his wages; nearly half of that pittance goes to pay for the miserable home he lives in; he must work whether he is sick or well, if not his rental is doubled, or he is fined heavily by the Police Magistrate. From the miserable wages he gets, he cannot live but on the most common fare—fare which imparts but little vigour to his body; when he gets sick he has not the means to provide proper nutriment, much less to fee a doctor.

Such, your Excellency, is a brief but truthful sketch of the miserable state of the poor in Barbados, and I assure your Excellency that it is no fancied one, but it is what I have witnessed; and could something be done for bettering their position, it would add a bright lustre to the reign of your Excellency over us, as the Representative of our most gracious and dearly beloved Queen.

It is not my province nor would I even dare to suggest what should be done for these poor people. I only say, that it could not be left in better hands than in those of your Excellency, and I humbly pray that God will be pleased to direct your Excellency in the right way, which will result in the happiness of Her Majesty's subjects of this Colony, both temporarily and spiritually.

His Excellency the Governor,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 78.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 24, 1876.

1. With reference to my Despatch of the 11th of March,* transmitting copies of some correspondence I have had with Dr. Thomas, the official President of the Legislative Council, I have the honour to report that at the next meeting of Council, in announcing his intention of voting against anything like Confederation, he publicly stated that I had given him (though an official member) full permission to vote on the question as he pleased, and he thanked me warmly for doing so.

2. I am glad he made this public statement, as it was a practical illustration of the policy I announced from the beginning on this subject, that no pressure whatever should be used to influence the Legislature in the free expression of opinion.

3. For the same reason I have allowed the Solicitor-General, Mr. Reeves, full liberty of action, both in and out of the House of Assembly, on the subject of Confederation.

4. He was a member of the Committee of the House of Assembly who drew up the address in answer to my recent speech, and he voted for the address in the House.

5. Though on any other subject of importance I should not hesitate to carry out

the special instructions your Lordship gave Sir Rawson Rawson, in Despatch of 16th April 1875,* under which the Solicitor-General is bound to support the Government (that being the express condition on which he accepted office under the Crown), yet, in the matter of Confederation, I felt it desirable to let the public see that no semblance of pressure, direct or indirect, was used.

6. As it is well known that Mr. Reeves took office on the condition laid down in your Lordship's Despatch of 16th April 1875, this forbearance on my part, by which he has been allowed to vote and speak as he wished himself, quite irrespective of the views of the Government, is another illustration of the mode in which I have placed the question of Confederation before the Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 79.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 24, 1876.

WITH reference to the political agitation which has been continued, more or less, since the public meeting of the 24th June 1875, against Confederation, I have the honour to ask your Lordship's attention to the enclosed extracts from speeches delivered in the House of Assembly on the 8th of February of this year, on my scheme of Confederation.

2. Mr. Carrington spoke of the attempt made to influence the lower classes by dissemination of false reports, such as, that I intended to introduce slavery.

3. He recorded the fact that these reports had excited popular feeling to an undue degree, and he hoped that the instigators of such mischief would be punished.

4. Mr. Jones, the member for Bridgetown, said that through the length and breadth of the land words had been uttered to stir the worst feelings of the people against the government.

5. He also deprecated this dangerous attempt at agitation, and he was good enough to show the absurdity of the charge that I meant to restore slavery.

6. I venture also to call your Lordship's attention to the enclosed letter, signed "Agricola," which appeared in the Agricultural Reporter on the 11th of February 1876, and which letter describes the kind of political agitation by which the native population was attempted to be influenced against the Government.

7. When that letter appeared, Mr. Griffith, the Auditor-General, informed me that Mr. Thomas H. Sealy, who was then a moderate and prudent politician, had informed him that he (Mr. Sealy) was its author. Within the last few days I made further inquiries, and found that Mr. Sealy more than once avowed its authorship.

8. The moment, however, that executive power was taken from the hands of Sir John Sealy and the old members of Council, the very gentlemen, who, two or three weeks before, had reprobated political agitation, changed their views on that subject, and availed themselves of the very means to embarrass the Government that they had themselves exposed.

9. Mr. Thomas H. Sealy became the secretary of the Defence Association. He has been organising meetings throughout the Island, sending paid agents into every parish to stir up the people, and enlisting the services of the identical persons who had been "pursuing the dangerous course with regard to the labourers," which his letter of the 11th of February so properly condemns.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

* Not printed.

Enclosure in No. 79.

EXTRACT from MR. CARRINGTON'S SPEECH reported in the BARBADOS "TIMES" of February 16th, 1876.

"THE whole country had been profoundly moved by the question. People of all classes, from the highest to the lowest, had shown a deep interest in it; and he would here remark that he was sorry to see—and he thought the House would join with him in regretting—the lower classes, through ignorance of political affairs or want of political training, become so impressed with a wrong idea in regard to the subject, that they were under the terrible apprehension that some evil would result to them; even that slavery would be re-introduced if the slightest point of the Governor's message was acceded to. He thought it grave matter of regret that this should be so, and he hoped that the day was not far distant when those who made it their business to disseminate false reports among the populace, with the view of instigating them to mischief, would receive that punishment which such conduct deserved. (Hear, hear.) But if popular feeling had been excited to an undue degree on this question, if erroneous impressions were entertained outside in regard to it, he hoped the House would not be led away by any such feelings."

EXTRACT from MR. JONES' SPEECH reported in the BARBADOS "TIMES" of 16th February 1876.

"I CANNOT say, Sir, upon whom lies the fault, but it is matter for regret that throughout the length and breadth of the land words have been uttered to stir up the worst feelings of the people. Sir, I heartily agree with my honourable and learned friend, the junior member for St. James, when he says that we would ill perform our duty as representatives if we permitted public clamour and excitement to thwart our judgment and disturb the equilibrium of our minds. I have heard it said that an impression has gone abroad amongst the masses that the object of his Excellency is to bring back slavery. The best answer that can be given to this absurd impression is to refer them to the words addressed to the Police Magistrates, in a circular recently issued, that the Governor is resolved that the people of Barbados shall not be treated differently from the people of England. (Hear.) Does that mean slavery? I can also support that by repeating to this House a portion of his Excellency's speech, made last Friday in the Council Chamber, on the occasion of his Lordship the Bishop conferring the Durham degrees on certain reverend gentlemen who had been so honoured by that University. His Excellency told us frankly, that it was his intention to throw open all appointments in the civil service to public competition, regardless of class, colour, or creed. He cared not whether the applicant was poor or well to do, so long as he possessed the proper qualifications. Does that mean slavery? Are these the words of a Governor who would ruthlessly overturn our Constitution. No, Sir, my conviction is that his sole object is to do whatever will tend to benefit those whom he has been sent to govern."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "REPORTER."

SIR,

Feb. 11, 1876.

HOWEVER much we may all deprecate any scheme of Confederation in which this Island is to be included, and whatever efforts we may use in opposing its introduction here, yet nothing can justify, nothing can excuse the conduct of certain persons, who have apparently sought to enlist the passions of the labouring class in the struggle against Confederation by practising on their ignorance and poverty. Men who ought to know better have, in their misguided zeal, been going about proclaiming to the labourers that Confederation means, amongst other things, the re-introduction of slavery, and the influx into the already overcrowded Island of additional mouths to feed, and additional hands to find work for. Now, sir, there are points on which, as you may suppose, the lower orders of our population are extremely sensitive and very easily impressed, and there can be no doubt they have been worked into a most unhealthy state of excitement by the foolish and mischievous stories that have recently been circulated amongst them. It certainly is surprising to find that there are men in the country of so little reflection as not to see that they are pursuing a dangerous course with regard to the labourers, which may at any time produce an incalculable amount of mischief, whilst it cannot benefit us one jot in our exertions to ward off Federation. They fail to perceive that they are endeavouring to bring into operation a force, the power of which they cannot measure, and which they will

find themselves unable to control when once they have put it in motion; it may burst forth in a manner and in a direction not contemplated by them, and may be productive of results they never dreamt of. I do not hesitate to warn all those who are resorting to such dangerous methods that they are doing great harm to our Island, they are setting a dangerous example, they are showing how easy it is to trade on the prejudices and ignorance of the masses, and how easy it is to deceive them and inflame their passions by false representations.

They think, no doubt, that they are justified in the course they have taken because they are working in a good cause and for a good purpose; they do not pause to consider that whilst they are doing their cause no good whatever they may be showing others how to do the same thing in a bad cause and for an evil purpose.

I trust, therefore, that all honest and right-minded men in the community will discountenance such proceedings as I have alluded to, and will exert themselves to counteract and undo if they can, the mischief that has already been perpetrated. Deception and trickery show a sense of weakness and a feeling of fear. It is both discreditable and unnecessary for us to have recourse to such weapons, and we should not condescend to use them.

Let us strive in every legitimate way to keep Barbados without the pale of Confederation, but let us at every step be careful to conduct ourselves like men of courage and ability; and let us endeavour above all things to exhibit such qualities as must win us the respect and sympathy of the British people when in our last extremity we find it necessary to appeal to them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) AGRICOLA.

No. 80.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 24, 1876.

ADVERTING to my Despatch of the 11th instant,* respecting the formation of a Barbados "Defence Association" to induce the inhabitants to oppose the "avowed policy of the Colonial Office," I have the honour to enclose copies of reports of the Inspector-General of Police respecting the action of the association.

2. Your Lordship will see that the association has organised a series of public meetings throughout the Island, at which certain gentlemen from Bridgetown, Messrs. Shannon, King, and Fitt, have been the chief speakers.

3. These meetings appear to me to have been very injudicious, and I have expressed that opinion earnestly to everyone who has spoken to me on the subject. I have however been warned that if I attempt to stop them, such attempt would be construed as an evidence that Confederation was to be forced on the people, and that the free expression of public opinion would be interfered with.

4. That the leading white gentlemen in the Island should get up such meetings to agitate the native population is unusual in the West Indies. Even in Barbados it was not known until the agitation of last year, when the "great monster popular demonstration" as it was called was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Foderingham (then a member of the Executive Council) against Confederation.

5. Somewhat intemperate speeches were made at that time; and when I reached Barbados in November, I reported that I found a great deal of political excitement, partly no doubt due to the continuance of the agitation.

6. Seeing the evil consequences of that proceeding, and I hope rightly estimating what your Lordship's views on such a subject must be, I have from the beginning requested the friends of Confederation not to hold any meetings, and to avoid political agitation in every shape and form.

7. This they have done. But though the supporters of the Government have avoided agitation, neither this example nor their advice has influenced the opponents of the Government. On the 14th of March a sensible article on the subject appeared in the "West Indian," a copy of which I enclose, but this remonstrance was met by a reply from one of the agitators, a Mr. Brewster, a clerk of Messrs. Da Costa and Co., in which the writer says, the Barbadians are free, and the Governor cannot prevent the meetings.

8. From the Inspector-General's report, which I now enclose, your Lordship will see that the very case I referred to in one of my Despatches on Confederation, No. 149,

* No. 64.

of 29th November 1875,* the notorious Chaderton case, was one in which the leading actors in this agitation were concerned.

9. Mr. Shannon's house was searched by the police in February 1874 for Chaderton, and Mr. King was one of those who also assisted in his escape.

10. Mr. Fitt is described by Sir Rawson Rawson in his Despatch 25th August 1874, paragraph 6.†

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 80.

LEADING ARTICLE from the "WEST INDIAN" of the 14th March, 1876.

A CORRESPONDENT proposes to call upon the clergy to lecture the people on the evils of Confederation on some Sunday or other day in Lent. The clergy would probably decline to use their pulpits for such a purpose, and the Bishop to sanction it. The fittest persons to enlighten the people on the subject would, we think, be the representatives of the several parishes at district meetings, such as that in St. Philip, at the Crane, on Saturday evening last, where, we are told by one present, about 1,000 persons, chiefly of the labouring class, attended to hear Mr. Jos. Connell describe the results of Confederation in the Leeward Islands, where the experiment has been tried, and has proved an utter failure. But considering that the four newspapers of the Island have for the last six weeks teemed with speeches and letters against Confederation, we think it very questionable to extend the agitation of this question to the labouring class, who have to work for their daily bread, and to provide for their families, which is enough to occupy their thoughts. The public have been made acquainted with the views of H.M. Government conveyed in the Despatches of Lord Carnarvon and Lord Kimberley, with the Governor's speech on Friday 3rd, in the Council Chamber, on the occasion of laying them before the Legislature, which His Excellency has further caused to be printed in the "Official Gazette," and a large number to be circulated for public information. Under these circumstances we cannot see any need for the further agitation of this question, which might be productive of more harm than good. There was a large meeting on Friday evening last, aback of the market, when the proceedings were opened by Mr. Shannon, with a prayer for peace, and several gentlemen spoke on the subject of Confederation, all more or less against it. Except as an indication of the popular sentiment, what we might ask, was the advantage derived in respect of the elucidation of the question. Another meeting is to be held in Black Rock this evening, we understand. The object of these meetings is to counteract the efforts of a few obscure individuals engaged in the hopeless task of creating a party in favour of Confederation amongst the lowest class and the most ignorant part of the population. Instead of encouraging this agitation, we think all reasonable men would desire to see an end put to it, as it threatens to disturb the peace of the country, and to set the labouring class against their employers. We think it would be much more in the interests of the public to make an address to his Excellency the Governor, to take steps to prevent the holding of meetings to keep up and spread this agitation further among the people.

Sub-Enclosure.

DEFENCE—NOT DEFIANCE.

To the Editor of the "Reporter."

SIR,

THE meeting of the 5,000 Barbadians in the Promenade Gardens on Friday afternoon last, and the one which has been held since at Rosemont in Blackrock, attended as I hear by several influential gentlemen, and fully 1,000 well-conducted labourers and tradespeople, were no sneaking hole and corner affairs, and the good order with which everything was done, bodes good for the country in this crisis. The Defence Association is doing good and glorious service. I am delighted that merchants of Bridge Town and planters from the country, were present to show that we are all acting together to save the country. Let proprietors having estates at once arrange a plan by which a similar meeting can be held once a week in some estate yard at suitable points in every parish. Let respectable superintendents methodically invite

* No. 22.

† Not printed.

all classes, and let leading men be present to countenance the meeting to inculcate peace and good order, to warn the labourers not to misbehave, and in plain language to make the people understand that Confederation means the common ruin of all classes. I see that the Confederates who have been issuing papers amongst the lower orders to inflame them against the Government of the Colony find that it is in vain to get the masses on the side of Confederation. If they could have been used, meetings would have been considered just the thing to show that the masses have no confidence in the Government, but now that it is otherwise, we are told that meetings are bad things, and ought to be put down. It is said that they are bad for the proprietors. Now, I say that is just the reason why the proprietors should take the lead and show their feelings by holding these peaceful meetings in the estate yards. Let them do this. Let rectors from their pulpits Sunday after Sunday do their duty to religion, to the people, and their country. It is as holy a duty as they could perform, and nobody, thank God, could interfere with their instructing the people in the 11 parishes, and saving them from snares which may perchance endanger their lives, if it be true that efforts are being secretly made in high quarters to set class against class. In short let every man who loves Barbados, understand that his business at this moment is to explain daily and hourly, to the husbands, and wives of every half dozen men who are heads of families, the frightful danger which threatens us, and we shall in two months have such a peaceful organization throughout the whole country as would have saved the Leeward Colonies if they had had it.

There need be no abuse of any body. We want no other weapons but peaceful organization and common sense to enforce truth. No heat—no bluster—no noise. Let the higher classes do their duty, and at once take their stand, so that it may be seen and known that they are acting openly and untiringly to save the country. No secret doings and dodges by the highest in the land need be feared if we all but do our duty in the manner I have pointed out. Lose no time. Act at once, quickly, steadily, openly. We have nothing to fear if there be no lukewarmness. We can, I repeat in two months have an organization which will by word of mouth, so saturate every man, woman, and child with full information and correct ideas as will defy the artifices of Satan himself—if every intelligent man can only bring himself to understand that it is his individual duty to do his part. What an army of safe, steady, sober men—firm and moderate—acting and speaking openly, we can bring into the field if we choose. Lastly, let me appeal direct to the ladies who are now living in this happy and contented country, to take their husbands and sons in hand, and work upon them without ceasing, and the work is done.

March 15th.

Yours,
(Signed) A PROPRIETOR.

Enclosure 2. in No. 80.

A REPLY to LEADING ARTICLE in "WEST INDIAN" of March 14, 1876.

Confederate Agitation.

SIR,

BELIEVING as I do that it is your desire always to further the cause of truth and justice, I cannot reconcile your remarks in your last issue with what is just with reference to the meetings at which I have, with others, addressed large, intelligent, and respectable audiences.

You state that the object of these gatherings is to counteract a few obscure individuals engaged in the hopeless task of creating a party in favour of Confederation amongst the lowest class and the most ignorant portion of the population. "Instead of encouraging this agitation, we think all reasonable men would desire to see an end put to it, as it threatens to disturb the peace of the country, and to set the labourers against their employers. We think it would be much more in the interests of the public to make an address to his Excellency the Governor to take measures to prevent the holding of meetings to keep up and spread this agitation further among the people." The people of Barbados enjoy the rights of Barbadian subjects, as such they are free, and his Excellency cannot prevent such orderly gatherings.

Now, Sir, the very object of these meetings is to counteract the impression that the party engaged in the hopeless task of effecting Confederation is trying to make on the most ignorant portion of the population.

None of the gentlemen to whom I have listened nor have I attempted abuse of the Executive, nor have any of us tried to inflame the minds of the labouring class against

the proprietary body, or against the law of the land. I say honestly before God and my country that the agitation is only to balance the minds that have been ruffled—to bring back reason which has almost been dethroned by those of the party who are engaged in the hopeless task, who are not obscure, but whose names are at present associated with what is un-English and illiberal.

The obscure men who are disturbing the minds of the people are the agents of the Confederation party.

What means this issuing of the "Official Gazette" gratis to the people from the hands of Government clerks at the Secretary's Office? What is the object of an official telling the carpenters at Government House that they are underpaid under the present form of Government? Is it to make them contented?

Whilst you profess to be anti-Confederate, the articles you are publishing are eagerly caught hold of by the Confederates and circulated through the country by their emissaries. Evidently they consider the "West Indian" to be the organ through which they hope to advance their cause. How are you to be understood? Please inform the public.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. E. BREWSTER.

Enclosure 3. in No. 80.

REPORT upon the ANTI-CONFEDERATION MEETINGS now taking place in BARBADOS, by the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of POLICE.

SIR,

Inspector-General's Office, March 18, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that there have been five meetings in all against the Government views on Confederation, up to the present time; one at the Promenade Gardens, Bridgetown, the largest meeting yet held; one at Black Rock, St. Michael's; one at Codrington Hill, St. Michael's; one in St. Philip's Parish, one in Christchurch Parish. The total persons at all these meetings, so far as I can gather, represent about 5,000 people.

The principal speakers have been Mr. Shannon, a lighterman on the Wharf; Mr. King, the undertaker; Mr. Fitt, the linendraper; Mr. Brewster, a clerk at Messrs. Da Costa & Co.; Mr. Thomas Gill, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly, and proprietor of "Kent Estate;" Mr. Joseph Connell, proprietor of "Oughtersons Estate," and some few others. Several members of the House of Assembly have attended the meetings, but have not addressed the people, but have listened to the direful woes depicted by Messrs. Shannon and King, who have attended all the meetings in or near town, and addressed the people.

With respect to these two persons, Messrs. Shannon and King, I think it my duty to inform his Excellency, that when in February 1874 Edward C. Chaderton, Secretary to the Bridgetown Waterworks Office, absconded, having embezzled over 3,000*l.* of the moneys of the said company; both of these persons, Mr. Shannon and Mr. King were reported to have been instrumental in his (Chaderton's) escape from justice. Mr. Shannon's place was searched by the police, under a search warrant, but unsuccessfully, and Mr. King was one of the persons who was reported to have rowed Chaderton off in a boat to the "Dandy Jim," in which vessel he escaped to Tobago.

I would also remark that the police who were sent to Tobago for the arrest of Chaderton succeeded in capturing him, but then a new difficulty occurred. The police were housed at one of the Tobago police stations, but the writ, after the arrest of Chaderton, and after it had been signed by Chief Justice Wattlely, of Tobago, was stolen from the Sergeant of the Barbados police whilst asleep at night by a Corporal of the Tobago police. The Solicitor-General of Tobago then applied for a habeas corpus respecting Chaderton to have him brought up, and demanded the writ, and the Chief Justice of Tobago (although the writ had been countersigned by him), from the absence of the writ in court, ordered Chaderton's discharge. The discharge was ably opposed by Mr. Cadiz, the Attorney-General, who asked for a remand until a duplicate writ could be obtained from Barbados, but it was refused by Chief Justice Wattlely, and Chaderton was released, escaped from Tobago, and has not been recaptured.

This could not have occurred had there been one police and one administration of the law for the Windward Islands.

I would also further remark that there have been the meetings of the Defence Association, at which only members are admitted, all have been orderly on the part of the people.

So far as I am able to gather from the police reports to me, and from other information, the agitation which is said to exist respecting Confederation is in the town amongst the merchants, their clerks, and their porters, and in the country amongst the planters, and not amongst the black and coloured working classes.

The meetings against Confederation appear to me to be held to keep up this agitation, and at some of the meetings those persons in favour of Confederation have been denounced, and Confederation itself described and declared to the labouring class to be "Damnation, not salvation," "bringing with it starvation," increased taxation, and "oppression."

The "Agricultural Reporter," the professed newspaper organ of the planters, vilifies by name and holds up to scorn and contempt every public officer and other person who may dare to express his opinion in favour of the present views of the Crown; and it does this in the face of its exalting itself as everything noble, patriotic, and honourable; and it takes this course of attacking the private actions and doings of persons, to keep up a reign of terror over public officers and others, to keep them in fear and prevent them expressing their opinion in favour of the action of the Crown; for every man's actions, and I would almost add his secret thoughts, are known in this community; and this course of action, I regret to say, receives the tacit approval of too many men, otherwise honourable and worthy of the respect and esteem of every right thinking person in the community.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. F. Gore,
Colonial Secretary.

Inspector General of Police.

Enclosure 4 in No. 80.

ANTI-CONFEDERATION MEETING.

IN order to further the object of the "Barbados Defence Association," a meeting will be held at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next, in Blackrock, in the grounds of Rosemont, the residence of Mr. J. H. Fitt. Messrs. J. H. Shannon, R. H. King, and other gentlemen interested in the poor will address the meeting. All the shopkeepers and labourers in the neighbourhood, are particularly invited to come.

God save the Queen.

March 11, 1876.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC MEETING ON CODRINGTON HILL. Thursday Evening, 16th inst., at 5 o'clock.

Programme.

- 1st. Open with prayer by Mr. J. W. Chaderton.
- 2nd. An address to the people by Mr. R. H. King, on the evils of Confederation.
- 3rd. Mr. J. H. Shannon on Political Rights and Economy.
- 4th. Mr. J. H. Fitt on the present state of Barbados and the Barbadians.
- 5th. Mr. Samuel Brewster on the Policy of the present Executive.
- 6th. Mr. Henry Grimes on the Governor's Six Points.
- 7th. Mr. Chaderton concluding with prayer.

God save the Queen.

March 11.

NOTICE.—ANTI-CONFEDERATION MEETING.

ON Thursday evening, the 16th instant, by permission of the proprietor, there will be an Anti-Confederation Meeting held on the pasture of Græme Hall, for the purpose of explaining to the shopkeepers and labourers of the district the meaning of Confederation. Several persons acquainted with its ruinous effects in the Leeward Islands will address the meeting.

The chair will be taken at 5 o'clock, by the Rev. Joseph W. Greenidge, acting rector of the Parish.

ANTI-CONFEDERATION.

A MEETING will be held on "Britton's Hill" on Monday evening next, 20th instant, at 5 o'clock, under the patronage of the leading merchants of the City, to constitutionally discuss the Governor's dangerous policy. Messrs. J. H. Shannon, Henry Grimes, and other gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Island will take part in the proceedings.

ANTI-CONFEDERATION MEETING.

A PUBLIC meeting for the purpose of enjoining loyalty and good order among the labourers and other dwellers in the district of Payne's Bay, will be held at Hole Town, on Wednesday evening next, the 22nd instant, at 5 o'clock. Messrs. J. H. Shannon, J. H. Fitt, and H. Grimes will deliver addresses.

God save the Queen.

March 18th, 1876.

N.B.—A meeting will be held on "Britton's" Hill on Monday evening.

Enclosure 5 in No. 80.

BARBADOS DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

AN association under the above title having been formed, all persons desirous of becoming members are requested to call either at Messrs. Nightingale & Co.'s, Broad Street, or Messrs. James A. Lynch & Co.'s Wharf, and enrol their names.

March 8.

(Signed) THOS. H. SEALY, Hon. Secretary.

BARBADOS DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Committee of the above association respectfully requests those gentlemen who have promised to subscribe to its fund, to pay up their subscriptions with as little delay as possible to James A. Lynch, Esq., Treasurer, McGregor Street, or Messrs. Nightingale & Co., Broad Street.

By order,

Bolton Lane, March 22, 1876.

(Signed) T. H. SEALY, Hon. Secretary.

CAUTION :

OWNERS of houses and attorneys of absentee proprietors are advised not to lend or rent their houses to the unscrupulous political agitators who are going about the country endeavouring to disturb the good order and peace of the loyal inhabitants of the island.

March 14, 1876.

THE BARBADOS DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the members of the Defence Association, held at the Spacious Hall on Friday last, 18th instant, the report of the provisional committee was read, and the following very respectable committee appointed :—

General Sir Charles Trollope, president. H. N. Springer, G. H. Alleyne, E. P. Harte, John E. King, vice-presidents. S. N. Collymore, D. C. DaCosta, Benjamin Inniss, R. H. King, J. H. Shannon, J. F. Trimmingham, T. C. McClean, Edward Lawrence, J. F. Brown, J. R. Sarjeant, James Smith, H. H. Carter, W. M. Farnum, Thomas Walton, Thomas Gill, T. W. Eversley, Edw. T. Kellman, George W. Bourne, Joseph Connell, W. F. Croney, J. L. Toppin, W. A. Toppin, J. H. Leacock, R. Challenor, R. Challenor, Jun., E. T. Giles, Seale Yearwood, John H. Thomas, John J. Spencer, A. S. Waterman, George Pitcher, Alex. Ashby, Rev. E. M. Sealy, T. W. Deane, J. B. Mayers, G. H. Alleyne, Jun., T. B. Evelyn, S. J. Atwell.

Mr. T. H. Sealy was elected honorary secretary.

Mr. J. A. Lynch, treasurer.

Sir R. B. Clarke and Foster M. Alleyne, Esq., have since been elected vice-presidents. *Globe*, March 20th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "WEST INDIAN."

SIR,

I AM directed by Mr. T. H. Sealy, hon. secretary of the Defence Association, to forward you the enclosed copy of a resolution passed at a general meeting of members of the association at the Spacious Hall, on Friday last.

I am, &c.

March 20, 1876.

(Signed) VALANCE GALE, Assistant Secretary.

"That the cordial thanks of the 'Barbados Defence Association' are due, and are heartily given in behalf of the people of this Island to the conductors of the press of this and the neighbouring Colonies for their invaluable services in exposing the evils which now threaten our time-honoured Constitution.

"With regard to the able and disinterested advocacy of our fellow Colonists, their aid has been the more valuable in consequence of their experience in the working of those forms of Government, from which the free and independent representation of the taxpayers is practically excluded."

No. 81.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 24, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the address of the Legislative Council in answer to my speech and my reply to the address.

2. The Legislative Council suggest the desirability of getting information from Governor Berkeley respecting the Leeward Islands Confederacy. Perhaps your Lordship would enable me to furnish them with official information on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 81.

REPLY of the COUNCIL to the SPEECH of HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G., delivered on 3rd instant.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

THE Legislative Council, in replying to the speech which your Excellency was pleased recently to address to the two Legislative Houses, beg to assure your Excellency that they are prepared to give their respectful and earnest consideration to any measures which may come before them in relation to the various subjects mentioned in your Excellency's message of the 14th of January last.

But your Excellency's speech to which they are now replying, and the two Despatches, the one from the Earl of Kimberley, the other from the Earl of Carnarvon, which have been laid before them point to a much more extensive scheme of Confederation than that which your Excellency's message of the 14th of January implied, or was calculated to suggest, a scheme involving changes, the gravity and importance of which the wise and prudent statesman who now presides over the Colonial Department recognizes when he declares that if adopted they must be the spontaneous act of the several Colonies concerned. And doubtless it is because the Noble Lord concurs in the opinion which was expressed by Earl Granville on a recent occasion in the House of Lords "that a Colony having representative institutions, though it "may be a small one, should be as punctiliously treated as the largest of the "Colonies," that his Lordship has disclaimed all intention of pressing the subject on the consideration of a reluctant Colony. The responsibility thus cast upon the Colonies concerned is a very grave one, especially so in the case of Barbados, a Colony which under its old and well-tried Constitution, and while moving in its own orbit has thriven and prospered in a manner which will enable it, in its small and humble way, to bear comparison with any dependency of the British Crown. Such being the case, the Council are naturally reluctant to commit themselves hastily to changes which may imperil its prosperity, and the more so because at present they do not see how an extensive scheme of Confederation could be carried out, without interfering with the powers which the Legislature now exercises over the revenue and expenditure of the Island.

In recommending to them the adoption of some scheme of Confederation your Excellency referred to the success which had attended Confederation in the case of the distant Colony of the Straits Settlements. But the Council must remark that it would have been more satisfactory and encouraging if your Excellency had been able to give them some information with respect to that Confederation nearer home, to

which Lord Kimberley refers, and respecting which his Lordship expressed great hopes and expectations. Three years nearly have elapsed since his Lordship's Despatch was written, and valuable information might perhaps be obtained from the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands Colony as to the working of Confederation, the fruits it is bearing, and the advantages which have resulted from it to the various Colonies embraced in it.

Your Excellency has adverted to the important subjects of pauperism, education, and emigration in connexion with the population of the Island:—With respect to the first of these that it exists among our dense population to a considerable extent cannot be denied, and to all reflecting and right minded people this must be matter of serious concern. At the same time it must be remembered, that there is no subject more delicate or difficult to deal with, none which more perplexes both legislatures and philanthropists, than the subject of poor relief. If the Commission which has been appointed here to inquire into and report upon the subject should succeed in so far solving the problem as to suggest some safe and effective mode of poor relief, they will merit the gratitude of all classes of the community.

With regard to education, it must, the Council think, be admitted that much has already been done in this respect for the benefit of the labouring classes, although much may remain to be done, and they trust that much of what is still needed will be supplied, when the Legislature has time to take up and deal with the recommendations contained in the careful and elaborate report of the Commission which last year reported on the subject.

With regard to emigration as a means of relieving the Island of its surplus population, the Council are not aware that there is anything in our laws, to obstruct or impede it, at the same time they would readily give their attention to any measure which might be proposed for promoting it in a sound and healthy way, and affording our labourers facilities in carrying their labour to other markets.

(Signed) GRANT E. THOMAS, President.

Enclosure 2. in No. 81.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

1. I should have simply confined myself to thanking you for the Address which you have been pleased to present me in answer to my speech, but that you introduced a topic not referred to in the speech, and you also allude to a distinguished statesman whose name I had not mentioned.

2. It would not be respectful to your Honourable Board if I passed over your observations in silence.

3. You say:—

“In recommending the adoption of some scheme of Confederation, your Excellency referred to the success which had attended Confederation in the case of the distant Colony of the Straits Settlements. But the Council must remark that it would have been more satisfactory and encouraging if your Excellency had been able to give them some information with respect to that Confederation nearer home to which Lord Kimberley refers,” and your Honourable Board suggest that “valuable information might perhaps be obtained from the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands Colony as to the working of Confederation, the fruit it is bearing, and the advantages that have resulted from it, to the various Colonies embraced in it.”

4. The suggestion you make is a very good one, and I shall lose no time in obtaining the authoritative facts you require about the Confederation of the Leeward Islands.

5. I cannot at present speak officially, or from my own personal experience (as in the case of the Straits Settlements), but, when I have the pleasure of laying before you the information you suggest, I believe it will be found to be satisfactory and encouraging, and will clear away many misconceptions similar to those that recently prevailed in Barbados as to what were called the “poverty stricken finances” of St. Lucia and other Islands of the Windward group.

6. Believing that, of the five Colonies under my Government, the Legislatures of four will support the views expressed by Lord Kimberley and Lord Carnarvon, and in this, the fifth and most important Island of the group, that the vast majority of the people desire to see the beneficent plans of Her Majesty's Government carried out, I entertain a firm conviction that the inevitable success of the measure here will be due to the diffusion of such official information as you ask for, to the calm and

dispassionate consideration of the whole question, and to that which is so powerful in public affairs, the salutary operation of time.

7. You also refer to a recent debate in the House of Lords, and quote a few words from a speech of the leader of the opposition, Earl Granville. The sentence you quote, though in itself accurate and of universal application, may lead to misapprehension if it were imagined that his Lordship were speaking of representative institutions connected with the Legislatures of the West Indian Islands.

8. It is better to terminate at once any illusions you may have as to the views of so eminent and influential a man, by informing you that in writing to my predecessor Sir Rawson Rawson, Earl Granville, after having described and severely condemned, in just terms, the old Legislature of Jamaica said:—"Such as the Legislature of Jamaica was the Legislatures of Barbados, Grenada, and Tobago continue to be to this day."

9. Since Lord Granville so wrote, the Legislatures of Grenada and Tobago have been changed in the direction his Lordship recommended, by the constitutional action of the people of those two Islands.

10. As regards Barbados, you are aware that the Earl of Carnarvon, whilst he substantially adopts the policy of his predecessors in office, has, partly owing to the opinion I have ventured earnestly to press upon him, desired me to so far modify that policy, as to declare that the question of Confederation can be considered without any reference to local constitutional changes.

11. But whatever differences of opinion may exist on this latter point, I can assure you there is no difference of opinion among the statesmen of England as to the Imperial and local necessity for the Confederation of these Islands.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Government House, Barbados,
March 21, 1876.

No. 82.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 30, 1876.

ADVERTING to my Despatch of the 11th instant,* I have the honour to lay before your Lordship the address of the House of Assembly in answer to my speech and my reply to their address.

2. In my reply I accepted one of their own statements as to the future of Confederation.

3. At the same time I deprecated agitation on the subject.

4. I took the opportunity of expressing my views about the expenditure of the Colony, on which subject I shall address your Lordship by the next mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 82.

REPLY of the ASSEMBLY to the SPEECH of HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G., delivered on 3rd instant.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:

1. The House of Assembly have the honour to acknowledge the speech which your Excellency was pleased to address to both Houses of the Legislature on the occasion of your making known to them the nature of the Royal Commission, conferring upon you those powers and authorities which Her most Gracious Majesty deems it expedient should be enjoyed by your Excellency in conducting the Government-in-Chief of the Windward Islands. Your Excellency has informed the Legislature that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain that, instead of a single Council, the members of which have heretofore discharged Executive as well as Legislative functions, a separate Executive Council, composed in the manner mentioned by your Excellency, shall be

constituted in this Colony, as is alleged to be the case in other Colonies enjoying a similar form of Government. And your Excellency has signified that under this new arrangement it will not necessarily follow that the senior member of the Legislative Council will be *ipso facto* President of that body, wherefore one of your Excellency's first acts under the new Commission was to appoint an Official President of the Legislative Council. Your Excellency under these circumstances was pleased to signify formally, in the presence of the Legislature, the appointment of the Honourable Grant Elcock Thomas to the office of President, that gentleman's consent having been previously obtained by your Excellency. The House of Assembly regard it as a compliment to the Legislature and to the Colony, that under circumstances which left your Excellency free and unfettered to make a different appointment, your Excellency should continue to feel such confidence in the gentlemen who were, at the time of the receipt by your Excellency of Her Majesty's Letters Patent, discharging the combined functions of Legislative and Executive Councillors, as to appoint to that high office their senior member who had for many years, in compliance with custom, been the President of the Council.

2. The House of Assembly are happy to learn that, in thus selecting the Honourable Grant E. Thomas, your Excellency is able to say that you are certain you are acting in accordance with the policy of the Earl of Carnarvon, while proceeding in accordance with your own feelings and convictions. Your Excellency simply does justice to the President of the Council in saying "that he is a man of tried ability and honour, one who not only commands the confidence of all his colleagues and of the House of Assembly, but who is greatly esteemed by the people of every class in the Colony." It is owing to the fact that this distinguished gentleman and his colleagues of the Legislative Council were gentlemen of ability and high honour, and also from their being large owners of property, deeply interested in the welfare of the Colony and intimately acquainted with its wants and exigencies, that they were raised, with the approbation of a grateful community, to the dignified post of seats in the Council. This position they have filled for many years; indeed they may be said to have grown old in the service both of the Crown and of the people, and have enjoyed the complete confidence of all classes interested in the legislation of the Colony and the administration of its Government.

3. On behalf of the planters and manufacturers of sugar, the House of Assembly beg to record their grateful acknowledgments to the Imperial Government for using its influence with the Governments of France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium for removing the injurious consequences to the planting interest of this Island, in common with the same interests of the other West India Islands, resulting from the operation of the Sugar Convention of 1864, and the House hope with your Excellency that the negotiations of Her Majesty's Government may be successful.

4. Your Excellency alludes to the shipping interest, and brings to the notice of the Legislature that it is their duty to see that the vessels in the harbour of Bridgetown be protected from outrage and robbery. The House of Assembly concur in all your Excellency has said on the subject, and they regret most sincerely that the evil alluded to still continues unabated, but they must in their own defence be allowed respectfully to state that efforts have not been wanting on their part to remedy the evil. An Act was passed on March 6th, 1867, establishing a Harbour Police, under the control and management of the Harbour Master, an active and energetic officer, and well acquainted with all matters connected with the harbour. This Act, the House regret, did not ensure the suppression of robberies on board of vessels in the harbour.

5. His Excellency Governor Rawson before his departure brought this fact strongly to the notice of the House of Assembly, and, in consequence, a new Bill was introduced in the Session, 1873-1874, which was very fully discussed by the House, with the object of making it effective for the purpose aimed at, but the Session expired before the Bill was quite matured. His Excellency Mr. Freeling, who succeeded Sir R. W. Rawson in the temporary administration of the Government, on the opening of the Legislature on the 28th July, 1875, referred to the necessity of promptly dealing with a measure for the "protection of vessels in the harbour." A Bill having that object in view, together with several others for the well-being of the Colony, was promptly introduced, read, and printed. But the sudden dissolution of the House by the Administrator suspended for a time the legislative business of the Colony; and upon the re-assembling of the Legislature under writs issued by your Excellency, upon your assumption of the Government, no alternative was left to the Legislature but to continue for short periods all Acts necessary for keeping up the several institutions of the Colony, which would otherwise have expired. Your Excellency in opening the

present Session on the 23rd November 1875 did the House the honour of expressing in flattering language your Excellency's estimate of "the public spirit and parliamentary capacity" of the Legislature, and alluded to the efforts made by the Legislature to remedy the evils affecting the shipping, and to deal with other matters calculated to benefit the Island. The following is the language addressed by your Excellency to the Legislature generally, and to the House of Assembly in particular, on the occasion referred to:—

"During the present century no Assembly in Barbados has had so brief a session. Yet for the short period of its existence, I cannot find any Legislative body in the history of this Colony, that displayed more of the business-like qualities of true Parliamentary life.

"From its opening on the 28th July to its dissolution on the 27th October, it was engaged in considering no less than 30 separate enactments, all of public utility, some of primary importance, and one introduced at the expressed wish of the Earl of Carnarvon. Of those, six had been completed and transmitted to the Upper House, and 24 were passing through various stages in the Assembly.

"Those Acts and Bills included measures relating to the following subjects:—

"The Church Service, the projected Railway, Telegraph Subsidy, Post Office, Licensing Act, Superannuation Act, Extension of Glendairy Prison and modification of the Town Hall Prison, Harbour Police Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Savings Bank Act, Colonial Secretary's Office, Highway Regulations, Petty Debt Acts, Storing of Petroleum, Public Cemetery, Vestries, Registration of Births and Deaths, Prison Warders, the Consolidated Board, and the Public Markets.

"By the appointment of select committees or by messages to the Head of the Government asking for commissions of inquiry or for information, the Assembly was dealing with such questions as poor relief, education, the lazaretto, the lunatic asylum, prison accommodation, rainfall observations, sittings of the House, preparation of bills, and the tariff, as affecting the trade with our sister Islands and the food of the people.

"It is not as a mere compliment to a body that is legally extinct that I record these practical proofs of public spirit and Parliamentary capacity. You who have been returned by the electors now are the very same gentlemen who composed the late Assembly, and therefore the only suggestion as Governor of this Island, that I make to you is a brief one—that you recommence and again carry on the useful legislative work in which you were recently engaged."

6. The House of Assembly, in reproducing this ever memorable passage, beg to assure your Excellency that no time shall be lost by them in perfecting a measure for the protection of the shipping interest, in the direction pointed out in your speech.

7. The House are very happy to see that your Excellency records with pleasure the steady progress in wealth and prosperity of the planting and mercantile interest of the Colony during the last 20 years, in spite of the vicissitudes of the sugar markets in Europe and elsewhere. But your Excellency, while doing so, impresses upon the Legislature that it is their duty to evince every solicitude in promoting the interests likewise of small shopkeepers, of the labourers, and of the great body of the people, and your Excellency pointedly draws attention to the condition of the rising generation. The House of Assembly appreciate the obligation which rests upon them with regard to these several classes, and regret to have to acknowledge that they experience the same difficulty in kind and degree felt and acknowledged by other Legislatures, not excepting that of the mother country itself, in ameliorating the condition of large and important classes dependent altogether upon their own energy and intelligence. Not the least of the difficulties which operate here to make slow and painful the progress of the industrial and labouring masses towards a condition satisfactory to themselves and desirable in the general interest of the Colony, arise from our redundant population. With regard to the small shopkeepers, the most that the Legislature can do for them is to leave them as free and unfettered as possible in pursuing their industrial occupations. This is a policy which the House of Assembly now fully recognise. The only direct impost levied on small shopkeepers, and affecting their industry, consists in the license tax now paid, not on trade as such, but on the sale of liquors. These licenses the House of Assembly are willing considerably to modify. A Bill for that purpose has been before them for some time, and but for the untoward causes to which the House have already referred, the shopkeepers would already have been relieved of an admitted grievance. So also with regard to that class of persons earning their living as boatmen and carters, or as hawkers and pedlars. Towards the close of 1874, a Committee of the House to whom the subject was referred, recom-

mended the total abolition of all license fees affecting the classes above enumerated. Bills were introduced into the House, read, and published; that relating to boatmen and carters was passed, and is now law; the Bill for relieving the others was not passed, because the House were prevented by the causes already alluded to, from dealing with the measure. The House of Assembly are, however, now in a position to say that, having been able during the last two or three weeks to take up measures of internal legislation, a Bill for relieving hawkers and pedlars, as well as a Bill for enlarging Glendairy Prison, have passed the House, and will each in the ordinary course come before the Legislative Council.

8. The House of Assembly may be permitted in this place to allude to the single case referred to by your Excellency, in which a poor woman was convicted for a breach of the Hawker's License Act by one of the police magistrates, for selling a cake without being licensed, and fined by the magistrate in the sum of 16s. which fine was afterwards reduced by the Assistant Court of Appeal to 1*d*. The House of Assembly lament with your Excellency that there is on the Statute Book a law which made such a case possible. But the House are very happy to find your Excellency, by the very statement of the case, bearing testimony to the existence among our institutions of a tribunal which at once came to the aid of the poor woman. The Assistant Court of Appeal, as your Excellency shows, furnished the woman with ready and immediate means of getting the award of the magistrate reviewed and practically set aside. And the House of Assembly may, under the circumstances, be excused for venturing to say that even in England it would have been necessary in such a case to move the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by petition or otherwise, or in Parliament, to draw attention to the case, in order to obtain relief. But here the Assistant Court of Appeal is a tribunal which was established at the period of the Emancipation in the interests of the lower orders; and an appeal, free from technical impediments of any sort, lies at once to the Court from the decision or order of any Police Magistrate, whether the decision should turn upon a question of fact or law.

9. As regards the labouring population, the House need scarcely inform your Excellency that the wages of labour depend upon causes and circumstances utterly beyond the control of any legislation. Wages are low here on account of our dense population supplying an unlimited amount of labour, combined with the low profit on the capital expended on the sugar-producing industry, on which all other interests are dependent. A very important countervailing advantage of a positive kind which the Legislature are enabled to extend to the labouring classes is to be found in the policy of the Legislature for many years past of imposing the lowest fiscal duties possible on imported articles which are used by the masses, so that the incidence of taxation may be so light as to be almost inappreciable; and a glance at the tariff will show that, while a large revenue is raised by import duties, these duties are lower than similar duties in any West Indian possession of the Crown; and that taxation in this Island is low is a fact which his Excellency Governor Rawson more than once alluded to in order to justify the imposition of increased imposts, with a view to raising a larger revenue. In a message sent down to the House of Assembly by His Excellency on the 12th of May 1875, recommending a large measure of education in the interests of the middle and upper sections of society, as well as of the masses, he pointedly alluded to the low taxation of this Island in the following terms:—

“With regard to the other point, the means of the Colony to bear the charge, the Governor finds that the expenditure of the General and Borough Governments of British Guiana is at the rate of 3*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. per head of the population in 1873; and that of Trinidad, including the General Government, ward unions, and boroughs, was at the rate of 2*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*. a head. That of Barbados, including the expenditure of the General Government, the Road Commissioners and Vestries; in the same year, was at the rate of about 18*s*. 6*d*. a head.”

10. Parochial taxation is governed by laws which empower local vestries, elected by duly qualified parishioners, to levy a rate in their discretion on all owners and occupiers, not being owners of land and houses, and on all persons carrying on gainful trades, to raise a fund for the maintenance of the fabric of the parish churches, &c., and for the relief of the poor. An appeal by any person objecting to the rate laid upon him lies to the Governor in Council. The great mass of the labouring population are, for obvious reasons, exempt from parochial taxation. And the House of Assembly are unable to agree with your Excellency that parochial taxation in this country is heavy, for they find on reference to the Blue Book for 1874, that the total parochial taxation for that year, for the whole Island, is 27,227*l*. 8*s*. 1*d*.

which is at the rate of about 3*s.* 4*d.* a head of the population, whereas they find by authentic statistics that the local taxation of the United Kingdom in the same year was so high as 17*s.* a head. With regard to the subject of cheap justice for the poorer classes, the magisterial courts in the several parishes, presided over by liberally paid stipendiaries under the control of the Executive, are open to all. No fees are paid on lodging criminal complaints; while the petty debt courts, co-extensive with the magisterial, and based on the principle of the English county courts, enabling the humblest labourer, on pre-payment of fees—which ordinarily do not exceed 3*s.*—to recover in actions of debt up to 20*l.*, and in actions of tort (malicious prosecution, libel and slander excepted,) and for breach of contract, damages up to 10*l.* And perhaps there are few other possessions of the Crown where citizens, suffering a civil wrong, may, without any technical impediment whatsoever, recover 10*l.* on advancing fees of only 3*s.*

11. One obvious solution of the difficult social problem of ameliorating substantially and effectually the condition of the labouring and industrial classes of the Colony, is to be found in a wholesome and intelligent emigration. The neighbouring colonies, where with abundant land there is a sparse population, would seem the natural outlet for the surplus population of this Island, and ought *primâ facie* to be an attractive field for healthy persons, who, while energetic and intelligent, are cramped by the narrow limits and unelastic resources of the country of their birth. But as a matter of fact these Colonies have no permanent attractions for the redundant population whose labour and energy are their only resources. The House of Assembly would be going beyond their province, on an occasion when they are required to reply as briefly as possible to your Excellency's Speech, were they to discuss at any great length this question of emigration. But the House cannot refrain from remarking that the only sound principle which underlies this question is to be found in that natural law which attracts the thing [that is wanted to the place where it is required. There is no difficulty, legislative or otherwise, in the way of people in this Island emigrating and carrying their labour to any market where it may be turned to advantage. The neighbouring Colonies are within a few hours' sail of this, and during the greater part of the year there are no dangers of navigation. Self-advancement and the endeavour to improve one's condition operate instinctively and unerringly, and have always done so in guiding people to undertake any practicable enterprise which promises improvement. The most that Legislation can do for labour and personal and individual enterprise, as for trade and commerce, is to let them alone, and the one and the other are sure to seek a field and extend themselves whenever and wherever circumstances present an opening. The surplus population of Europe instinctively emigrate to America and other undeveloped countries, without regard to legislative enactments, because their nature impels them to try to improve their condition, and those places hold out attractions to them which it is morally impossible to resist. The distressed poor of Ireland, subject to the same law, sought and still seek, in America and elsewhere, a market for their labour and room denied them at home for realizing the moral and social aspirations. Now the House of Assembly are constrained to believe that if the neighbouring Colonies held out sufficiently strong attractions to the surplus labourers of Barbados, nothing would prevent them from going; and if from any cause whatever there are no such attractions at present existing, it would be vain to suppose that any mere technical legislation could supply them. Since emancipation, there has been nothing here in the law to hinder emigration, while, on the other hand, there are statutes by which facilities and safeguards are afforded to labourers and others who desire to emigrate. The labourers, however, as the Emigration Returns prove, go, as a rule, in comparatively small numbers to the neighbouring Colonies, but they will not permanently colonise. And the House of Assembly fear that this is owing to the same cause which seems to have insensibly operated to prevent any closer and more intimate connexion than for mere commercial purposes between this and the neighbouring Colonies. There must inevitably have come to pass long ago between us and our neighbours, speaking the same language and living under the same Government, a virtual confederation of people, if reciprocal advantages of a purely pecuniary kind, such as are sure to bring people into close relationship, could possibly have grown out of it. Barbados, at any rate, would have sought the close alliance of her neighbours, if it had been beneficial for her.

12. Your Excellency draws the attention of the Legislature to the great increase of vagrancy in the community, and to the want of training in industrial pursuits among the rising generation, and fortifies your remarks on that head by quoting a passage from a reply of the grand jury at a sitting of the Supreme Criminal Court some three

years ago, together with an extract from a Report of the Chaplain of the Prisons in the early part of this year. In this report the Chaplain states, that out of 256 boys in the juvenile prisons during the year 1875, only 28 had been under any instruction whatever. The House of Assembly feel with the Chaplain of the Prisons that the time has come for the establishment of some efficient institution for training vagrant children to habits of industry, and the House will give their attention to the subject at an early opportunity. The matter was taken up by the Legislature so far back as 1861, and on the 24th of August of that year an Act was passed to make better provision for the reformation of youthful offenders. That Act is still upon the Statute Book, but it never came into efficient operation from the fact that the establishment of industrial schools was made only permissive.

13. With respect to the question of education for the children belonging to the lower classes, the House of Assembly venture to say that the expenditure for this purpose has been very far from being illiberal, and will compare favourably with the expenditure for similar purposes in more advanced countries. It would unnecessarily extend the limits of this reply if the House of Assembly were to dwell at length on the history of the education of the lower orders of the people and the legislative provision made for that purpose. It may be stated that there are at this time 164 public schools for the poor—91 primary and 73 infant—well distributed over an area of 166 square miles, *i.e.*, very nearly a school to every 640 acres; and with the exception of 12 which are supported by private endowments, chiefly for poor whites, or by vestries, these schools are all maintained by the State, which recognises in the assistance it affords no distinction of race or creed, provided only that the authorised version of the Scriptures be read in the schools. There is no habitation in the Island remote from a school. Neither is the number of schools limited, nor practically the vote of the Legislature for their support. Whenever a minister of the Gospel believes an opening to exist for a new school every encouragement is held out to him by the Education Committee to establish one, and the rules under which the teachers draw State aid are such that from this source alone the efficient ones receive an adequate income. The aid of the Education Committee is offered with reference to two considerations, *viz.*, the average attendance and the effectiveness of the teaching; and wherever a good number is maintained, and the instruction is successfully imparted, the teacher derives a competent maintenance, the remuneration being measured by results. The vote of the Legislature for primary and infant education is estimated at 4,000*l.* per annum; but this sum so placed to the credit of the Education Committee is not actually a fixed sum, but may be regarded as taken on account, for so elastic is the provision made for education, that in practice, whenever the schools flourish in regard to numbers and efficiency, and the grant has been found insufficient, a supplementary vote has never been refused, nor even objected to. The course of instruction embraces all the subjects of an ordinary English education, with vocal music added, and the standard of our best schools is not inferior to that of the best schools of the same class in the mother country before the passing of Mr. Forster's Act, and is considered to be superior to that of any similar class of schools in any West Indian Colony. The aggregate number of children throughout the Island on the school books has been for some years about 14,000; and it is estimated that there are 18,000, or perhaps 20,000, children of an age to be at school who are not there. In the latest report within the reach of the House of Assembly, they find that the population of England and Wales being taken as 22,704,188, there were in 1871 16,210 inspected schools, that is to say, there was at that time one inspected school to 1,400 of the population. In Barbados there are 162,000 people and 164 schools, that is to say, one school to 987 persons. The average attendances at school, according to the English report, were 1,256,090 pupils, or 1 in 18 of the population of England and Wales. The average attendance here is about 9,000, and this, compared with 162,000 people, gives also 1 in 18 of the population. The House of Assembly have stated above that while the total number of children in this Island of an age to be at school is at most 24,000, the number upon the school registers is 14,000. In England when the Elementary Education Act of 1870 was under discussion it was stated that at that time instruction was brought home only to one half of the juvenile population of the country, and that the education even of those was only half done. The House of Assembly need only trouble your Excellency with the additional observation that the foregoing remarks are confined to the subject of the provision made by the Legislature for primary education for the masses; they have not touched upon the subject of middle class education, or that, such as it is, under the control of vestries, nor have they dealt with those schools under the management of trustees. The entire question of education

in this Island has been fully inquired into during the last two years by an influential Commission appointed in 1874 by Governor Rawson on the address of the House of Assembly. This Commission sat for 15 months, and the result of its labours was embodied in a long and elaborate report in two parts, one of which has been laid before both Houses of the Legislature and has been printed. The complete report with its appendices, however, has not been presented, in consequence, as the House understand, of delay in the printing of the numerous appendices. The inquiry was most exhaustive, and the recommendations of the Commission are such as will, if carried into effect, place the whole system of education in Barbados, not only for the lower classes of the population, but also the middle and higher classes, upon a most liberal and efficient footing. The House of Assembly will gladly accord to its recommendations a favourable consideration, so soon as the entire report shall have been laid before them.

14. The House of Assembly are quite ready to admit that a well-conducted industrial establishment and a far-reaching and effective system of primary education cannot fail to be productive of most salutary results in diminishing crime in the country. But although the House would gladly see the present percentage of crime here very much reduced, yet they must not shut their eyes to the fact that crime of a more or less serious type will always disfigure every community however civilized, and that our teeming population, whether juvenile or adult, will always furnish its percentage of crime, whatever effort may be made to extend education, and however successful may be those efforts; and that the very best institutions of the most advanced countries cannot wholly succeed in preventing even juvenile crime is proved by the fact that between 6,000 and 7,000 children are in England annually brought before the Metropolitan Police Courts. The House of Assembly admit that the picture has its dark colours, but the criminal statistics of this Colony will bear favourable comparison with those of any other Colony, while the prevailing offences among our population are far from being crimes of that grave type which are of so common occurrence in the mother country. For instance, on reference to the Blue Book of 1874, "B. B. 2," it will be found that the total number of prisoners committed "for purposes of penal imprisonment" in that year was 1,324, of whom 1,229 were for periods of three months or less, leaving 95 whose terms of imprisonment were for a longer period, which is in the proportion of 1 in 1,600 of the population.

15. Your Excellency alludes to the intense and apparently hopeless poverty which is to be found in this Colony. The House of Assembly admit that such is the case, and they believe it to be accounted for in a great measure by our redundant population and the limited area and resources of the Colony. As your Excellency has observed here, so it has been repeatedly noticed in other over-stocked countries, far richer and more highly advanced than this small community, that poverty and its attendant evils have not diminished in the lower strata of society concurrently with a rapid and striking increase of wealth and prosperity in the upper. This is no mere figure of speech when the House of Assembly remember that official returns accessible to all show that in the central division of Middlesex, verdicts returned by coroner's juries declare that recently 83 deaths occurred from starvation in a single year; while the return by the Local Government Board, published in May 1874, discloses the fact that on the 1st January 1874 there were 883,688 paupers in England and Wales out of a population of 23,000,000, or 1 pauper in 27, and that in London alone it is estimated that there are 160,000 paupers, not including those among the poor who are maintained by private benevolence or in charitable institutions. These facts testify to an amount of misery and wretchedness in the heart of the richest and most prosperous country in the world unknown, when regard is had to climate and other manifest circumstances, in this Colony. In this Island, indeed, there can be no doubt that poverty and want have overtaken and outstripped the means provided by law for their relief, and the House of Assembly, in moving for the Commission which, under the able guidance of his Lordship the Bishop, is now investigating the state of the poor, showed their sense of the importance of the subject, and their anxiety to deal with it in the most satisfactory way.

16. Your Excellency has drawn attention to the fact of a rapidly growing danger in this Island, which is inferred from the increasing number of fires during the last three years, and these your Excellency assumes are of incendiary origin. What is the nature and extent of the evidence to support so grave a conclusion your Excellency does not state. The House of Assembly admit that fires are more or less common in the cane fields throughout the country just at the time when reaping operations are about to commence. It is, however, worthy of remark that these fires take place at

no other period of the year. Considering the extreme facility of setting fire to cane fields, and the remote risk of detection, it is scarcely surprising that thoughtless and impulsive persons should occasionally seize this mode of giving vent to momentary feelings of anger or resentment. They doubt not, therefore, that some of these fires are of incendiary origin, but it is only due to the labouring classes of the Island, whose character as a well-ordered peaceable population hitherto is involved in this matter, to state that the cane fields throughout the country are not in any way hedged in or protected from the public road, and that the immense quantity of trash which abounds when the canes are ripe may at once be ignited by any stray spark from the pipe of a passer-by. And although it is admitted that many persons are apt to assert that all these fires are the work of incendiaries, still the House of Assembly are bound to say that heretofore, in the great majority of instances, the evidence relied upon in support of the assumption has been very far from being such as to satisfy the judgment of calm and unprejudiced men. And, certainly, during the last seven years there have been few prosecutions for arson of this kind, and fewer convictions.

17. In the 51st paragraph of your Excellency's speech your Excellency remarks, "with respect to the most important point of all, that is, securing provision for the better administration of justice by establishing a Supreme Court for the Windward Islands, I have the satisfaction of informing you that the only real difficulty in the way of carrying out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government has been removed since I made my proposals." And your Excellency proceeds in the 54th paragraph to say, "the strange mistake which has been made on this subject by those who described my proposals as 'unconstitutional,' illustrates the necessity of accurate knowledge in dealing with public affairs;" and in the next paragraph, "so far from its being unconstitutional and 'beyond the competency of the Assembly' to deal with such a measure, it has actually been submitted to the Assembly of Barbados by the highest living authority on your Constitutional Law. Furthermore, it passed through the House of Assembly and through the Council. It received the sanction of the Crown, and is at this moment on the Statute Book of Barbados." Your Excellency then proceeds to comment on the Bill introduced by Sir R. Bowcher Clarke in 1837, and which your Excellency says Sir R. Bowcher Clarke described as a "Bill for the better administration of Justice in this Island and the other Colonies comprising the Windward Government," whereas the title of the Act really is "An Act to make provision for the better administration of justice in this Island," and the words, "the other Colonies comprising the Windward Government," will not be found there, as a reference to the Act will show. Your Excellency then goes on to recite the local Act, No. 98, from beginning to end, and then in paragraph 60 to quote from the Imperial Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his Majesty King William 4th, to which our local statute was accessory, to which it refers and from which it received vitality. The House of Assembly cordially agree with your Excellency as to "the necessity of accurate knowledge in dealing with public affairs," and they would remind your Excellency that the Act of 6th William the 4th has recently been repealed as to the whole of Her Majesty's dominions, and is no longer in existence. It was repealed, as the House have good reason to believe, subsequently to the Acts contained in the present edition of our laws being placed in the hands of the publishers in England for publication. The Imperial Parliament, no doubt, repealed the Act of William because from lapse of time and other circumstances it was no longer needed. There was also another reason for the repeal of the Act, which is this, after some years consumed in correspondence on the subject, all of which is to be found in the printed Minutes of the House of Assembly for the year 1848, an Act of the Imperial Parliament was passed in the 13th year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to authorise the establishment of Courts of Appeal for certain of Her Majesty's West India Colonies." That Court has been in full operation since 1857, consisting of the Chief Justices of Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Tobago, which holds its sittings at stated periods in each of those Colonies to hear appeals and revise the legal rulings and decisions of each or either of the courts of those respective Colonies, in the same way as the Court of Exchequer Chamber sat at Westminster to hear and determine points of law on appeal from any of the three Superior Courts.

18. Your Excellency makes the responsible statement that the question "securing employment and fair wages for our redundant population," which it is conceded lies at the root of the social difficulty in dealing with the population, is to be accomplished by complying with the wishes and policy of Her Majesty's Government in the matter of Confederation, and your Excellency referred in your speech to two Despatches on the subject forwarded to this Colony—one to your predecessor, Sir R. W. Rawson, by

the Earl of Kimberley, dated May 1st, 1873, and the other addressed to your Excellency by the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Carnarvon, and bearing date January 28th, 1876.

19. These Despatches, your Excellency, in accordance with the considerate direction of the last-named nobleman, has laid before the House of Assembly, and they have received the most careful consideration. In these Despatches the respective Colonial Ministers have very fully reasoned out the advantages which, they maintain, ought to result from a Confederation of the Windward Islands. The House of Assembly have so recently addressed your Excellency on that point as to preclude the necessity of again discussing the question at any wearisome length. It will be sufficient for the House on the present occasion to say that their views already expressed have undergone no change. This they sincerely regret from their well-known willingness to defer on every occasion to the express wishes of Her Majesty's Government on any subject, when by doing so they can bring themselves to believe that they will not absolutely endanger the interests of this "old and contented community." But the firm and intense conviction of the House of Assembly is, that a Confederation such as that recommended in the Despatches from the two successive ministers already alluded to, and which has been so ably treated in your Excellency's speech, is not calculated to be advantageous to this Colony in the interest of any class or condition of its population, but, on the contrary, the House are fully satisfied that it would be simply disastrous to the interests of all classes and conditions of the inhabitants of the Colony.

20. Conceding, for the sake of argument, that Confederation is in theory desirable, the House of Assembly, guided by the light of reason and experience, hold that it must, to be permanent and beneficial, be the result of spontaneous and natural action on the part of the people of the several Colonies, impelled by a sense of self-interest to move towards each other in the pursuit of objects which reasonably promise common advantage. The Colonies could not, in fact, be kept apart if their natural interests gravitated towards a common centre. In such a case legislation in furtherance of Confederation would be the natural result of events leading up necessarily to that consummation. It would be the fitting end and finish of a fusion of interests which had become an accomplished fact, to cement the Colonies by enacting formally a unity of Executive and Legislative action. Possibly in the far or near future the object which the Secretary of State thinks may now be effected by means of legislative enactments, may come about by the initiative being taken by the Colonists themselves most interested in the issue. At any rate, the House of Assembly have no doubt that whenever Confederation is to be a success it must be brought about in the manner and by the process they have thus ventured to point to. The experience of the Colonies forming the Leeward Confederation proves the futility of endeavouring to effect a real and beneficial Confederation by means of mere legislative enactments. The admitted non-success, not to say failure, of that Confederation goes far to prove the practical soundness of the reasoning which the House of Assembly have ventured to lay down in the foregoing remarks, even if that reasoning is not admitted to be conclusive on abstract principles of civil polity. And although Confederation in theory might be tried, and even prove a success in communities about to be formed, or amidst people whom it is sought to bring for the first time under the influence of a regular form of Government, such as the inhabitants of the Straits Settlements referred to by your Excellency, the matter assumes a different aspect, and may be beset by great difficulties when the experiment is made in old communities whose form of Government has existed for some length of time, and under which the habits and feelings of the people have become definitely formed. The difficulty is greater in the case of a Colony like Barbados, whose form of Government is not only old, but has been successful.

21. The House of Assembly beg to record their sincere acknowledgements for the liberal and courteous manner in which your Excellency has alluded to the action of the House in dealing with the six points which your Excellency submitted for their consideration, and they beg at the same time to be allowed to assure your Excellency of their grateful sense of the recognition by Lord Carnarvon of the right of the Legislature and people of this Island to be persuaded in their own minds as to the advantages to result from Confederation.

22. Barbados, it is true, is a small Colony, but it has for upwards of 200 years, as the House of Assembly must be excused for again reminding your Excellency, enjoyed Representative Government, and on that account alone it is entitled to the same consideration and the same respect for their Constitutional rights as the most favoured and influential possession of the Crown. And, apart from the loyalty which Barbadians pride themselves for having evinced towards the Crown from the first settlement of the

Colony up to the present time, they feel that on the grounds stated above, Lord Carnarvon has alike done honour to his position, to his name and untarnished reputation, and, at the same time, justice to this Colony, in saying, as he does in the third paragraph of his Despatch, that, although he feels strongly on the question of confederating the Windward Colonies, yet the people of Barbados are to "understand that " Her Majesty's Government could not proceed with any measure of Confederation " except on the spontaneous request of each Legislature concerned." And the House of Assembly entertain a solemn conviction that the Secretary of State and the English people would strongly deprecate any attempt to carry a measure of Confederation in these Islands by setting class against class, or by arousing a spirit of discontent and schism in this ancient and loyal and withal peaceful and contented Colony.

JOHN G. GRANT, Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

1. I thank you for the address in which you refer to so many questions of local interest, and explain your views on Confederation.

2. Though I cannot concur in all you say as to the social and political condition of Barbados, I have noticed with pleasure the important statement you now make as to the future of that question which the Earl of Kimberley and the Earl of Carnarvon have put before you,—the question of Confederation. You say:—"Possibly in the " far or near future the object which the Secretary of State thinks may now be " effected by means of legislative enactments may come about by the initiative being " taken by the Colonists themselves most interested in the issue. At any rate, the " House of Assembly have no doubt that whenever Confederation is to be a success " it must be brought about in the manner and by the process they have ventured to " point to."

3. From official and trustworthy sources of information at my disposal, I know that you are right in your cautious anticipations, both as to the possibly near future of Confederation, and as to the fact that it will come about by the initiative of the people themselves.

4. That is indeed substantially what the Secretary of State desires, and what I recommended in my recent speech.

5. His Lordship has not pressed for immediate enactments, or for anything inconsistent with the spontaneous initiative of the various Colonies concerned.

6. Legislative enactments will of course follow the constitutional expression of public opinion,—public opinion matured, not by agitation, but by dispassionate reflection and the operation of time.

7. With respect to the Supreme Court of the Windward Islands which I hope to see at work before very long, you ask my attention to that which I was well aware of—the operation of the Statute Law Revision Act of 1874. You add that "it" (the 6th and 7th of William IV.) "was repealed, as the House have good reason to believe, " subsequently to the Acts contained in the present edition of our Laws being placed " in the hands of the publishers in England for publication."

8. You appear to imply that the repeal by the Statute Law Revision Act (37 and 38 Victoria, cap. 35) of the enactment of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 17, affected the Acts in which that enactment had been applied in Barbados and in the other Windward Islands.

9. Such, however, is not the case. Our local law, No. 98, has not been affected by the Statute Law Revision Act, and it (the Act No. 98) is as much the law of Barbados to-day as it was when the Legislature of Barbados first passed it. The following proviso of the Statute Law Revision Act (37 and 38 Victoria, cap. 35) introduces a positive limitation which seems to have escaped your notice: "and the repeal by this " Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been " applied, incorporated, or referred to."

10. There is one subject to which Lord Carnarvon, as well as his predecessor Lord Kimberley, adverts, but to which you do not refer, and, as it is a subject of paramount importance, I venture to take this opportunity of again urging it on your earnest attention, it is the desirability of reducing the cost of your public institutions and cheapening the general administration of affairs.

11. Looking to the critical state of the sugar market in England, and to the evidence now in my possession that the Barbados sugar crop this year will be 40 per cent. less than the crop of last year, I must ask you to assist me in effecting considerable reductions of public expenditure.

12. Believe me this is a far more serious and pressing question than many of those discussed in your address.

13. Already this session money votes have been initiated in your House without the sanction of the Government, to which, with the hard times that planters and labourers as well as the absentee proprietors are likely to encounter, I shall not be able to consent.

14. I agree with my predecessor, Sir Rawson Rawson, that the unconstitutional practice in Barbados of having boards or committees of the Legislative bodies carrying on the public works of the Colony, issuing tenders, making contracts, and spending the public money, voted by themselves, is so improvident, that there is little hope of restricting our expenditure within reasonable limits until it is abolished.

15. I am aware that all my predecessors for many years past asked you to change this wasteful mode of spending the public money, and that they did so in vain. But with the falling prices of our staple commodity, the short crop of the current year, and the intense and widespread poverty in this community, I must not shrink from the duties of my position, and therefore I take this opportunity of informing you that I cannot consent, in its present shape, to the Glendairy Prison Bill to which you now refer, a Bill by which your Honourable House has, within the last few days, voted no less a sum than 10,000*l.* to be expended, not by the Government, but by an irresponsible Board, consisting of seven members of your own House, and four members of the other House of Parliament.

16. In former years you spent 40,000*l.* upon this single work (now admitted to be defective), which under a proper system should have been completed for less than half that sum.

17. If you abolish that joint Legislative Board and entrust the Executive with the responsibility of this important work, the Government will undertake to accomplish it for less than 6,000*l.*; so that on this one item alone of the expenditure of the current year 4,000*l.* will be saved to the taxpayers of the Colony.

18. That is however but a trifling sum compared to the great saving that will be effected in the public establishments and the administration of affairs generally, if you relinquish the many costly executive functions you now endeavour to discharge, and leave to the Government the responsibility of economically expending the public money, that it is your constitutional right to vote for the service of the Crown.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Government House, Barbados, 28th March 1876.

No. 83.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the usual certificates of leave of absence for six months, which I have granted to the Rev. P. Bruce Austin, Rector of St. Philip's parish, in this Island, in order to enable him to proceed to England this day.

2. Mr. Austin, as a public officer, applied to me for this leave on the 20th instant. Upon the receipt of his application I referred it, as is my custom in such cases, with my minute, stating my own opinion, to the Bishop of Barbados. I enclose copies of Mr. Austin's letter, my minute, and his Lordship's reply.

3. Your Lordship will perceive that the Bishop gives no approval of the leave; but merely expresses his satisfaction with the arrangements made for the performance of Mr. Austin's duties during his absence.

4. I am aware that Mr. Austin was an active member of the Defence Association; that he had attended a public meeting against Confederation; that he was one of the most intelligent and unsparing critics in the newspaper press of my policy; and that he was now applying to me for leave of absence to go to England as a delegate to move the absentee proprietors against me; nevertheless I granted him the leave he requested.

5. Though I am sorry to see a public officer and a clergyman mixed up in the foolish agitation by which an attempt is being made to stir up the native population

against the Government, yet I felt it would be better to give him entire freedom of action. For the same reason I have granted him permission to go to England as a delegate of the association.

6. Mr. Austin is not only a clergyman and a planter, but he is also the principal proprietor of the "Agricultural Reporter."

7. This newspaper, though the avowed organ of the planting body, is not a very creditable journal. One of my predecessors, Sir James Walker, described both the journal and Mr. Austin, I fear but too accurately, in his Despatch, of 9th May 1865, of which I now enclose an extract for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 83.

REV. MR. AUSTIN to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

St. Philip's Rectory, March 20, 1876.

I BEG most respectfully to submit to his Excellency the Governor an application for six months leave of absence.

I have now been in the Island for a period of over 17 years, during the whole of which I have been in active service, without a day's furlough. An opportunity of providing for the discharge of my duties in a manner satisfactory to my parishioners now offers, which I may lose by delay, and I would therefore be particularly obliged to his Excellency for as early a reply as he can kindly vouchsafe me in order that I may submit the arrangement for the approval of his Lordship the Bishop.

I have, &c.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. Gore,
Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) P. BRUCE AUSTIN, Rector.

Enclosure 2. in No. 83.

MINUTE by the GOVERNOR in CHIEF upon the application of the REV. P. BRUCE AUSTIN, dated March 20, 1876, for leave of absence.

WITH reference to this letter I understand the Rector of St. Philip is applying to me for leave of absence to enable him to proceed to England as a delegate of the Defence Association.

My attention had already been drawn to the fact that he attended the meeting at Oughtersons on the 11th instant, convened by Mr. Joseph Connell against Confederation, and that he has been taking an active part in the agitation to oppose the views I have officially put forward on the subject.

Nevertheless though deprecating all agitation in favour of the Government views, I have refrained from conveying to him any opinion respecting his political action which might be construed as tending to hamper the free expression of his sentiments, or to interfere with the exercise of his official, clerical, or personal influence, even when that influence is actively used against my measures.

I have taken this course because, as I have, from the beginning repeated over and over again, Confederation can only be carried by the expressed will of the people; and, though I think Mr. Austin is mistaken in his views, yet any attempt to check the free expression of those views would be inconsistent with the principle on which I have placed the whole question before the Legislature and people of Barbados.

For the same reasons I freely grant the Rector the leave of absence he now applies for, subject only to the Bishop's sanction; for in all cases of clergymen who happen to be public officers applying for leave of absence, I make His Lordship's approval a condition to which there can be no exception.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

March 23, 1876.

Enclosure 3. in No 83.

The BISHOP of BARBADOS to GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

SIR Bishop's Court, Barbados, March 24, 1876.

IN reference to the accompanying minute, forwarded to me by the Acting Colonial Secretary, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the arrangements proposed by Mr. Austin for the discharge of his clerical duties during the absence for which he solicits your Excellency's leave are satisfactory to me.

While thankfully recognising your Excellency's courtesy and consideration in making my approval a condition in all cases of clergymen applying for leave of absence, I must decline interfering with the control of the executive over public officers, and must be understood to neither give nor withhold my sanction to Mr. Austin's application.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BARBADOS.

His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.

Enclosure 4 in No. 83.

The REV. P. BRUCE AUSTIN and the "AGRICULTURAL REPORTER." Extract from Despatch of Sir James Walker to Mr. Cardwell.

Barbados, April 9, 1865.

"THERE are two clergymen who take a prominent part in newspaper controversy. One is the Rector of a populous and important parish, and is the avowed proprietor and editor of the "Agricultural Reporter," which professes to be the organ of the planters.

"The other, who is a Curate in the parish of St. George, is an anonymous but acknowledged and constant contributor to more than one of the public prints.

"On the productions of the latter I can give no opinion, though they are described to me as being frequently of a very offensive character; but with regard to the articles in the "Agricultural Reporter," they have been marked from the day, now two years ago, when the Rev. Mr. Austin entered upon its editorship, by the most unseemly personalities. For some months past I have not seen the print, but I understand that its scurrility in speaking of the Home Government, of myself, and of all connected with the Executive, has latterly been such as to induce something like a demonstration on the part of some of the leading people of the Island, whilst several of the large proprietors resident in England to whom the paper used to be sent, have desired that it should no longer be forwarded to them.

"The evils which spring from this state of things are just those against which the Duke of Newcastle's circular was designed to guard. There is scarcely a public officer in the Island who has not been wantonly attacked in this paper; animosities are rife in consequence, and the civilians complain that their hands are tied and that they cannot retort upon their clerical assailant.

* * * * *

"Its tone, I am sorry to say, is very low, so much so that there is scarcely one of our foremost public men into whose house a local newspaper finds its way. The influence therefore of the Island press upon our legislation is fortunately not perceptible. Its character is best illustrated by the answer given by the editor of the "Agricultural Reporter" who, when remonstrated with by one of his brother clergymen on the objectionable nature of his personalities, replied that without them no newspaper in Barbados would pay. Of course the remedy for all this would be the encouragement of a publication of a higher order, but it is sufficiently disheartening to see those to whom in such a work we might look for support and assistance pandering in the opposite direction to a vitiated taste."

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. WALKER.

No 84.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I have granted six months leave of absence to Mr. P. L. Phillips, a Commissioner of Probates in this Island, in herewith, order that he may embark for England to-day.

2. Mr. Phillips is a delegate from the Barbados Defence Association to the absentees to get them to move against my policy of Confederation; but I have not thought fit to withhold my sanction to his departure on that account.

3. Your Lordship will be able to estimate the stake this gentleman has in Barbados when I mention that his qualification for a seat in the House of Assembly, of which he is a member, is dependent upon the office he holds under the Crown.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 85.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of an address which some members of the Commercial Hall desired to present to me, but which appeared to be written in a tone that rendered it necessary for me to decline, with extreme regret, giving any answer to it.

2. By the next mail I shall venture to make some observations respecting this address, and the circumstances under which it was written.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 85.

MY LORD,

Commercial Hall, Barbados, March 25, 1876.

At the request of the Committee of the Barbados Chamber of Commerce I forward to your Lordship, through the hands of his Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Barbados and of the Windward Islands, a copy of an address to His Excellency, which His Excellency has declined to entertain, signed by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and approved of by the subscribers to the Commercial Hall at a meeting convened for the purpose, together with copies of letters relating thereto which have passed between the Colonial Secretary and the chairman of the Hall.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. JONES, Chairman.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

SIR,

Commercial Hall, March 18, 1876.

WILL you kindly transmit to his Excellency the Governor the enclosed address, drawn up by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and submitted this day to a public meeting of the subscribers of the Commercial Hall for their

approval. In transmitting it will you kindly ask his Excellency the Governor to appoint a day convenient to his Excellency to receive a deputation to present the address.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. JONES,

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Gore,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 23, 1876.

I AM directed to inform you that the Governor declines to receive the deputation of the Commercial Hall, or to give any answer to the document the deputation desired to read to His Excellency, as he has noticed, with extreme regret, that it is written in a tone which should not be used in addressing the Governor of the Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

W. H. Jones, Esq., M.C.P.,
Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

Commercial Hall, Barbados,
March 18, 1876.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, the undersigned members of the committee of the Commercial Hall and Chamber of Commerce (who have considerable property in this Island), in our own behalf and in behalf of the large commercial interests we represent, desire respectfully to bring to the notice of your Excellency the present excited state of the country, which threatens to lead to serious consequences.

We are led to believe that the state of things we complain of has been brought about by the agitation which it is said your Excellency has thought fit, if not to originate, at least to countenance, with the view of influencing the minds of the masses in favour of Confederation.

The evil effects of this dangerous agitation are being more and more apparent in the behaviour of the more disorderly of the lower classes, who are commonly heard to use threatening expressions along the highways, in the demand for higher wages, which they are led to believe will be secured to them by the advocates of Confederation, and in the impression, which widely prevails, that your Excellency's clemency will be extended to them in case of their committing theft or any other violation of the laws, an opinion which we fear has been strengthened in their minds by the report of the liberation of a large number of convicts at one time. This state of feeling among some of the lower orders has necessitated the organising of a Defence Association, and the holding of meetings to counteract those evil effects.

We beg especially to call your Excellency's attention to the disorder permitted by the police authorities on Tuesday last in the public buildings during the sitting of the Honourable Board of Council. A crowd of the very lowest of the population was allowed to rush into the council room and corridor of the building, and after a very inflammatory speech by the Attorney-General, addressed as much to the audience as to the Chair, the popular excitement was so great that a serious riot nearly ensued. Such a state of irregularity and disorder during the sitting of its legislative bodies, is without precedent in the history of this Island.

With respect to your Excellency's "minute" on the discipline of the prisons, which has been printed and extensively circulated, we presume under the authority of your Excellency, we beg respectfully to bring to your notice the fact that the punishment on the treadmill, and the use of the cat, which your Excellency has been pleased to characterise as amongst "the worst practices of slavery," were introduced by order of the Colonial Minister, and that in every instance the infliction was sanctioned by the Executive.

Under these circumstances we must be permitted to convey to your Excellency our regret that you should have expressed yourself in such terms as to have led to the impression in the minds of the lower classes that those modes of punishment were introduced by the Legislature of the Island.

Again, with respect to the liquor and other licenses which you have declared to be oppressive to the small traders, your Excellency is quite aware that those questions were under consideration by the House of Assembly prior to your Excellency's arrival,

and that the abolition of the minor licenses and reduction of the liquor licenses have only been delayed by the action of the late Administrator, and the important questions since submitted to them by your Excellency.

We feel it likewise just to your Excellency to inform you that it has been stated by several of the small freeholders, that in your private interviews with them, your Excellency has expressed your conviction that the interests of the labouring population are not fairly represented in the legislation of the Island, and that the laws do not bear equally on all classes of the community; a grave charge this against all your Excellency's predecessors.

We can scarcely believe that to one of your ability, an impression so erroneous, and indeed so much at variance with the character of our legislation for the last 50 years could have been entertained, far less expressed; but that such statements are made, by persons whose veracity we have no reason to doubt, we think it our duty to inform you questions affecting the poor and the best modes of relieving them, have, in all countries, been beset with great difficulties, and your Excellency is aware that there is now sitting a Commission to inquire into the condition of the poor, and to suggest a more efficient organisation for their relief. This Commission, we beg to remind you, was asked for by the House of Assembly, and was appointed in September last by Mr. Freeling.

The parochial returns must likewise have made your Excellency aware that large sums are and have been for a series of years, spent in poor relief, which fall mainly on the commercial and agricultural interests. And while we agree with your Excellency's premises that there is a considerable amount of poverty in this Island, we cannot accept your conclusion that Confederation will better provide for its efficient relief than can be secured under our present representative and time-honoured form of Government, a Government under which our Island has prospered and attained its present position amongst Her Majesty's West Indian Dependencies. Nor can we admit that the amount of pauperism in this Island bears an unfavourable comparison with that of the United Kingdom or other densely populated countries.

We have not, however, appeared before your Excellency to discuss the advantages or disadvantages of Confederation, as we prefer leaving this question to be dealt with by our Constitutional Representatives in the proper place. We shall always be found willing to give our support to measures having for their object the removal of any grievances, whether in respect of taxation or otherwise, of which the labouring and poorer classes of the community may have just reason to complain, but we deprecate in the most emphatic terms the irregular and improper use of these subjects to agitate the minds of the labouring population and influence them against the existing form of Government, and we would warn your Excellency that if such a course is persisted in, it may lead to the most serious consequences to all classes of the community.

But riot and disorder are not the only evils to be feared in the present state of excitement. The mercantile houses already feel its ill effects in a general depression in trade, which should it continue must result in a decrease in the imports and consequent advance in prices, attended with much suffering among the labouring classes.

We read with much satisfaction, in the Despatch from the Earl of Carnarvon, the noble Earl's assurance that it was not the wish of Her Majesty's Government "in any degree to press the question" (Confederation) on an unwilling Legislature and people, but simply to submit it for their consideration; and we rely on your Excellency to act in strict compliance with the noble Earl's expressed wishes and instructions as conveyed in his published Despatch.

(Signed)

W. H. JONES (Chairman).
 JAMES A. LYNCH (Vice-Chairman).
 JAMES SMITH (Treasurer).
 D. C. DA COSTA.
 S. N. COLLYMORE.
 B. INNISS.
 F. A. CLAIRMONTE.
 J. G. AUSTIN, Jr.
 H. E. THORNE.
 W. LAURIE.
 J. F. BROWNE.
 ROBERT ARTHUR.
 R. W. O'NEALE.

To His Excellency

John Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.,
 Governor and Commander in Chief
 of the Windward Islands,
 &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Commercial Hall, March 25, 1876.

I AM requested by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and to express their regret that his Excellency should have deemed it due to his Excellency's position to decline either to receive a deputation from the mercantile body, for the purpose of presenting an Address respecting the present excited condition of the country, or to make a reply to that Address. The Committee had no intention of addressing his Excellency otherwise than courteously; but when measures were being adopted which they deemed likely to injure greatly the general interests of the Island they could not do otherwise than express themselves strongly. The Committee now wish you to respectfully request his Excellency to forward a copy of the Despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a copy of the correspondence in connexion with it. These copies you will find enclosed.

The Hon. W. B. Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. JONES, Chairman.

No. 86.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the annexed Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Tobago.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Government House, March 1, 1876.

WITH reference to the first reason set forth in paragraph 6 of my Despatch of the 18th ultimo, I beg to correct an error in having stated to your Excellency the value of the yearly imports from Barbados to this Island as under 20,000*l.*, whereas the average of the last three years has amounted to 24,444*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, a sum considerably in excess, after allowing for the value of goods, one fifth, in transit from Great Britain.

The figures stand thus, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
1873 - - - - -	24,304	0	0
1874 - - - - -	28,087	0	0
1875 - - - - -	39,276	0	0
Amounting to - - - - -	91,667	0	0
Deduct one-fifth - - - - -	18,333	8	0
	73,333	12	0

Which gives an average on those years of 24,444*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

2. The mistake arose through the Treasurer deducting one third as the value of goods in transit; but upon closer inquiry one fifth was found to be the proper value.

3. I trust that this has not caused your Excellency inconvenience.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. W. HARLEY, Lieut.-Governor.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.,
Governor-in-Chief.

No. 87.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, March 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report that two disturbances one of them very serious, occurred on Tuesday last at meetings promoted by the Defence Association, in the parish of St. Peter's about 14 miles from Bridgetown.

2. I enclose for your Lordship's information, a copy of the advertisement calling the meetings: the original statement on oath of police sergeant Waite; and copies of certain informations taken on oath describing the disturbance.

3. I regret to record that some gentlemen attended these meetings with loaded revolvers, and that at the meeting at Mount Prospect, Mr. Parris, who came so armed from another parish, shot a black man named Moses Boyce.

4. The black man is dangerously wounded in the groin. The bullet is not yet extracted.

5. Mr. Naboth Greaves, the local magistrate, without getting any instructions from me, seems to have acted promptly and judiciously. On taking the informations, he was of opinion that the attack was first made by those who pulled out loaded pistols, when the crowd simply hooted. He accordingly issued his warrant to arrest Mr. Parris and the others who used pistols. They are all members of the Defence Association.

6. On the advice of my Executive Council I have offered a reward for Parris who has absconded.

7. The event is a serious one, but no effort on my part will be spared to allay the excitement it has caused.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 87.

From—"INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE ON THE EVILS OF WEST INDIAN
CONFEDERATION.—FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876."

In the interest of the People we strongly advise them to be upon their guard, and to decline signing any document that may be laid before them for signatures by either of the emissaries who are stumping the Island in favour of Confederation.

ANTI-CONFEDERATION MEETING.

A meeting will be held at "Colletons," St. John's, on Saturday afternoon; Messrs. Shannon, Grimes, King, and Field, from the City, will address the people on Confederation.

March 22.

NO CONFEDERATION! NO CONFEDERATION! SPACIOUS HALL. MAGIC LANTERN
EXHIBITION.

On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, March 27th, 29th, and 31st, will be exhibited very fine views of various parts of the world, comic scenes, &c., &c. Fun! Fun! Fun! Also, cartoons, conundrums, side scenes, comic views on the political and local issues of the day. Several series on the following and kindred subjects:—Barbados before, during, and 10 years after this millennium. Masquerading in a neighbouring Colony. Recruiting and recruits of this millennium. The six points. The angels of this millennium. Weak points of some of the angels. What they want, and why. What the people say about it, &c., &c., &c.

* * The Hall will be lighted with gas, expressly for the occasion.

Admission—One Shilling: Reserved Seats, Two Shillings.

Tickets for sale at Messrs. Bowen & Sons, and at the Ice Establishment, and at the door. Doors open at 7, begins at 8.

NOTICE.—The inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Peter and St. Lucy are hereby notified that, on Tuesday 28th inst., a meeting will be held at 12 o'clock at "Hey-

woods," and at "Mt. Prospect" at 5 o'clock same day, for the purpose of considering whether we should accept Confederation by our own deliberate act, or by the spontaneous request of our Legislature. Messrs. Shannon, Grimes, Field, King, and other friends from the City, are expected to give addresses at both meetings.

Come One! Come All!

This was the meeting at which Mr. Parris shot Moses Boyce.

No Confederation!

March 22, 1876.

BARBADOS DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

An association under the above title having been formed, all persons desirous of becoming members are requested to call either at Messrs. Nightingale & Co.'s, Broad Street, or Messrs. James A. Lynch & Co.'s Wharf, and enrol their names.

March 8.

(Signed) THOS. H. SEALY, Hon. Secretary.

BARBADOS DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The committee of the above association respectfully requests those gentlemen who have promised to subscribe to its fund, to pay up their subscriptions with as little delay as possible to James A. Lynch, Esq., Treasurer, McGregor Street, or Messrs. Nightingale & Co., Broad Street.

By order,

Bolton Lane, March 22, 1876.

(Signed) T. H. SEALY, Hon. Secretary.

Enclosure 2. in No. 87.

The STATEMENT of POLICE-SERGEANT JOSEPH H. WAITE.

JOSEPH H. WAITE, sworn, states:—I am sergeant in charge of District E Station. Two Anti-Confederation meetings were held yesterday in my district. No police were applied for to attend them, and I did not send any, and if I had had to have sent them, I should have had to have taken men from their other regular duties. P. O. E 5, James Edwardes, came to me at 6 p.m. stating he had seen Mr. Police-Magistrate Greaves, who requested me to send some police officers to Prospect, as there was a disturbance there. I at once sent four mounted police officers, including the corporal. I then went to the magistrate myself and asked him for orders, he said if anything further took place to let him know. He did not go to the disturbance. I then sent off P. O. 5 with orders to return to me and report if the corporal wanted any assistance, and how the disturbance was at that time. E 5 returned at 9 p.m. stating that a large mob was still at Prospects searching for Mr. Parris, who they charged with shooting the man Moses, and that they had taken possession of the house. I then made a report at once to the Inspector-General of Police, and I obtained two more police officers from Sergeant Corbin at Speightstown. The corporal reports to me that the property belonging to the manager, to the amount of \$100, had been destroyed or stolen, and that 500 feet of board, several Carolina cedar posts, four mill sails, that he had lent to make the hustings for the lecture against Confederation to be delivered free, had been destroyed and stolen. I gave orders to apprehend Mr. Parris, if possible, from the information I had received, but he has not yet been discovered. The man Moses who was shot, was brought to the station by two men, and I reported it to the churchwarden; he was then taken to the Alms-house, which adjoins the station, and Mr. Greenidge, junior, the doctor, at once attended him; the bullet is a very small one, and the doctor, from the wound being near the groin in the thigh, not being able to find it, thought it better from the dangerous place it was in not to search for it; he stated that if it had been $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches higher it would have killed him. The man bled most profusely.

My district is a very peaceable and quiet district. I have been in charge of it for 17 years, and I am confident that had the meetings against Confederation not taken place, no disturbance would have occurred. These meetings disturb the labourers' minds, and I was only informed last week in my rounds about my district how quiet,

well-behaved, and contented the labourers were. In fact at Prospect Mr. Pedder, the manager told me how well-behaved his labourers were, and this is the place where the disturbance has occurred, and where the meeting was to have been held, I understand that others in the district have been telling the people to trust Her Majesty's Government, and others have been speaking against the Government, thus the labourers' minds are disturbed.

(Signed) J. H. WAITE, Sergeant, E.

Before me, this 29th March 1876.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J.P.,
Inspector-General of Police.

Enclosure 3. in No. 87.

INFORMATION taken with reference to the Disturbance at PROSPECT ESTATE in the PARISH of ST. PETER.

ANDREW WORRELL sworn, states :—I am a labourer at Prospect Estate. Yesterday afternoon I saw Mr. Deane, the manager of Nicholas Abbey, ride on to Mt. Prospect Pasture with some other gentlemen. The people crowded them. I then saw Mr. Deane take out a revolver from his breast pocket and point it at the crowd, but did not fire it. We said we are for the Queen and the Governor. Has Mr. Pedder brought them here to shoot us all? Immediately stones were thrown at Mr. Deane and the gentlemen. I did not throw any. Mr. Deane was knocked off his horse. I saw Mr. Michael Springer fire, and Mr. Bourne, manager of Cleland, fire. I did not see when Mr. Parris fired, as I got out of the way at once. I heard that Moses Boyce had been shot. The people returned, and the house was stoned and entered, as they said they wanted the man who had killed Moses Boyce. They then got Mr. Parris' horse, but could not find him, and they sent the horse to the station (E), where it still remains.

ANDREW
the × of
WORRELL.

Before me, March 29th 1876.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J.P.

THOMAS SMALL sworn, states :—I am a wheelwright and mechanic, and reside on land of Cleland Estate. I was on Prospect Estate pasture by the mill yesterday, and as Mr. Pedder with the party was going to the hut I saw stones thrown. Mr. Deane fell off his horse, and when he got up he had a revolver in his hand; the people continued the pelting, and the gentlemen ran to Prospect Estate House. I saw Mr. Parris on horseback by the evergreen tree with a pistol. I saw him discharge it four or five times, and I heard Moses Boyce say he was shot. I saw Mr. M. Springer fire a pistol near the house.

(Signed) THOMAS SMALL.

Before me, this 29th March 1876.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J.P.

JOHN F. HARRIS sworn, states :—I am a cooper. I am employed at Prospect Estate. Yesterday, the 28th March, at 4 p.m., I was in Prospect Yard, a crowd of persons were also there; they were there by invitation, as a placard was stuck up near the public road on Prospect land. On it was written "Come one, come all," and that was the reason of so large a number of labourers being there. The Rev. N. Greenidge, of Boscobelle, came up. Mr. Norton Deane, manager of Nicholas Abbey. The people said "They have got the parson here," and asked him to go back, as they were for the Government, and they heard he was not for the Government, and they said they would not curse the Government as they were told to do. Mr. Deane then put his hand in his pocket. I was not able to see what he produced from the way in which I was standing, but I heard it was a pistol, and there was a report like a pistol, but I cannot say if he fired. Stones were at once thrown by the mob, which knocked him off his horse, when he got up he had a pistol in his hand. The book-keeper lifted him up and ran away with him. Afterwards several shots were fired, and the mob returned the

pistol shots with stones. I remained there the whole time, but I did not throw stones. I saw Moses Boyce, he told me he was shot by either Mr. Springer or Mr. Parris, as he had seen them fire.

JOHN F.
the X of
HARRIS.

Before me, the 29th March 1876.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J.P.

FRANCIS JAMES JACKMAN sworn, states :—I was at Prospect Estate yesterday afternoon ; there was a paper there which asked those who were for Confederation to stand back, and those not for it to come on. Mr. Pedder was there. The day before Mr. Pedder had told us to say we did not want Confederation, and “God dam the Governor.” I had a paper yesterday on my hat, it had on it “We will have Confederation.” He asked me what I meant by wearing that, and to tear it off. Mr. Deane came on the pasture and said, “We have more coloured people here than on Heywood’s pasture.” He then said to Michael Springer, “I shall have to use my revolver, and I will take it up at once, the half for the Governor shall die.” He then took out his revolver, and the people said, “Hi, he has taken out his revolver to shoot,” and they then commenced to pelt him with stones. He was knocked off his horse. I saw Mr. Parris fire his revolver, and I heard Boyce say he was shot. There were many shots fired. They said, “Poor Boyce will die, let us bring Parris out,” and the house was pelted with stones. Parris escaped.

FRANCIS JAMES
the X of
JACKMAN.

Before me, March 29, 1876.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J.P.

WILLIAM FRANCIS WARD sworn, states :—I was at Prospect Estate yesterday. I saw when Mr. Deane came up some people crowded round him and asked him who he was for ; he pulled out a pistol and said, “I know who I am for ;” the pelting with stones then commenced. I was in the yard looking after Mr. Pedder’s horse. I heard some reports like pistol shots, but I do not know who fired them.

WM. FRANCIS
the X of
WARD.

Before me, March 29, 1875.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J.P.

No. 88.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, March 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of a report by the Inspector-General of Police, Colonel Clements, in which he refers to threats of assassination, which have been uttered and recorded in letters by the opponents of Confederation.

2. Col. Clements believes that these threats have come from white persons of position and apparent respectability.

3. Even after the occurrence of Tuesday last, when Mr. Parris shot a black man, I continue to believe that the anonymous letters I receive occasionally are not worthy of serious notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 88.

LETTER from the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of POLICE respecting an ADDITIONAL GUARD
for GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

SIR,

Inspector-General's Office, March 18, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state for your Excellency's information that I have deemed it advisable to keep the police guard (which has been doing duty at Government House whilst it has been undergoing repairs, and during your Excellency's absence at Long Bay Castle and Blackmans) still on duty at Government House, in addition to the military guard.

I think it my duty to take this precaution in consequence of the threatening letters towards your Excellency and your family which I have seen, as well as in consequence of the threats which have been reported to me as having been made; yet I beg to state that I do not anticipate that such threats would be attempted to be carried out.

I regret to add that the persons reported to have made these threats are white persons, some of them of position and respectability. I have sent a detective officer into the country to endeavour to trace the truth or falsehood of these statements, and his report I expect to receive one day next week, when I will at once communicate with your Excellency further on the subject.

Acting-corporal Woodruffe, the detective I sent into the country, has just returned. I will report on Monday what he states, which is to be in his handwriting, but he informs me that people are afraid to speak. I send a statement made to me by Acting-sergeant Dean, a white man, belonging to the police.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,

Inspector-General of Police.

His Excellency the Governor.

No. 89.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 13, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 7th ultimo,* and to convey to you my approval of your proceedings in regard to the release of certain prisoners from the Glendairy prison.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Hennesy, C.M.G.

No. 90.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 15, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 4th ultimo,† reporting the circumstances in which Sir John Sealy and the other members of the late Executive Council have changed their policy in regard to the Confederation question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Hennesy, C.M.G.

No. 91.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 15, 1876.

I HAVE received and read with interest your general Despatch of the 11th ultimo,‡ with its enclosures, reporting that the four Minor Islands of the Windward group are in favour of Confederation, and that in Barbados the vast majority of the population are similarly inclined.

* No. 60.

† No. 59.

‡ No. 63.

I have not failed to notice the paragraphs in your Despatch commenting on the calumnies alleged to have been circulated as to the re-introduction of slavery by some of the opponents of your measures. I can only regret that any persons able to exercise the slightest influence in the Island of Barbados should lend themselves to a course of action so little creditable and so certain ultimately to produce the opposite results to those which they desire.

I have in another Despatch expressed my opinion that you acted quite rightly in leaving Dr. Thomas altogether unfettered as regards his vote on Confederation.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy,

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 92.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 15, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 25 of the 4th March,* in which you report to me that on perusing the royal instructions accompanying your commission Sir John Sealy and most of the other gentlemen who had been unofficial members of the former Executive Council expressed disappointment and dissatisfaction at having been relieved of those executive duties which they had previously been in a position to discharge.

2. Sir John Sealy's great legal and constitutional knowledge, of course, render it unnecessary that you should explain to him why this change has been made, but for the information of those who are less familiar with the principles of government, I think it right to state that the Constitution of the Executive Council of Barbados has been assimilated to that of all the great Colonies (whether under responsible government or administered as Crown Colonies), in consequence of a material defect in its theory, which has produced serious evil in practice.

3. It is necessary that the chief administrative officers of the Crown should meet to confer with the Governor on all public matters as to which the Government must act, or propose a policy; and the Executive Council (in Canada and some Colonies under the name of Privy Council) is naturally and obviously the body constituted to provide for such meeting. Everything should be there done and said in perfect confidence, and in the full assurance that all present support the same policy, and are pledged to full and unreserved co-operation with the Governor. On no other terms can the affairs, often very important, of such a Colony as Barbados, be administered with success. In Barbados, however, until the issue of the new royal instructions, active opponents of the Government have been seated at the confidential meetings of the administrative officers, and have too often left the Executive Council only to oppose what had been there decided upon as the policy of the Government. Nothing could be more unfair or impolitic than to place independent gentlemen in this position, and the result could only be the withdrawal from the consideration of the Executive Council of all controverted questions of delicacy and importance, and the substitution of more informal and confidential meetings of the administrative officers.

4. I feel, however, that I am arguing against a system which only needs to be stated to be recognised as practically inadmissible in any British Constitution, and which, I apprehend, no thinking person will be found seriously to defend. The Constitution of Barbados suffers no injury or derogation from being in this respect assimilated to that of England and all the great Colonies, while the continued presence in the Legislative Council of those gentlemen, who are no longer summoned to the Executive Council, furnishes that outside opinion which is, I doubt not, of great value in the settlement of many questions, and prevents all danger of the Colony losing their services in connexion with public affairs. Indeed, as you observe, owing to the peculiar practice of assigning certain executive functions to committees of the Legislature, it will still be possible in Barbados for gentlemen opposed to much of the policy of the Government to take a direct part in administration.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 58.

No. 93.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 15, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th ultimo,* enclosing a copy of a correspondence which had passed between yourself and Dr. Thomas, President of the Legislative Council at Barbados, from which it appears that at the first meeting of the new Legislative Council he gave his casting vote against the Government, and subsequently admitted that it was his intention to oppose the views expressed by my predecessor and myself on the subject of Confederation.

It is clear both from what you say and from Dr. Thomas's character, that I shall not be wrong in considering this question on individual and exceptional grounds; and you will therefore have the goodness to acquaint Dr. Thomas that, after being informed of what has passed, I approve of your having left him free to vote in opposition to the Government if he thinks fit to do so; that it will, however, have been made clear that any future president should hold the office on the understanding that he does not oppose the Government, and that I do not doubt that it may be safely left to Dr. Thomas's discretion to decide, in the event of any serious difference of opinion arising hereafter between the Government and himself, whether he should continue to retain the office.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 94.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 15, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th ultimo,† enclosing a copy of a circular issued by Mr. Thos. H. Sealy, reporting the formation of "The Barbados Defence Association," and covering resolutions which, in very unusual language, profess that the object of the Association is to resist the "policy which has been adopted by the Colonial Office and its emissaries towards the "Island of Barbados."

From representations which have been made to me I have been led to conclude that there has been great misapprehension as to the alleged policy of Her Majesty's Government, and I have to request that you will invite Mr. Sealy, as apparently the most influential member of the Provisional Committee, to explain, now that that policy has been made public, on what ground it is considered that that policy is open to objections so grave as to justify the extraordinary language to which I have alluded.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 95.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 15, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, the first enclosing a copy of the message sent to you by the House of Assembly in reply to your messages of the 14th January and 1st February, on the subject of Confederation, and the second enclosing a copy of the speech addressed by you to both Houses of the Legislature on the 3rd ultimo.

2. I have perused this speech with much attention. Amongst other things it urges in a forcible manner upon the consideration of the Legislature the necessity of paying immediate attention to various points in connexion with the condition of the poorer classes, which is undoubtedly far from being satisfactory or creditable to the Colony.

Representations have been made to me to the effect that in your treatment of this very serious subject you have not had sufficient regard to the danger of arousing among an ignorant and distressed population a feeling of discontent with the working of the Constitution, and with that class which has been principally responsible for any deficiencies of good government.

3. It must depend almost entirely upon local circumstances whether your language, however accurate and well justified in the abstract, was in every way suited to the conditions of the time and place; and it would be very unfortunate if the uneducated classes formed the opinion that it was your object to express or encourage a feeling of dissatisfaction with the Legislature. I cannot, however, permit myself to doubt that you have carefully weighed all these considerations, and in the absence of any more specific objections than have hitherto reached me, I am bound to place confidence in your large experience, not only of political and administrative affairs generally, but of the special characteristics of the negro race. I await, therefore, the further information which I am anxiously looking for with all due reliance on your discretion, and with the hope that, while properly determined to overlook no abuses, you will have been mindful of the caution and delicacy with which, in a community like that of Barbados, the introduction of any considerable reforms must be approached.

4. While, however, I necessarily withhold any final expression of opinion on this particular point, I may at once observe that you have ably and judiciously removed the misconceptions embodied in the message of the Assembly, to which I have above referred, with regard to the policy which Her Majesty's Government has in view.

5. While the House of Assembly were undoubtedly within their rights in submitting to you an address based upon the hypothesis that you or Her Majesty's Government meditated a particular course of action to which they are not favourably disposed, there is of course great inconvenience in this mode of procedure, and the Assembly has necessarily placed itself at a disadvantage, and at the same time withheld some portion of the consideration ordinarily accorded to a Government, by prejudging the nature of your proposals before they were brought before them in the regular course. I need not, however, add that the views of the Assembly will of course receive the fullest consideration, notwithstanding that they may have been prematurely and inaccurately formed.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 96.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 18, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th of March,* enclosing a copy of a report and recommendation from the Chief Justice on the case of a prisoner named Wm. Rollins, now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for 14 years, and also a copy of your minute giving your reasons for declining to accede to his release. Although under existing circumstances I do not feel justified in interfering with the discretion which you have exercised in reference to this case, it appears to me to be an unusually severe one, and one which may deserve reconsideration at a future time, having regard to the youth of the prisoner at the time of his conviction.

I request to be informed what was the age of this prisoner when convicted.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 97.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the EARL OF HAREWOOD.

MY LORD,

Downing Street, April 18, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 11th instant,† in which you call attention to the present condition of affairs in Barbados, and deprecate any change in the Constitution of the Island.

* No. 66.

† No. 76.

Lord Carnarvon desires me to state that he has communicated repeatedly by telegraph with the Governor, and that the result of his Lordship's inquiries leads him to hope and believe that the information received by those owners of property in Barbados who are resident in this country has been inaccurate, both as to the extent of the disaffection in the Island and to its cause.

Lord Carnarvon desires me, however, to add that he will continue to keep a careful watch upon the course of events, and that, so far as his Lordship is concerned, the idea that any scheme of Confederation will be forced upon the Colony is without foundation, as he has repeatedly stated that any such proposal must proceed from the spontaneous desire of the Legislature.

The Earl of Harewood.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

No. 98.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 20, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

The case of plundering provision gardens has happened; it arose not from political causes, but from a dispute about wages. Nine thieves have been taken by the police. The Riot Act was read without necessity by the brother of the Secretary of the Defence Association. Everything reported quiet the next day by head of the police, and so it continues.

No. 99.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 22, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

In consequence of a robbery in a provision ground the police fired on the mob, and one man is said to be shot. Similar events have occurred in August last and in previous years. I am going at once to the scene of the disturbance; have ordered the troops to the country stations to replace the police on duty.

No. 100.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,
April 22, 1876.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Meade's letter of the 6th instant,* written by your Lordship's direction, a full reply to which the Committee propose to address to your Lordship in a few days.

We observe that your Lordship's information does not agree with that which has been laid before you by the proprietors, but which has been fully confirmed by subsequent intelligence. The apprehensions which we expressed to your Lordship have unhappily been fully justified by the events which have taken place, as the telegram received this morning, which we hasten to place in your Lordship's hands, sufficiently proves.

Your Lordship will perceive the serious nature of this news, and in what imminent danger the Colony is now placed, and we need not ask for immediate action on the part of Her Majesty's Government, who are responsible for the peace of the Colony, for we are confident that the necessary steps will be taken by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. DANIEL HILL,
Chairman of the West India Committee.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 101.

The COLONIAL BANK to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

MY LORD,

Colonial Bank, London, April 22, 1876.

I AM instructed by the court of directors of the Colonial Bank to bring under the notice of your Lordship the present unsatisfactory state of the Island of Barbados, consequent upon the very strong measures of the recently-appointed Governor, Mr. Pope Hennessy, to force Confederation upon the Island.

By the last mail our superintendent of branches and the chief officers of this bank in the above Island, dispassionate men of long experience in the West Indies and its communities, bring to the notice of the directors the proceedings of the Governor of the Island as most prejudicial to its welfare, and, as the bank's interest is so largely at stake, our manager asks the court of directors to lend their aid to such measures as may be adopted to avert an impending crisis.

It is reported to the directors the excitement on the question of Confederation is having a serious effect on business generally through the attempts which have been made to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the labouring classes. The opposition to the proposal of Confederation was universal among tradespeople, as well as the commercial and planting interests, and our superintendent remarks he is taking no part in these matters, but that it is simply his duty to inform the court of the danger hanging over the Island.

The Colonial Bank is, as your Lordship will readily believe, deeply interested in the permanent welfare of the Island of Barbados, and believe that its welfare is best promoted by the prosperity of the entire community, not of any one class.

The directors, as the result of forty years' experience, during which this bank has been in existence, regard Barbados as the most prosperous of our West Indian Colonies, and that prosperity has been developed under its present form of government. The directors can, therefore, readily understand and appreciate the very strong objection on the part of those so deeply interested in its welfare, to the changes proposed by a Governor who has had such little experience of the wants and requirements of the Colony.

The directors consider that they would be failing in their duty if they did not bring this disturbed state of affairs under your Lordship's immediate and most serious consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. CLARK, Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 102.

SIR J. WALKER to COLONIAL OFFICE.

MY LORD,

Hillmore, Taunton, April 22, 1876.

WHEN I landed upwards of a month since from Barbados, whither I had gone under the advice of Sir W. Jenner and Mr. Quain to escape the winter months, I was invited by the West India Committee to co-operate with them in representing to your Lordship the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Island, but I explained to them, and my explanation was at once accepted, that having but a limited stake in the place, and, although bound to it by some strong ties both of friendship and blood, I considered that my first duty was to your Lordship as the head of the Department with which I had been connected through life, and that to you alone were owing the results, for what they might be worth, of an experience, extending over more than a quarter of a century, first as Colonial Secretary, and, latterly, as Governor of the Colony.

In the absence of any reference to me, I do not presume to offer an opinion on the subject of Confederation. But I think it right to represent to your Lordship that the manner in which the peace of the Island continues to be threatened is most dangerous, and that feelings and aspirations have been roused in the minds of an excitable and ignorant people which, if further mischief is to be avoided, it will require some decision on the part of Her Majesty's Government to allay or dispel.

I quitted Barbados on the 2nd of March after a residence there of nearly four months. During all that time a most intense and uneasy feeling existed in the minds of the inhabitants in consequence of the mysterious and unauthenticated statements of your Lordship's intentions with regard to a change in the Government of the

Island. I declined, whenever the question was mooted, to give any opinion on the subject until I should know what were the views of Her Majesty's Government. But, my Lord, I think that this reticence was most unfair to the people of Barbados. There was, and still is, among the intelligent residents of the Island, and they are not a few, a strong feeling of personal confidence in your Lordship, and a depth of loyalty and attachment to the Imperial authority which would have procured for the views and wishes of the Minister, if not a ready assent, at least a frank and cordial reception. But they were never divulged, and were assumed to be known only by one private, and therefore irresponsible, gentleman in the Island.

Since my return to this country I have had the advantage of perusing your Lordship's Despatch of the 28th of January, but I have read with dismay the speech which Mr. Hennessy, at the same time that he published that Despatch, addressed to the local Legislature on the 3rd of March. The sentiments, to which expression is given in that extraordinary paper, while rousing the poor ignorant labourer into the support of Confederation, as the means of bringing him better wages, if not something more, are intended to cow (I am sorry to use the word), to cow his employer into an acceptance of the scheme.

My Lord, I have had battles enough with some of these Colonial Legislatures; with the House of Assembly in Barbados more than once on points on which they may yet see that they displayed but little foresight, and when I was acting with the approval and under the instructions of your Lordship and your predecessors; but the system of Colonial Government in the West Indies has changed very much when, instead of discussions oftentimes warm, sometimes not very constitutional, but never disloyal, there has come a necessity for intimidation to carry out the behests of the Crown.

Every day I expect that the telegraph will bring us further news of the consequences of the commotion arising out of this address. At present every mill in Barbados is in full operation, and so long as the crop is being taken off, the usually joyous and contented negro will not be so readily diverted from a work in which he shares many advantages with his employer. The notion has, however, been effectually instilled into his mind that he is oppressed and underpaid. He is consequently excited beyond measure, but his passion will smoulder till June or July, when the canes have been mostly cut and the season has arrived when he will be thrown upon the cultivation or purchase of his roots and breadstuffs, and when I venture to predict that the large and seething population of Barbados will inevitably be found in a state beyond the control of all law and authority, unless some immediate steps be taken for arresting the wild and visionary expectations which have been instilled into the minds of the ignorant masses, with whose character and habits Mr. Hennessy could have been little acquainted when he began this cruel agitation.

The little Island of Barbados has been the only slaveholding British Colony in which sugar cultivation by free labour has, without adventitious aid such as immigration, been fairly successful. During the 40 years which have elapsed since emancipation, and in the face of many difficulties and many severe visitations, the place has gone on prospering and improving. The industry and temperance of the white and coloured creoles of the Island are unmatched in any other tropical country. The religious, educational, and administrative institutions of the Colony are not, of course, like what are rising in newer and wealthier settlements, but despite of what may be said or insinuated about them, they are respectable and bear a very favourable comparison with what exist in the neighbouring Islands. There is still what may be termed a resident gentry to influence the tone of all around them, and upon these fall duties and burthens which are discharged in a manner of which the present Governor has scarcely had time to acquire a knowledge. That there are blots and anomalies in the administration of the Colony nobody can be ready more to insist upon than I am, but they are to be encountered and got rid of without a rupture of the kindness and attachment which subsist on the great majority of estates between master and servant, without, in fact, what is now impending, a war of races.

In all my long service I have ever avoided impugning the acts of those who have preceded or succeeded me in office, but I think that the exceptional circumstances under which I now approach your Lordship require no apology. I see a Colony in which I have laboured and passed some of the best years of my manhood suddenly and unnecessarily thrown from a state of contentment and prosperity into one bordering on anarchy, for even now every interest in it, agricultural and commercial, is unsettled and disturbed. I see the interests and even the personal security of many who are dear to me imperilled by unjust and indefensible proceedings. I learn that a family,

and I could name some others, like that of Sir John Sealy with his five sons, all men of a culture which no English county would be slow to acknowledge, and all filling and maintaining positions of importance to the welfare of the Island, pining under influences which they could not meet or resist, because they at first knew not upon what authority they rested or to what end they were being exerted, and which now that they are publicly declared need never have disconcerted or alarmed them, were they not set forth in company with the most revolutionary doctrines, and that these gentlemen are casting their thoughts about as to how they can best escape from a society which bodes nothing but disorganisation. And when I am positive that your Lordship is either uninformed or misinformed as to the amount of mischief which is being practised in your name and that of Lord Kimberley amongst a people whom I would like to see visited and reported upon by some intelligent and independent man, I feel that as an officer who has been nearly half a century in the Colonial Service, and who is personally indebted to your Lordship not only for the support which you vouchsafed to him in his official capacity but for other disinterested and unsolicited acts of kindness, it is my duty to write this letter. I have delayed it longer than I intended, but I have not been well and been incapable of much exertion.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAS. WALKER.

No. 103.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.
(April 22, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

I have received your two telegrams respecting disturbances. The West India Committee have also given me a telegram describing affairs as being most serious, and asking for military aid to put down the disturbances; this, however, you have rightly anticipated. I greatly regret the necessity for the military, but the preservation of order is the first object. I need hardly remind you to combine firmness with temperate action. But urge earnestly on all parties to keep from political agitation, for which there is no justification after my Despatches, and which must be put down firmly as being very dangerous.

Keep me fully informed by telegraph.

No. 104.

N. FORTE, Esq., to the COLONIAL OFFICE.

7, The Paragon, Clifton, Bristol,

MY LORD,

April 23, 1876.

THE critical state of affairs in Barbados, in which Island my family and I have a large interest, is my excuse for addressing you direct.

From the intimate acquaintance that I have with Barbados and its inhabitants, I feel confident that the disturbances that have just occurred there are the precursors of a general rising, which can be only arrested by the immediate recall of Mr. Hennessy to this country to answer the charges which the West India Committee and Defence Association have made against him. I do not like to touch on personal matters; but I, nevertheless, deem it my duty to inform your Lordship that Sir Graham Briggs, who is one of the prime movers in this agitation, possesses no influence whatever among the landowners of the Island, that his estates are only nominally his own, and that at the time he was elevated to the baronetcy his property was mortgaged for its full value.

Any gentleman connected with Barbados or West Indies will corroborate my statement.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) NATH. FORTE,
Late Captain 52nd Light Infantry.

No. 105.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 23, 1876.)

TELEGRAM.

As tranquillity is being restored, the officer in command of the troops has countermanded reinforcements from Trinidad.

No. 106.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,

MY LORD,

April 24, 1876.

THE West India Committee have received with deep regret Sir Julian Pauncefote's letter of this date, written by your Lordship's direction, for it is apparent from the purport of that letter that the true state of affairs at Barbados cannot have been fully reported to your Lordship officially.

We beg to refer to the letters we addressed to your Lordship on the 24th March and 1st April respectively,* conveying the information we had received from Barbados, in order that nothing which was known to the Committee should be withheld from Her Majesty's Government. The apprehensions we ventured to express were fully confirmed by the telegram reporting disturbances in the Island, and every word that was said by the deputation to your Lordship of the 31st March has been most fully justified by the very serious telegrams which were placed in the hands of Sir Julian Pauncefote this morning for communication to your Lordship.

It is with extreme surprise that the Committee observe that your Lordship should state that there have been similar disturbances at Barbados last year and in previous years. There are now present in this office gentlemen who have up to this time been resident in the Island, and who have never known of such occurrences. If it is the disorder which was connected with the grounding of the steamer "Cuban," which is referred to by your Lordship, we beg to state that this was a case of wrecking and attempted plunder, and had no political or class significance whatever.

With regard to the desire expressed by your Lordship in the 3rd paragraph of Sir Julian Pauncefote's letter to receive explanations from the Committee, I have to state that we are preparing to put before your Lordship all the information which we have received, and which we believe will be found to show that the responsibility for the disorders which have occurred is clearly connected with the proceedings of his Excellency the Governor, and we beg humbly to request that your Lordship will be pleased at the earliest convenient time to receive a deputation for the purpose of tendering such explanations to your Lordship. The Rev. P. Bruce Austin and Mr. P. L. Phillips have arrived in this country upon a special mission in reference to the agitation which prevails. These gentlemen have placed themselves in communication with the Committee, and we have to request that your Lordship will kindly receive them as part of such deputation.

The Committee observe that your Lordship urges us to press strongly upon those in the Island with whom we have influence that the holding of meetings to denounce the policy of the local government is an unnecessary interference with the Legislature. But we must respectfully point out to your Lordship that the liberty of holding public meetings is one that is as much prized in the Colony as in this country; that the object of the public meetings which have been held has been to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and to strengthen the hands of the Legislature; to remove erroneous impressions, and calm the growing excitement in the Island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. LUBBOCK, Deputy Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 107.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 24, 1876.)

TELEGRAM.

April twenty-third. Walked all through town last night; everything quiet. As tranquillity appears restored, I have, after consultation with officer in command, countermanded reinforcement from the other Islands. More plunderers captured by police.

Troops patrolled in rural districts, but had no necessity to act. Proclamation issued announcing special commission for speedy trial of offenders.

No. 108.

The following TELEGRAMS handed in at the COLONIAL OFFICE, April 24, by the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

Defence Association to West India Committee.

Riots throughout Island, plantations and houses sacked, animals destroyed, enormous destruction property, over forty rioters shot, troops actively employed, city threatened, business suspended, families seeking shipping, rioters repeat they have Governor's sanction, Hennessy immediate recall requisite, save Colony.

Louis, Son, & Co. to West India Committee.

Inform Daniel riots spreading, troops out, business suspended, families seeking refuge, shipping.

Defence Association to Phillips (one of the Delegates).

Wait advices before asking Royal Commission, fires, Byde Mill, Belle, Mount Pleasant, and other estates, serious disturbances in the country, lawless bands plundering, destroying growing crops, Byde Mill, Belle, Lears, Joe's River, Salters, Waterford Colletons, Drox Hall, Malvered, Clayburg, Guinea, and other estates, authorised by Governor is their universal cry, police fully armed, six rioters shot, large deputation waited on Governor to-day, and reminded him all responsibility rested on him.

To Colonial Company (Limited) from their Agent in Barbados.

Night quiet. Rioting resumed this morning near town. Rioters openly assert Acting Governor's permission. If true, deep plan to intimidate and force Confederation.

April 22, 1876.

COPY of TELEGRAM from the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT of the COLONIAL BANK, BARBADOS, to the COLONIAL BANK, LONDON, dated April 22, 1876.

Fearful riots. Whole Island (Bridgetown) in danger, but will hold out. Bank untouched. Barnes and Jones moved into town.

No. 109.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 24, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge with much regret the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant,* enclosing a copy of telegram reporting serious disturbances in Barbados.

2. With reference to your request for immediate action on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the repression of these disturbances, I am to acquaint you that in a telegram received on the 22nd instant, the Governor, after reporting these occurrences, stated that he was going at once to the scene of the disturbances, and had ordered the

troops to the country stations to replace the police on duty ; and that Lord Carnarvon has telegraphed his approval of this action. It will thus be observed that the measures which the West India Committee desire are already taken ; Lord Carnarvon hopes with beneficial results.

3. As, unfortunately, similar disorders occurred last year, and in previous years, Lord Carnarvon would be much assisted in forming an opinion of the causes now at work, if the West India Committee would explain to him precisely the grounds on which they now attribute these lamentable occurrences to the policy or action of the local government. As the Committee are aware, Her Majesty's Government have not proposed or sanctioned any constitutional changes to which the Legislature may have any reasonable objection to advance, or which could affect either the Constitution or revenue of Barbados. Lord Carnarvon will pay the fullest attention to the arguments of the Legislature, but cannot, in the absence of any evidence, and after perusing the able and temperate messages which had passed between the Governor and the Legislature, assume that the local government is acting in opposition to the instructions repeatedly and distinctly laid down in his Lordship's Despatches.

4. His Lordship is, however, in telegraphic communication with the Governor, and is anxiously watching the condition of affairs, and can now only urge the West India Committee to press strongly upon those in the Island with whom they have influence that the holding of meetings to denounce the policy of the local government is not only an unnecessary interference with these functions which the Legislature is so well able to discharge, but is most dangerous to the peace of the Island.

I have, &c.

The Chairman of the West India Committee. (Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 110.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 24, 1876.

You will have been made aware, by the correspondence which I have transmitted to you, as well as by my telegrams and Despatches, that it has been, and continues to be freely alleged against you, that, failing to obtain the concurrence of the Colonial Legislature in the proposal which you were authorised to make on the subject of Confederation, you have, both in your own person and through emissaries acting in various parts of the Island, sought to arouse popular feeling by speeches and publications in favour of your measures, and in hostility to the Legislature and the existing institutions of the Colony. I have not as yet received from you any direct contradiction of these representations, which, indeed, I have not formally called upon you to answer, in the first place because I have been unable to bring myself to believe that there could be any substantial foundation for such charges, and, secondly, because they have been made in so general a shape, and with such an absence of particulars, as to render it difficult for me to state precisely to what specific acts or language exception has been taken.

It appears necessary, however, to call your attention to the fact that allegations of this nature continue to be made against you, and I need not observe that it is most desirable for you to meet them at once, with that direct and absolute denial which I cannot doubt that you are in a position to give as to your general intention and policy, and with such explanations as may appear requisite with respect to any particular acts or expressions which may have been misapprehended.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G. (Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 111.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the COLONIAL BANK.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 24, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant,* on the subject of the unsatisfactory state of Barbados as reported by the officers of the Colonial Bank in that Island.

Lord Carnarvon deeply regrets the violent feelings which have been aroused in connexion with the question of Confederation, and which have not been in any degree

justified by the policy of Her Majesty's Government as clearly and repeatedly laid down in his Lordship's Despatches. Lord Carnarvon has, in the plainest language that he can use, informed the Governor, and the people through the Legislature, that Confederation will not be forced upon the Island; that if it were voluntarily adopted by the Legislature it would not, unless the Legislature so proposes, involve any change in the Constitution of the Island, and that it would not make Barbados responsible for any part of the expenditure of less prosperous Islands.

Under these circumstances Lord Carnarvon greatly regrets that the opponents of Confederation, being in accord, apparently, with the majority of the Legislature, should have called public meetings for the purpose of denouncing a legislative measure which could not come into existence except through the free will of the Assembly. His Lordship has repeatedly urged the Governor to discountenance and repress all political agitation whether on one side or the other, and trusts that all who are interested in the maintenance of order will perceive the necessity of leaving all warmly discussed political questions to be dealt with by the Legislature, which is extremely well able to do so. I am to add that as regards the peace of the Island, measures have been adopted by the presence of troops in the disturbed parishes for maintaining order. Lord Carnarvon will, of course, pay great attention to any arguments which may be so advanced against the measures proposed by the Governor, but his Lordship has as yet received no clear statement of the specific objections to which they are thought liable.

The Secretary of the Colonial Bank.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 112.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 25, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

I have visited the several scenes of the disturbances. The planters are much alarmed, but the sugar works go on as usual. The police have taken 30 prisoners. The military have been posted in three parishes, but there has been no occasion for them. The origin of these disturbances is described in Sir J. Walker's Despatch of 1863. In consequence of the planter's panic I have telegraphed for more troops from Jamaica, Demerara, and Trinidad.

No. 113.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C
April 25, 1876.

MY LORD,

IN Mr. Meade's letter of the 6th instant,* written by your Lordship's direction, which the Committee have already had the honour to acknowledge, it is stated that the information which your Lordship has received upon affairs in Barbados is in many respects not in accordance with the views which have been laid before you by the proprietors in this country, and that your Lordship thought it right to hold your judgment in suspense until the arrival of fuller and more definite intelligence. The Committee cannot perceive from Sir Julian Pauncefote's letter of the 24th April† that such information has been forwarded to your Lordship from the Colony, and they now beg to lay before you such facts and arguments as in their judgment clearly explain the origin of the present disturbances, and show how entirely the proceedings and utterances of the Governor are responsible for the unhappy condition of the Island.

At the outset the Committee venture most humbly but most earnestly to deny the statement that any of the excitement which has arisen has been due to public meetings held to protest against Confederation. No more legitimate object for a meeting could exist, and when it was seen that the illusions held up by official authority before the eyes of the ignorant and excitable classes of the people were calculated to endanger the peace of the Island unless they were explained away, such meetings became not only proper but essential; but if it be true, as stated in Sir J. Pauncefote's letter of the 24th April, that the holding of such meetings, all of them peaceable, well con-

* No. 72.

† No. 109.

ducted, and beneficial in their result, except when troubled by organised bands of lawless men, was an interference with the functions of the Legislature, the holders of the meetings could unhappily point to the example set by the Governor, for his Excellency, not content with a proper constitutional expression of opinion by the Legislature, endeavoured to coerce the Assembly to adopt his views by arousing class feeling throughout the country, and by making a direct appeal to the ignorance, prejudice, and passion of the lowest section of the population.

In your Lordship's Despatch to the Governor dated January 28, 1876,* it was stated "that Her Majesty's Government could not proceed with any measure of Confederation except on the spontaneous request of each Legislature concerned," and the instructions to the Governor were calculated to induce his Excellency to respect the strong feeling in Barbados, the existence of which was well known to your Lordship, against any alteration of the Constitution such as would be involved (as admitted in Lord Kimberley's Despatch dated May 1, 1873)† in the placing of legislation upon the most important matters affecting the Colony in the hands of a Federal Council.

I am to submit that the proceedings of the Governor have been quite inconsistent with the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch upon the mode of submitting proposals for Confederation, and have been certainly opposed to the fair and impartial spirit in which those instructions were conceived. The deputation which waited upon your Lordship on the 31st of March last endeavoured to point out this inconsistency by bringing forward facts which induced you to say that "it seemed so hard to believe that the local authorities, or the Governor particularly, would lend himself to any agitation such as was represented as having occurred." Your Lordship went on to explain, after favouring the deputation with extracts from the Despatch of the 28th of January, that there was no pressure exerted in the direction of Confederation. There is reason, therefore, to believe that if it is shown that the Governor has exerted pressure and taken proceedings not warranted by the instructions or tenor of the Despatch, such proceedings must be regarded with grave disapproval by Her Majesty's Government.

In a message sent to the House of Assembly by the Governor on the 3rd February last, his Excellency quotes a Despatch which he had addressed to your Lordship in November 1875, in which a comparison is drawn between Barbados and other Colonies, showing that the prosperity of Barbados arose from its abundant population and its large resident proprietary, statements which seemed to imply that no improvement could follow political changes that were so obviously unnecessary. His Excellency went on to indicate certain points in which there was an arrangement common to several Islands, such as the disposition of the military force (which is purely a matter of Imperial regulation and policy) and the organisation of the Church, which does not interfere with the self-government of Barbados any more than does that of the Colonial Bank, which has branches in several Colonies.

These arguments (some of which would equally apply to the Confederation of Great Britain with any foreign country as to the political union between the Windward Islands) were followed by the announcement of six additional points in which consolidation would be desirable. As measures of administrative reform having for their object the greater efficiency of the general government of the Islands, the Legislature were prepared to discuss them, but when they were seen to foreshadow a material alteration in the Constitution of the Colony, and were coupled with proposals for a Conference to suggest legislation and perform duties which were strictly within the province of the Assembly itself, the feeling of the Legislature declared itself against Confederation, and it was evidently hopeless to attempt to pass such a measure by constitutional means. No further proof of this is needed than the reply dated February 22, 1876, of the House of Assembly, to the speech of the Governor, in which the six points were mentioned. There could be no doubt of the feeling which prompted such an expression of opinion as the following:—

"The House of Assembly wish especially to bring before your Excellency that they have no intention to consent to become one of a political Federation of Islands in any shape or upon any conditions incident to such a Federation, or to merge the independent separate Legislature of this Island, whether for local or general purposes of legislation, in a Federative Legislature, whether such Federation and Federative Legislature already exist or are to be brought into existence." And in closing their reply the Assembly say that they "feel it due to your Excellency, to themselves, and to the Colony of which they are the representatives, to submit the foregoing remarks for the consideration of your Excellency; but at the same time

* No. 34.

† No. 8.

“ they beg to assure your Excellency that they are willing and ready to consider, in their legislative capacity, any propositions which your Excellency may think necessary to enable you to discharge efficiently your executive functions, and which the Legislature have the constitutional competency to deal with, if such propositions should be put before them in full and complete detail, and in such shape as would enable the House to deal with them in the same way, by Bill or otherwise, as they have heretofore done with reference to measures submitted to the House by the Executive in its constitutional relations with the two branches of the Legislature of the Colony.”

Up to this point the proceedings of the Governor were apparently within his instructions. He had laid before the Legislature measures leading to Confederation which they unanimously refused to accept. It is clear that any further pressure would have the appearance of coercion, and would therefore be contrary to the expressed directions of your Lordship, but his Excellency did not recognise this, and was unhappily induced to take steps which could not fail to be followed by the most deplorable results.

The first indication which the Colony had of the Governor's intention to use other than constitutional means for bringing about political changes was on the 18th February, when he could well anticipate what would be the tenor of the Assembly's reply regarding the six points. On that day his Excellency received a deputation of Wesleyan ministers, and in reply to the address which was presented to him he endeavoured to rouse feeling by speaking of “oppressive taxation,” which the deputation had never complained of, and asked for the assistance of a religious body in matters which were not raised in their address, and with which the Governor had no proof they desired to be connected.

The following are the passages in the Governor's reply here referred to:—

“ Allow me to add that in my efforts to promote the welfare of the people, and especially of the labouring classes, my experience leads me to expect your useful co-operation.

“ The last Government in chief that I had the honour of administering has a population double that of Barbados and the rest of the Windward Islands, and throughout that population, of more than half a million of the negro race, there are, as you are aware, several mission stations of the Wesleyan Methodists. The head of those missions, the Rev. Benjamin Tregaskis, was the first person on the West Coast of Africa who drew my attention to the oppressive taxation under which the small shopkeepers and working classes laboured.

“ The satisfaction I have always felt in having relieved the people of the West Coast of Africa from that taxation is not diminished by the recollection that my most active colleague in doing so was the chief superintendent of the Wesleyan Methodists; and that recollection assures me now that I shall not be without your sympathy in carrying out a similar policy for the people of these Islands.”

I have now to direct your Lordship's attention to the speech of his Excellency delivered to the two branches of the Legislature on 3rd March, which, coming immediately after the reply of the House of Assembly of the 22nd February, was not so much an address to the Legislature as an appeal to outside influences and to the passions of the populace. His Excellency began by announcing the change in the Legislative Council upon which your Lordship had decided, but in respect of which it was no doubt your intention to obtain the willing concurrence of the Council itself and the Assembly. To deprive the existing Council of their executive functions in the sudden and arbitrary manner adopted by his Excellency, to introduce at the same time a strong official element into the Legislative Council, which might lead at any moment to a deadlock in public business, was an important change in the Constitution affecting a body held in the highest esteem in the Colony, and which change produced general dissatisfaction, especially by the manner in which it was introduced.

In the 3rd paragraph of the Governor's speech reference is made to the loyal determination of the people of Barbados to support the views of the Crown and the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, inferring that even a proper and constitutional opposition to purely political proposals, which Her Majesty's Government had announced their desire not to press, would incur the odium of disloyalty. I need not inform your Lordship that the implication was undeserved, and the committee feel confident it must meet with your Lordship's disapproval.

His Excellency in paragraph 15 and subsequent paragraphs goes on to draw a distinction, clearly invidious, between the different classes of the community. He points to the existence of poverty, which it may be remarked is not peculiar to Barbados, to the increase of vagrancy, which is a difficulty to be overcome in every West Indian colony, and to a lawless spirit, which is found in every community.

The only circumstance which gives to these evils any special character in Barbados is the dense population, but this is a natural or economic cause which would be untouched by Confederation. The committee believe, however, that the distress alleged to exist is very much exaggerated, for it is notorious that the labourers work on an average only four days a week, and earn in this time sufficient for their wants, and they could certainly earn more if they desired.

No doubt the pressure of the population would be relieved by increased emigration, and facilities for this are given and agencies already exist on behalf of neighbouring Colonies; the emigrants, however, after a short absence, generally return to Barbados.

The Governor alleges "oppressive taxation" as an argument for political change; but the taxation in Barbados is not heavy. The House of Assembly refer in their reply of the 28th March to the Governor's speech to "the policy of the Legislature for many years past of imposing the lowest fiscal duties possible on imported articles which are used by the masses, so that the incidence of taxation may be so light as to be almost inappreciable." That this is so is implied in the fact that the Governor is compelled to mention the rum duty and liquor licenses to justify his statement, but while any lessening of taxation on spirits would no doubt be a popular measure, it would be one of very questionable policy, so far as the highest interests of the Colony were concerned. The retail price of rum is about 5*d.* per pint. Bills for relieving other items of taxation, which might press hardly upon some classes, had already passed the House of Assembly, and every disposition had been shown to make taxation as easy and fair as possible long before his Excellency laid his complaints before that body.

With regard to the complaint of the absence of proper provisions for justice, I have only to say that the means for obtaining justice by all classes are cheaper, more speedy, and less liable to miscarriage than they are in England itself. The House of Assembly, in their reply of 28th March, point out that in Barbados "the Assistant Court of Appeal is a tribunal which was established at the period of emancipation in the interests of the lower orders, and an appeal free from technical impediments of any sort lies at once to the court from the decision or order of any police magistrate, whether the decision should turn upon a question of fact or law."

With regard to the want of a more comprehensive scheme of public instruction, the Committee deeply deplore the ignorance which exists, but they have the authority of Bishop Parry, now Archdeacon of Barbados, for saying "that the state of the Island is in regard to education matters very satisfactory. The schools are all under regular Government inspection, a thoroughly sound and intelligent education, both in religious and secular subjects, is being given generally to the labouring classes. Education not being compulsory, there are of course many instances to be met with of persons who have grown up without any proper education; but speaking generally, and from my own experience both of English and of Barbadian parishes, I should certainly say that the labouring classes in Barbados are at the present time better educated than our English country poor."

With reference to the complaint of the state and management of the prisons, the Assembly had endeavoured to mature plans for improvement, but the entire responsibility of carrying out the sentences of the law rests with the Executive, and if "some of the worst practices of the days of slavery still prevailed" in the gaols of Barbados, as the Governor did the Colony the grave injustice of saying in an official minute, dated Long Bay Castle, February 11, 1876, it is his Excellency alone, with the officials under him, who is directly responsible. This minute is placed in the appendix in the form in which it was circulated and used for purposes of agitation.

Reverting from these more general arguments to the particular passages of the Governor's address, to which the gravest and most special objection must be taken, I have to call your Lordship's attention to paragraph 35, which is as follows: "The question of lowering taxation is, however, of secondary interest compared with the question of getting employment and fair wages for our redundant population. Let me point out to you how this great object is to be accomplished by complying with the wishes and policy of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Confederation." Not content with charging the property-holding and trading classes and industrious labourers with disloyalty, because with scarcely an exception they disapprove of Confederation, the Governor endeavours to secure the support of the more idle classes of the labouring population to the scheme by holding out prospects of material advantages, the inevitable disappointment of which would lead in the future to perhaps permanent, certainly dangerous, discontent, and which indeed has already produced, as the Committee warned your Lordship to expect, most disastrous riots. Such

sentences as those quoted above, and the following from paragraph 41, could have but one effect, and could not have been merely intended for the Legislature, but to bring pressure upon it from without. "That the wishes and objects of Her Majesty's Government should be made known to the people is clearly desirable also, seeing that these great changes are intended to benefit the people as well as the other classes, and will enable many who are now plunged in apparently hopeless poverty to get employment."

It will be observed that the Governor in the above paragraph uses the word "people" to denote a particular class, as distinguished from other classes, and having antagonistic interests, and this is in striking contrast to the broad and usual signification of the term as used by your Lordship, for in your Despatch the word "people" obviously embraces all classes, as your Lordship's undoubted intention was to benefit all classes, irrespective of the assumed advantages or disadvantages of particular schemes of Confederation.

Sufficient quotations have been given from the Governor's speech to show its tendency to excite prejudice and discontent; to set class against class; to fill the negro mind with grievances, to a great extent imaginary, and excite it with prospects of vast material changes which are equally delusive; to call class and party feeling into play, which was likely to develop, and unhappily has developed, into acts of violence and lawlessness. But there is one paragraph (No. 79) which I venture to single out for your Lordship's especial notice, in which the Governor expresses his confident feeling "that no intelligent person who loves Barbados will take the serious responsibility of standing between his poorer countrymen and the wise policy of Her Majesty's Government." I am to submit that these words are such as should not have been used by the representative of Her Majesty in Barbados or any other Colony. Their only effect could be to excite animosity; to separate classes by suggesting opposite interests and invidious distinctions, while the responsibility attempted to be thrown upon those who oppose from patriotic and conscientious motives the scheme for Confederation is to bring to bear an influence far more mischievous in its effect than physical coercion. And the Committee cannot but believe that such a course of action must meet with the gravest disapproval of Her Majesty's Government.

With reference to other proceedings of the Governor, and the agitation which was the result of his Excellency's ignoring your Lordship's instructions to proceed with Confederation only upon the spontaneous request of the Legislature, I have to call your Lordship's attention to certain facts, showing the means which have been taken to weaken the public confidence in a Legislature which his Excellency himself declared in one of his earlier messages to have displayed "public spirit" and "Parliamentary capacity," and the "business-like qualities of true Parliamentary life."

The affidavit of Thomas Nurse, a freeholder in the parish of St. Philip, has already been placed in your Lordship's hands. Nurse describes the meeting, attended by about 24 people, which took place at Long Bay Castle, one of the most lawless districts of the Island, on February 26th, at which the Governor told the people they were seriously taxed in the rum duty and liquor licenses.

Nurse further states that the Governor said the poor of the Island were very much oppressed, especially in St. Philip and St. Michael, and a paper was handed round for signature, which probably had reference to the suffrage or votes for the House of Assembly. Nurse is described by Mr. B. Inniss, justice of the peace, who took down his statement before a witness, as a truthful and honest man, whose word may be depended upon.

Another meeting at which the Governor was present, and was seen sitting beside a "notable thief who had worked the gang," took place at a Blackman's House on March 13. The excitement produced by this meeting is described in John Tryham's statement, which, if true, shows that an attempted plunder of his shop was the immediate consequence.

In an appendix to this letter is placed copies of declarations, affidavits, and documents, from which your Lordship will perceive,—

1. That emissaries are busily engaged in circulating statements to excite dissatisfaction among the labourers.

2. That the police are employed to distribute newspapers and political appeals of an exciting kind.

3. That the attempt of a police serjeant to excite a riot, which would cause blood to be shed, was allowed to pass without rebuke or punishment.

4. That in consequence of the false hopes raised of a great increase of wages and of cheap land as the result of Confederation, a spirit of insubordination had shown itself among the labourers, and estates work had been retarded.

5. That the release of numerous prisoners by the Governor upon no reasonable ground, prisoners who had been properly convicted and were undergoing their sentences, was likely to weaken confidence in the administration of justice, and give rise to the idea that support of Confederation would justify defiance of the law, and to create a popular impression with regard to the executive power, as distinguished from the ordinary judicial authority, which could not fail to be highly subversive of the peaceful and law-abiding character of the community.

6. That the excitement culminated in a riot, the particulars of which are given in the sworn affidavit of Mr. Thomas Pedder, the whole of which is placed in the appendix. It will be seen that a meeting had been called to explain to the people in the district the false impressions created by the agitators for Confederation, and to stop the growing excitement. Upon the announcement that owing to the absence of Mr. Shannon the meeting would be postponed, an immediate attack was made with sticks and stones upon certain people present, including Mr. Pedder. Mr. Pedder's labourers came to his rescue, and conducted him to his house. It appears upon the face of it to have been a planned attempt to make a disturbance and prevent any meeting. An attack upon the house commenced, and personal injuries were inflicted, and there is no doubt that but for the good feeling of Mr. Pedder's labourers and the personal influence of the gentlemen present, the disturbance created by the rabble, who were strangers to the district, would have led to greater destruction of property and probably loss to life.

The telegrams received from many independent sources in the Island during the last few days show, however, that very serious and general riots of a character entirely unprecedented in Barbados have occurred, accompanied by great destruction of property, and it is to be feared by loss of life.

Under the above circumstances it must be apparent to your Lordship that Mr. Pope Hennessy has entirely lost the confidence of the community, and the Committee earnestly and humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to cause him to be recalled at the earliest moment consistent with the safety of the Island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. DANIEL HILL,

Chairman of the West India Committee.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosures in No. 113.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS NURSE, a Freeholder in the Parish of St. Philip.

Barbados, Bridgetown, March 24, 1876.

Lloyd and Lynch told me that the Governor had requested the favour of them to see the freeholders of the parish, and to invite them to meet at Long Bay Castle at 1 o'clock on Saturday, 26th February.

At one o'clock on that day, I and about 24 others, including Miland Brathwaite, James H. Connel, J. Gibbs, Joe Gittens, Lloyd, and Weatherhead, assembled; we went and sat in the drawing-room, soon after the Governor came in, and Lynch introduced us to him. He shook our hands and asked us to take seats. He then commenced to address us as follows:—

He found that the people in that parish were very poor, and that when they were emancipated there was no flogging in the gaol, but he now found that they were put upon the triangle and flogged very severely, and were very badly used.

Again, they were seriously taxed in the rum duty and liquor licenses.

The Treasury did not stand in need of any money, and why should these heavy licenses be put upon the people.

In England, where he had come from, they only pay two pounds for a license.

He then turned upon the dog tax.

He had tried to get rid of this tax when he was in the House of Commons, but he was outvoted, and they made it two shillings; he would see if he could not reduce it in Barbados. Indeed the poor of this Island were very much oppressed in St. Philip and St. Michael.

He said many other things to us, but I cannot remember them, and then we were asked in to luncheon. I went in with others, while Davis and others continued to chat with the Governor.

Lloyd read a paper to the Governor, and handed it to Lynch, who said he would bring it to us to sign.

The Governor talked something to us about the votes, but I did not quite understand what he said. It was something like we would be able to vote for others that did not come.

Mr. Connel, he said, was a good sort of man, but he did not know much about Mr. Seall, but he believed he too was a good man.

It looked to me as if he was touching us with honey, or like the sea running round us.

THOMAS NURSE.

The above statement was made in our presence and signed by the said Thomas Nurse.

L. NURSE BOWEN.
JS. H. GILL.
CHARLES T. JONES.

I, John Tryhane, shopkeeper, St. Joseph's, supplied the Governor with meats and other things during his time at Blackman's House. I was passing by the gallery, and to my surprise I saw Charles Young Blackman, a noteable thief which has worked the gang already, sitting side by side with him on the 13th March, and has left St. Joseph in an awful state. We are in a dangerous state of our life. The people come to my counter, and after calling for the goods they refuse to pay for them, saying the Governor tells them the white is to be upon the same equal as what they are. This Charles Young lives on Blackman's ground; he is every day at Government, brings up news, and carries the same. The negroes are putting all round the estate with fire. We can say he has Barbados in a rebellious state; he would go in the negroe yard, and go in these houses and talked with them.

JOHN M. B. TRYHANE.

Above statement made in our presence the 30th day of March 1876.

J. E. PILGRIM.
JS. H. GILL.
J. W. HAYNES.

Issued from Sir T. G. Briggs' Press.

MR. POPE HENNESSY'S COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

SIR,

I NOTICE an attack on Governor Hennessy's administration in the Bahamas, in 1872, copied in the "Times" of the 12th. Now, sir, it is perhaps not astonishing, looking to the influences at work, that the "Times" should desert the cause of the masses in order to attack the Government and that Governor who, wherever he has been, has proved himself the friend of the poorer taxpayers, and an able financier; but misrepresentations hurt the strongest and best cause, and much more a bad and weak cause, and I am therefore surprised that the editors of the "Times" or any other papers who, it is natural to suppose, are intelligent men, should publish a "misrepresentation," or rather, I should be surprised did I not have reason to believe, and indeed see, that the editors are often deceived by those who pull the wires of the opposition to Her Majesty's Government, and who know full well that without misrepresentation their opposition must fall to the ground, and they, the agitators, must be left alone and unsupported. The facts about Governor Hennessy and his work in 1872 and 1873 are these:—

He was never in the Bahamas in 1872, but he was at work on finances in that year, and the following extract shows with what result:

"It gives us great pleasure to reproduce the following, taken from a paper published in Free Town, Sierra Leone, on the subject of the wise and beneficent rule of Mr. Pope Hennessy in that Colony:—The "Negro" of the 4th September contains the following:—'On Tuesday, the 22nd ultimo, the Public Demonstration, of which we gave

notice in our last issue, came off with great spirit. All business was suspended and the public offices and mercantile establishments were closed for the day. 10.30 a.m., a thanksgiving service was held in Buxton Chapel, where the Rev. Benjamin Tre-gaskis, General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions, delivered an able and interesting address to a crowded assembly. From an early hour of the day till the close of the evening the town was enlivened by bands of music attended by crowds of people of every age and sex, bearing flags, banners, and branches of trees. Fort Thornton, the residence of his Excellency the Governor, was literally thronged by the poor people who, so long ground down under the oppressive burden of taxation, were now anxious to express their gratitude to the benefactor who had brought them relief; and if their prayers and blessings can effect anything, then Governor J. Pope Hennessy may be well assured of his reward. Later in the day an entertainment was given at 'Salem Castle,' the premises of Messrs. Macaulay Brothers, by the members of the 'Native Association,' when several appropriate speeches were made by some of the gentlemen present."

The same Journal of the 18th of September says:—

"That the machine of the Sierra Leone Government can be kept in good working order without revenue derived from road, house, and land taxes, market dues, customs duties, save on tobacco, spirits, and gunpowder, and but one third of the charge hitherto imposed on vessels entering our harbour, is a stroke of policy and an exemplification of high administrative abilities which have won for our present ruler at once the deserved respect and eulogium of the highest and oldest officials, as well as the unanimous, the heartfelt gratitude of all classes of the community. The bold legislation of last month cannot but be contemplated with wonder and admiration—effecting as it does, a revolution which none but one well trained in the science of Government could have undertaken. Though the present arrangements for revenue are but tentative, we have just reason to hope in their ultimate success. To the many, and the poor in all lands have that distinction, Governor Hennessy is heaven sent. The good done by his enlightened and beneficent policy has been both seen and felt. It has been seen in the complete emptiness of the surveyor's yard of old sofas, broken benches, plates, basons, and cooking utensils, the latter article sometimes with half cooked foofoo and palava-sauce in them, carried from the hovels of the very poor by unscrupulous bailiffs, for sale under the sheriff's hammer for purposes of revenue provided by road or house and land tax ordinance. It has been seen in the absence from the corners of streets of the presence of that justly hated and hateful of all tools of oppression—the collectors of market dues. It has been seen in the absence of annoyances to importers of goods at the hands of Custom House officers at the wharf. The merchant now receives his goods in store without the packages being first opened and the contents exposed at the public wharf, to satisfy the landing surveyor that the texture justifies the price at which the suit of dress is invoiced and the revenue not defrauded. Liability to fines of shillings, or imprisonment for non-payment of halfpenny market dues, or the threepennyworth of fish bought for consumption—not exposed for sale—is now an abomination of the past. There was, therefore, just reason for the overcrowding at Buxton Chapel on the 22nd August, and the universal rejoicings in the settlement manifested on that day. As the people gazed upon the sensible good done to and for them, the righteous abolition of grievous burdens and vexatious impositions, feelings were awaked which found expressions in the shouts which echoed from Freetown to Benguema, and reverberated from Kent to Wilberforce—'God bless Pope Hennessy.'"

So much for Governor Hennessy's work in 1872 in Africa. As regards the Bahamas, he reached that Colony in May 1873 (see Colonial Office List). He found the financial condition of the Colony wretched, and at once set to work to improve it, and the result was at the end of 1873 for the first time for many years (with the exception of a small surplus of 1,200*l.* in 1871) there was a surplus! and both imports and exports increased under his rule. This marked success led to his promotion to Barbados. I for one believe that he will do as much good for our Island as he has done elsewhere; I believe he will reduce taxation, and particularly relieve the poor from these burdens which press on them, and that before long we the taxpayers of Barbados will re-echo the cry quoted by the "Negro." "God bless Pope Hennessy."

I remain, &c.

(Signed) A TAXPAYER.

CIRCULAR to the PROVOST MARSHAL, INSPECTOR of PRISONS, VISITING JUSTICES,
and the various KEEPERS of the PRISONS in BARBADOS.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, February 12, 1876.

I AM directed by the Governor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed Copy of a minute respecting prison offences and prison punishments.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS FREDK. GORE,
Colonial Secretary.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.

1. I have read with much satisfaction the annexed returns of extracts from the defaulters' book of the prisons of Barbados, for the week ended yesterday.

2. Soon after my arrival in this Island, in November 1875, I discovered that the number of prison offences and of prison punishments, as well as the nature of the punishments, and the shocking results that in some cases followed, constituted a grave scandal, and showed that in Barbados alone of all Her Majesty's Colonies, some of the worst practices of the days of slavery still prevailed.

3. I found that, on an average of the past six years, the floggings inflicted in Barbados for prison offences were twenty times more numerous than in all the prisons of Jamaica for the same period, in proportion to the criminal population of the two Islands.

4. Of the various prisons comprised in this Government-in-Chief, that I have had an opportunity of visiting, I found that in the first 10 months of the year 1875 there had been in the Barbados prisons 50 people flogged for prison offences; whereas in the prisons of St. Lucia, of Grenada, and of St. Vincent, I found that during the whole of the same year there had not been a single case of flogging.

5. In one Barbados prison—the male department of Glendairy—there were 555 prison punishments inflicted in the year 1875, the daily average number of prisoners in that prison being under 72.

6. In St. Lucia, where the daily average number of prisoners is over 30, the number of prison offences and prison punishments for the said period, the year 1875, was only three. Taking into account the proportionate number of prisoners, it thus appears that more prison punishments were inflicted in Glendairy in one week than in St. Lucia, in 12 months.

7. The total number of prison punishments inflicted in the Barbados prisons for the year 1875 was 2,197; that is a weekly average of 42 offences, followed by 42 punishments.

8. It is due to Mr. Watts, the Inspector of Prisons, to state that before my arrival he reported that the discipline of the Barbados prisons had reached so low an ebb that a general reform in the whole system was required.

9. I regret to record the fact that some of those entrusted with authority in matters of prison discipline, did not assist me in endeavouring to remedy this cruel and pernicious system.

10. Some of the magistrates and prison officials upheld the practice of flogging, on the ground that "for this class of people it was the only deterrent punishment," though I pointed out that Her Majesty's Government had expressed the hope in the year 1873 that the practice of flogging would be discontinued in Barbados, and though I showed by the returns from other Colonies, and from the United Kingdom, that cruel and degrading punishments were not sanctioned by the most experienced authorities, and that such punishments did not diminish the number of prison offences, but tended to increase them, I was answered that neither Her Majesty's Government nor I understood the people here, and that anything like leniency would only lead to an increase of prison offences.

11. The result, however, shows that the same principles of human nature are to be found in the prisons here as in the prisons of the other parts of the Queen's dominions. I have spoken to the prisoners, and especially to those who had been regarded as the most refractory, and I have pointed out that by strict obedience to the prison officials, and a willing compliance with the prison rules, they would not only avoid punishment, but would render themselves capable of receiving certain benefits due to industry and steady good conduct.

12. Under the old system last year of frequent floggings and the imposition of numerous punishments not sanctioned by the prison rules, the average number of prison offences was 42 per week ; now, from the returns before me, I see there was but one prison offence committed in all the prisons of Barbados for the past week, though the average number of prisoners has but very slightly decreased.

Long Bay Castle,

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

February 11, 1876.

RETURN of PRISON DEFAULTERS for the Week ending February 10, 1876.

—				Prison Offences.	Prison Punishments.	—	
Glendairy Male Prison	-	-	-	None.	None.	} (Signed) W. Price. " J. H. Mapp. " Mary E. Corbin. " A. Smith. " E. H. Senhouse. " J. E. Payne.	
" Female Prison	-	-	-	"	"		
Town Hall Gaol	-	-	-	"	"		
District "A." Prison	-	-	-	"	"		
" "B." "	-	-	-	"	"		
" "C." "	-	-	-	"	"		
" "D." "	-	-	-	1	1		
Total	-	-	-	1	1		

EDITORIAL REMARKS ON MINUTE. "WEST INDIAN," February 18, 1876.

The Governor in a Minute to the Provost Marshal and other prison officers, which we publish in a supplement to-day, draws attention to what his Excellency justly calls "a grave scandal," showing that in Barbados alone of all Her Majesty's colonies, "some of the worst practices of the days of slavery still prevailed." "I found," says Mr. Hennessy, "that on an average of the past six years, the floggings inflicted in Barbados for offences were 20 times more numerous than in all the prisons of Jamaica for the same period, in proportion to the criminal population of the two Islands." We hardly know how to credit the statement. We always pride ourselves on being on a par at least with our neighbours, in respect of the treatment of our criminals as in other branches of the administration of justice. It shows how ignorant we are of what takes place in our prisons. Had this fact been brought to the notice of the Legislature before, the scandal would not have been permitted to exist for six years ; that is to say, since the treadmill was imported, and shot-drill introduced at the Town Hall gaol. Who is responsible for the existence of this "cruel and pernicious system?" The Governor indicates the answer to this question in the last paragraphs of his Minute: "I have spoken to the prisoners, and especially to those who had been regarded as the most refractory, and I have pointed out that by strict obedience to the prison officials, and a willing compliance with the prison rules, they would not only avoid punishment, but would render themselves capable of receiving certain benefits due to industry and steady good conduct. Under the old system last year of frequent floggings and the imposition of numerous punishments not sanctioned by the prison rules, the average number of prison offences was 42 per week ; now, from the returns before me, I see there was but one prison offence committed in all the prisons of Barbados—for the past week, though the average number of prisoners has but very slightly decreased." Last year the average number of prison offences was 42 per week ; during the past week only one offence has been committed. The change is owing to the interference of the Governor, who had examined the defaulters' book, observed the scandal, and took steps to put an end to it. Why was the evil permitted to exist so long ? Because its existence was a secret kept within the prison walls. But it must have been known to the Governor who sanctioned the flogging, and the visiting justices who ordered it. The government of the gaols is under the control almost exclusively of the Executive, and has been so since the time of Sir C. Grey, during whose administration, on a motion made in the Assembly for the House to go into committee to inquire into the state of the Town Hall Gaol, it was objected to by the Attorney-General (Mr. Sharpe), on the ground that, by the Acts recently passed for the constitution of the authority to regulate penal discipline in the gaol, "the House had parted with the legislative control in the administration of the gaol," the power being vested in inspectors of prisons appointed by the Crown, who, under the direction of the Executive, either conjointly or separately, were to be considered to be possessed with the authority over the general administration of the gaol. With regard to these officers, Mr. Sharpe said, "It was found with reference to one class of officers in the administration of the

“ government of the gaol (the Inspector of Prisons), that they derived their authority directly from the Crown by warrant, they were paid by the Crown, and in the discharge of their duties were under ministerial direction ; and the local Legislature was incapable of taking any step in reference to them (supposing there was any thing wrong in their conduct) without an address to the Crown.”

Whatever the scandal, it rests with the Executive ; and Mr. Hennessy has put an end to it, simply by refusing his sanction to it. The press has not failed from time to time, when something “ shocking ” has occurred, or been said to have occurred at the Town Hall Gaol or Glendairy, to draw attention to the matter ; and the “ West Indian ” has often expressed its horror of the treadmill, the cat, and shot drill, as “ a cruel and “ pernicious system,” but to no purpose, as we are told, as Mr. Hennessy has been told by those in authority that without the use of these instruments of torture there was no means of preserving order in the gaol. Mr. Hennessy is not to be imposed on. He sees for himself and acts for himself. And he finds other ways of preserving order in the gaol without resorting to the infliction of cruel punishments. The public will rejoice to see Mr. Hennessy so employed in the removal of abuses, and carrying into effect practical measures of administrative reform which he will find needed in other institutions, besides at Glendairy and the Town Hall.

Since the above Editorial has been published, the Inspector of Prisons has published a letter showing that the Condition and Discipline of the Prisons were placed before the Legislature each year in the Blue Book.

BARBADOS.

Reid, a prisoner in Glendairy during his imprisonment, when nearly at the end of his time, committed a breach of prison discipline by refusing to work. He was tried by the visiting justices, and sentenced to 28 days' solitary confinement (which was confirmed by the Governor), with intervals of seven days between each seven of the solitary confinement.

Before he was imprisoned for the first seven days he “ played mad,” when he was reported to his Excellency, who caused a board of lunacy to be held over him, which investigation resulted in the medical men reporting that he was shamming, whereupon the Governor said he knew he was mad, and remitted the remainder of his solitary confinement, which only a few days before he (the Governor) had confirmed.

Reid was again imprisoned the very night of his release for breaking and entering premises, and awaits his trial at the next court of grand sessions.

On Ash Wednesday and the day after 25 men were released, and about a week before two others. The two men were Clements and Blackman.

Clements was again apprehended the very same night.

Of the 25 men, one, Mayhew, to whom the Governor gave free pardon, is now under trial for stealing from the person, and another, Nunes, who had a ticket-of-leave, has been since convicted of stealing 10 lbs. of tobacco.

BARBADOS.

I, Timothy Yearwood, proprietor of Edgehill Plantation, in the parish of St. Thomas and Island above-said, and Justice of the Peace, declare that the following circumstances are true and correct.

On the 17th day of January in the present year, the following persons, Isabella Niles, Caroline Clarke, Mercy Bishop, and Elizabeth Francis were convicted by the magistrate of the parish for stealing lumber from me, and were sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour. Ten days afterwards Isabella Niles was at large, having been liberated by order of his Excellency the Governor.

I wrote to his Excellency, asking if any extenuating circumstance had come to his knowledge which had induced him to set at liberty the one of all the prisoners whom I considered most culpable, as the largest portion of the stolen property had been found at and near her house.

I received a letter from his Excellency himself stating that he would send for the papers connected with the case, and hoped in a few days to send me an answer.

Since then I have had no communication from his Excellency, and I may add that the remaining prisoners completed their sentence in prison.

March 30, 1876.

T. YEARWOOD.

BARBADOS.

March 24, 1876.

I, Samuel Lewis Mayers, of the parish of St. Michael and Island abovesaid, do hereby sincerely and truthfully declare that on Monday last the twentieth day of March, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the morning, a black man called Cephas Johnson came to the Colonnade, a store situate in Bridgetown, and told me he was a liberated convict from Glendairy prison in this Island, that his sentence of imprisonment had not expired, but the Governor of this Island, Mr. John Pope Hennessy, had visited him in his cell and told him that he had been advised by some of the gentlemen of this Island not to liberate him, but for this same reason he would do so; that he had heard of him for the last five years as a notorious villain, but he would still let him out, and the Governor was a great friend of his, and had given him four shillings, and a great many fellows in the jail were shamming madness.

S. L. MAYERS.

The above statement was signed in our presence by the above-named Samuel Lewis Mayers, this twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

W. H. TAYLOR,
E. R. DEAR.

BARBADOS.

I, Samuel Sainthill, of the parish of St. George, and manager of the Valley, Salter's, and Newmarket Plantations, do make oath and say: That during a conversation with a police officer of district "B," he told me that certain police officers of that district had been employed in distributing copies of the "Official Gazette" containing the Governor's speech, prison minute, &c. to the small shopkeepers, and schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of the said districts during this month.

S. SAINTHILL.

Sworn to before me this 22nd day of March 1876.

B. INNISS, J.P.

BARBADOS.

Bridge Town, March 23, 1876.

I, Joseph Sarjeant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. J. Punch & Co., do hereby certify that on the morning of the 22nd inst. a man by the name of J. T. Davis, commonly called Dr. Davis, and lately from America, was on the pavement in front of Messrs. J. Punch & Co.'s stores in High Street, and in my presence and in that of a number of coloured and black men of the labouring population, said that the labouring classes in Barbados were oppressed. On my inquiring in what way, he said that they died every day of starvation, and that there was no Coroner in the parish of St. Philip to hold inquests. I said, "Show me what advantage Confederation would be to the labouring classes?" He replied, "The moment Confederation passed in this Island, they would be able to get land cheap." I asked him, "In what way?" He said, "With nothing; in fact, the plantations ought to belong to the blacks." He said a great many things calculated to excite the labouring classes, which I cannot now remember.

The Dr. Davis above referred to, advertised a lecture on the 29th February 1876, under the patronage of Sir T. Graham Briggs, and on which occasion I believe the baronet presided.

JOSEPH SARJEANT.

Signed in our presence.

VALENCE GALE.
WM. R. GROGAN.
ED. HOWELL.

BARBADOS.

Bridgetown, March 23, 1876.

I certify that yesterday morning when passing the stores of Messrs. J. Punch & Co. in High Street:

I saw a person known in the Island as Dr. Davis, surrounded by several black and coloured people of the labouring class, to whom he was speaking.

I heard him say, "That the plantations in Barbados ought to belong to the blacks."

J. SINDERBY BOWEN.

Witness.

G. FORD.

BARBADOS.

I, Robert Henry King, of the city of Bridgetown, undertaker, make oath and say :

1. That I went to the police main guard in Coleridge Street, Bridgetown, Barbados, on the 15th day of March inst. on business, when I saw and heard Sergeant Deane, of the police force, haranguing a mob collected around him. I heard him say it was the damned worthless white people in the Island who were opposing Confederation because they wanted to keep the poor negroes down, and he hoped that the people would not listen to what the damned worthless white vagabonds of the Island were telling them, "for," said he, "we will have Confederation. We shall have Confederation notwithstanding what these white vagabonds are doing to oppose it."

2. That I went to the Ice Establishment on the 17th day of March instant, when I heard Colonel Clements, Inspector-General of Police for this Island, say, "that the meetings that the people were holding about were doing a great deal of harm." I told him then, that he had better stop his sergeant of police holding meetings and haranguing the people in favour of Confederation. He, Colonel Clements, "defied me to name one." I then told him what I had heard Sergeant Deane say, as above stated on the 15th of March. He asked me, "Where he said it?" I told him in the main guard. He asked me, "Who was present?" I told him several police officers and some strangers. He told me that he would take no notice of it. I told him that if he would take no notice of it that the members of the Assembly would, as we taxpayers and freeholders supported the police force. He told me that "In a very short time he would take notice of me." I told him that he would not do that, as I intended to be as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove.

R. H. KING.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of March 1876.

B. INNIES, J.P.

BARBADOS.

March 29, 1876.

I, Joseph Walter Medford, merchant's clerk, do most solemnly declare that on the 15th day of March 1876, while under the arch of the Central Police Station, I heard Sergeant Deane, of the police force, make use of the following words: "That he wished the row would commence at once, for as soon as orders were given he would take pleasure in shooting every damned white man he came across, as they were the cause of all this disturbance.

J. W. MEDFORD.

Witness.

THOS. W. SEALY.

BARBADOS.

March 22, 1876.

I, Francis Hinds, schoolmaster, do make oath and say: That I was in the parish of St. George, and heard several of the field labourers say that they were in favour of Confederation; because under such an Act, "taxation will be so high that the white people will not be able to pay their taxes; land will be so cheap that we can buy a good lot for little money. We will then be independent of the white people, and, if they reserve any land for themselves, they, not being able to work it, must be obliged to give it to us to work for the halves. The Queen sent out the same law to Governor Rawson, but he hid it up from us, and joined with the white people to keep us in slavery; but Governor Hennessy, being a great and rich man, does not care about their favours. The Queen has sent him to do his duty, and he is doing it faithfully."

FRANCIS HINDS.

Sworn to this 22nd day of March 1876, before me, Thos. W. Sealy, J.P.,

B. INNISS, J.P.

BARBADOS.

Bridgetown, March 18, 1876.

I am the assistant at Hannay's plantation, in the parish of Christ Church.

When we give the people their usual instructions respecting their work in the field and buildings we find them insubordinate, and they say that they need not bother with work as the Governor has given orders that they shall have two shillings a day and as much land as they wish to plant, and they can't be certain when it is to commence, it may be next week.

The work of the plantation is being retarded in consequence of this impression on the people's minds. I was coming to town yesterday morning, and I was met by five men, one of them called to me by name and said, "We know you are going for money, make haste and return and we will take away your money and horse and send you home with a good licking. You may have a revolver, but we have one too." The superintendent, who has been in that office for 23 years, and who up to within the last fortnight has had a great deal of influence over the people, complains that they will not now obey him, and it is all owing to the false notions which have been impressed upon them about Confederation.

(Signed) FRED. COOK,

Overseer Hannay's plantation, parish of Christ Church.

Witnesses.

W. R. BAILEY.

H. J. CRUMPTON,

Secretary to Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society.

BARBADOS.

I, John Richard Bayley, of the parish of St. James' in this Island, say: I am a farrier. On the 23rd instant I was at Canefield, in the parish of St. Thomas in this Island, and there I saw a man called Saml. Duesbury. He had a paper in his hand, which he was inducing the people to sign, in favour of Confederation. I remonstrated with him, and told him that I thought he was wrong; he was endeavouring to do a thing that would injure his country, and that if I had the will of him I should have him hanged. Duesbury then said, in the presence of all the people, that he could tell me that if I and the people did not sign the paper, the Governor would have all of us shot. I have heard from many people that this man is to get paid 1s. a head for the signatures; indeed, the man's own words and expressions let me to think that this is correct. I believe that he is to be paid.

March 25, 1876.

JNO. R. BAYLEY.

Witness.

ALEXANDER ASHBY.

BARBADOS.

I, William Thomas Gibson, of Vaocluse Plantation, in the parish of St. Thomas, superintendent of labourers, being duly sworn, saith: On Friday last, the 24th day of Feb. 1876, between 12 and 1 o'clock during the day, I was going across a cane field in Vaocluse plantation, when I saw a crowd near the road; my companion said to me, "Let us go and hear the Federation news." We accordingly went. I met a man named David Henry Morris and another man called Dash addressing a crowd of persons. Morris asked us who are on the Governor's side for Federation, and asked those who were to sign a paper. Whilst the people were signing Morris sent to a shop to get money changed, which he distributed among the women, and told us that if we would meet him at 5 p.m. at the same place he would give us (the men) money to buy rum to drink. He, Morris, asked me and my companion to sign; I declined to do so, and asked him what was the meaning of Federation. He, Morris, told me that Federation was a thing that if I was sick or my child that the Colony would pay a Doctor to attend us, and that if anyone struck me I could go to the magistrate who could have the offender arrested without a warrant. I replied that could be done now. I asked Morris who was paying him for doing this; he replied that he was getting his dollar a day from the Governor for doing this.

On leaving, he said that the country would be put under martial law, and that those who were on the Governor's side would have a free ticket. He further said that under Federation that the smallest labourers would get three shillings a day, and that he, Morris would be able to drive in a carriage.

He also invited us to meet him at Government House at 7 o'clock of the following morning, where the Governor and Sir Graham Briggs would speak to us and give us money.

(Signed)

WILLIAM T. GIBSON.

Sworn to before me, this 30th day of March 1876.

(Signed)

W. E. ELLIS, J.P.

BARBADOS.

March 29, 1876.

I, William Henry Smith, manager of Drax Hall Plantation, in the parish of St. George, do solemnly and truthfully declare that on Monday, March 20th, a woman was convicted by Police Magistrate Sealy for stealing sugar cane from Drax Hall estate, and was by him sentenced to one month's imprisonment, but on the following Wednesday, 22nd, she was released from prison, and returned to the plantation.

I further declare that on 13th March, a boy was sentenced by same magistrate to six months imprisonment for a similar offence, he being an old offender, but he was released on Thursday, the 23rd.

The constable who took the woman in charge told me that she was told by another woman, "When you go to prison say you took the cane from starvation, and the Governor will let you go."

W. H. SMITH.

BARBADOS.

I, John Thomas Pedder, of the parish of St. Peter, in the Island of Barbados above-said, make oath and say as follows:

I am the manager of Prospect Plantation, in the parish of St. Peter in the said Island of Barbados.

There was an anti-Confederation meeting to have been held yesterday, the 28th of March instant, according to notice, on lands of Prospect Plantation. Mr. Shannon and friends were to have been the speakers, but, from unavoidable circumstances, they did not attend. At a quarter past 5 in the evening I mounted the platform to explain that the meeting would be postponed. There were about 600 people present, several on horseback. No hearing was given me, and an immediate attack was made on the horsemen with sticks and stones by the rabble. The parties attacked were obliged to retreat at full speed to the house. Before reaching the house Mr. Norton Deane, the manager of St. Nicholas Plantation, and Mr. Henderson, the road inspector of St. Andrews, were beaten off their horses with stones. The rest threw themselves off their horses, with a view of taking shelter in the house. Meanwhile others of the mob turned their attention to me on the platform, and commenced throwing stones at me. The labourers on the estates under my charge, seeing the danger in which I stood, came to my rescue, and conducted me to my house. Whilst my own people were conducting me to my house from the platform, in reply to my advice to calm themselves and behave like Christians, they told me that they had been to "Farley Hill" the day before, and Sir Graham Briggs had told them what to do. The greater portion of the mob were strangers, and I was afterwards told that some of them had come from St. Philip's and had been on the road all night in order to get to the meeting in time. I got into the house and found several gentlemen there. We got into one of the centre rooms, and took precautions to prevent the mob from coming in by placing mattresses against the windows. The attack on the house was then commenced in the most violent manner by large stones being thrown against the doors and windows, which were smashed to atoms. Whilst we were all in the room, expecting every minute to be overpowered by the mob, prayer was suggested by the Reverend Mr. Greenidge, and whilst he was offering up prayers for our safety in one part of the room, Doctor Chandler was in another part of the room dressing the wounds of those of the party who had been wounded; whilst others who were able were barricading the house. This continued for a considerable time, and at length the Reverend Greenidge and myself presented ourselves at a window. The former, with a prayer book in his hand, threw himself into the arms of the crowd, and was conducted away by some of his friends. I followed his example with a view of pacifying the mob, and protection was afforded me by my own people, although violent threats were uttered against me by others. I was prevented by those who had preserved me from returning until the feeling of the mob had in a measure subsided, and they were then more disposed to take my advice and ultimately dispersed, and at 1 o'clock in the morning the last man left the yard. There were no policemen present at the commencement of the meeting. A messenger was sent to give notice of the disturbance with a view of obtaining policemen, and four afterwards arrived on the spot, but were unable to render any assistance owing to the number of persons collected; they could only give advice. At daylight those who had remained in the house all night left. One or two of the gentlemen in making their escape from the house were met on the road and beaten. The horses next morning were found in different parts of the parish divested of their saddles and bridles. The tent I had erected, in addition to many household articles, were stolen and a great deal of my furniture was destroyed. The bookkeepers'

and servants' rooms were entered, and everything stolen out of them. I should mention that immediately after the attack was made on the horsemen one of my labourers was brought to me with a shot wound in the thigh. He told me that one of the party who had taken refuge in the house had wounded him. I offered the loan of a cart to take him to the doctor, but he declined, and his friends took him away. I should also state that just before the above-mentioned occurrence at Prospect, I had attended a large "anti-Confederation meeting at Heywood's," about four miles from "Prospect," which was most orderly and most enthusiastic in declaring against Confederation.

JOHN T. PEDDER.

Sworn before us in the city of Bridgetown, in the Island of Barbados, this 30th day of March 1876.

D. C. DA COSTA, Justice of the Peace.

B. INNISS, Justice of the Peace.

No. 114.

COLONIAL OFFICE to ADMIRALTY.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 25, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to request you to inform the Lords of the Admiralty that, in consequence of the intelligence received by telegram from the Governor of Barbados of the disturbed state of that Island, it appears to his Lordship to be very desirable that immediate steps should be taken to strengthen the naval force at that station.

Lord Carnarvon will be glad to learn that their Lordships are able to carry out this suggestion, and would be much obliged if they will favour him with a reply to this communication at their earliest convenience.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 115.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 25, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

Continued tranquillity, no shot fired by troops, and no white person injured by negroes. Military officers inform me that there is much exaggeration, but merchants and planters urge illegal and extreme punishments, which I resist steadfastly.

Place reliance on my firmness.

No. 116.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.,

(Received April 25, 1876.)

TELEGRAM to GOVERNOR.

Private telegrams brought here last night report continued and most serious disturbances. As that is inconsistent with your later telegrams received, telegraph immediately actual condition of affairs, and whether you are satisfied that reinforcements are unnecessary.

No. 117.

ADMIRALTY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Admiralty, April 26, 1876.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, that in compliance with the request contained in your letter of 25th instant,* directions have been sent to the Commander-in-Chief on the North American station (by telegraph via Halifax) to send one of the vessels of his squadron to Barbados.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,

&c. &c. &c.

No. 118.

COLONIAL OFFICE to ADMIRALTY.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 26, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the accompanying paper reporting the substance of the telegraphic news received this morning from the Colony under date of the 25th instant *

I am at the same time to annex an extract from a telegram, also received this morning from Sir James Walker, K.C.M.G., who, as their Lordships will recollect, was for many years Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, and who is now in this country.

Although Lord Carnarvon considers the latest reports from the Governor to be of a satisfactory nature, he does not think it is to be inferred that the danger of more serious disturbances is at an end. His Lordship is therefore obliged to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for having promptly instructed the Commander-in-Chief on the North American station to send a reinforcement to Barbados, as intimated in your letter of this morning, and is of opinion that that instruction should not be withdrawn in consequence of the reports now sent to you.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 119.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

TELEGRAM.

April 26, 1876.

Under what authority do you propose that Special Commission should issue? Is not a local Act necessary?

I have no objection to persons named.

No. 120.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 26, 1876.)

TELEGRAM.

No truth in the private telegrams. The Island has been quiet since Saturday. Some black troops from Jamaica that left before my countermanding telegram will arrive on Friday; detachment also *en route* from Demerara, but will not be detained.

No. 121.

COLONIAL BANK to COLONIAL OFFICE.

MY LORD,

Colonial Bank, London, April 27, 1876.

I AM instructed to acquaint your Lordship that we sent yesterday to our general superintendent, Barbados, the following cable message, viz. :—

“ Report further results, riots, loss life, wounded, present state.”

And that we have this morning received the following message :—

“ 500 prisoners, 40 killed, wounded, rioting suspended, position threatened. Confidence Government entirely gone.”

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. W. CLARK,
Secretary.

* Nos. 115 and 116.

No. 122.

WAR OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

War Office, April 27, 1876.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Carnarvon, a copy of a telegraphic message received yesterday from the officer commanding the troops in Barbados relative to the military arrangements at that station.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. VIVIAN.

COLONEL SARGENT, Commanding the Troops, Barbados, to
The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

The Governor has shown me telegrams from and to Lord Carnarvon. I agree with him that the black troops coming in the "Argus" will be sufficient to relieve those requiring rest. The detachment from Demerara will only be detained here for a short time. I am happy to say I have had no necessity for calling on any of the troops to fire to the present time.

No. 123.

MESSRS. DANIEL AND AUSTIN to COLONIAL OFFICE.
(Received April 27, 1876.)

COPIES of TWO TELGRAMS received by Messrs. Daniel from Barbados.

If Governor's proceedings lead to appointment Commission, as inferred from your message, the delay must be fatal to life and property.*

Daniel, 4, Mincing Lane, London.

LOUIS.

TELEGRAM sent from COLONIAL BANK to BARBADOS, April 26, 1876.

Report further result, riots, loss life, wounded, present state.

REPLY, dated Barbados, April 26, 1876.

500 prisoners, 40 killed, wounded, rioting suspended, position threatened. Confidence Government entirely gone.

No. 124.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.
TELEGRAM.

April 27, 1876.

Private telegram reports 500 prisoners taken and 40 persons killed and wounded. Telegraph exact number of prisoners, and of killed and wounded separately, and since what day disturbances have ceased, also whether you have any apprehension of renewed outbreaks. Answer immediately as statement in House Lords to-morrow.

No. 125.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 28, 1876.)

TELEGRAM.

April 28, 1876.

Disturbances ceased since Saturday. Number of prisoners taken actually plundering 90, afterwards on suspicion of rioting and having received stolen goods 320, killed 1, died of wounds 2, wounded 16. Police fired twice, no sugar works injured. I have no apprehension of renewed outbreaks, my only anxiety is from gentlemen threatening extreme measures such as hanging, shooting, and flogging.

* The above telegram is from Messrs. Louis, Son, and Co., agents of Messrs. Daniel, in reply to telegram, sent yesterday.

No. 126.

MESSRS. DANIEL & Co. to COLONIAL OFFICE.

MY LORD, London, 4, Mincing Lane, April 29, 1876.

OUR several letters by the packet just arrived foreshadow the outbreak which has since their date unhappily taken place at Barbados.

It is beyond all doubt that the minds of the lowest class of labourers have been disturbed by promises of material advantages as the result of Confederation, and with all respect we submit to your Lordship whether, while other proceedings are under consideration, some proclamation should not be immediately issued as from the Home Government, calculated to allay the excitement, and to quiet these poor people, who have been so sadly led astray. The very great interest we have in the Island must be our excuse for making the suggestion.

We have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) THOS. DANIEL & Co.

No. 127.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, April 29, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 24th ultimo,* enclosing an address from the Legislative Council with your reply. It is unquestionably desirable that the Legislature should be furnished with information respecting the Leeward Islands Confederation.

2. As you are no doubt aware, this Confederation has not been long enough in operation to have borne much fruit up to the present time, and it is still burdened with the costs necessarily attendant upon a transition from one system to another.

3. I transmit to you, however, for your own information and for that of the Legislative Council, a copy of a Despatch which I received from Governor Berkeley, forwarding a copy of the speech with which he closed the late session of the Federal Legislature; the latter contains an instructive statement of the present condition of affairs in the Leeward Islands, and you will also see that Mr. Berkeley reports the transaction of much valuable business.

4. I have, however, requested Mr. Berkeley to furnish me, for transmission to you, with a further statement, which may serve to explain the results attained and contemplated in the Islands under his Government.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

Enclosure 1. in No. 127.

MY LORD, Antigua, March 8, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the session of the Federal Legislative Council which commenced its sittings, as already reported to your Lordship, on the 4th of February was prorogued on the 3rd instant until Thursday the 6th of July next. A copy of the address I delivered to the Council on the occasion is enclosed.

I am happy to report that the proceedings were characterised throughout by a display of moderation and forbearance that would have done credit to the deliberations of a legislative body in any portion of Her Majesty's dominions, and that the various measures of high moment to the future of this Government which were submitted for consideration were satisfactorily disposed of.

The advantage of having, as provided by the Act of Federation, one general body for legislative purposes was fully made apparent on the present occasion. More enlightened views were adopted in dealing with questions of public interest than those which usually prevail in the proceedings of the local councils. In more than one instance also questions which the respective delegates came pledged to support either fell to the ground altogether, or assumed so mild a form as to render the action taken in respect of them innocuous. I can only attribute this result either to a change of

opinion brought about by the arguments used in the course of debate, or to a sense of the hopelessness of enforcing views tinged with local prejudice upon an assembly constituted on more liberal principles.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

ROYAL GAZETTE of the LEEWARD ISLANDS, published by Authority,
Thursday, March 9th, 1876.

ADDRESS of HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR BERKELEY, C.M.G., on closing the Session
of the General Legislative Council on the 3rd March 1876.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HONOURABLE GENERAL LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL OF THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

I CANNOT permit the opportunity to pass of thanking you in person for the calm and impartial treatment which the several important measures submitted for your consideration during the present session have received at your hands.

Some of these measures, especially such as relate to the administration of justice, will remain as lasting memorials of your labours, and will go far, I have little doubt, towards removing those causes for complaint, on the part of the public generally, that have hitherto existed against the machinery of the judicial system as in force since the Federation of these Islands.

On the part of the Government I feel that the Session has been a highly satisfactory one, and I think that the several constituencies who are represented in the Council have little reason to complain of any neglect of their interests, for on all questions affecting their welfare local knowledge and experience have been brought to bear, and have materially influenced the conclusions finally arrived at in the course of your deliberations.

I have accordingly much pleasure in relieving you from your legislative labours, and I declare this Council prorogued until Thursday the Sixth day of July next.

GEORGE BERKELEY,
Governor.

No. 128.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th of March,* and to convey to you my approval of your decision not to hesitate to grant leave of absence for six months to the Rev. P. Bruce Austin, Rector of St. Philip's parish.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 129.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th of March,† enclosing a copy of the address of the House of Assembly in answer to your speech, and of your reply to the address.

2. I have referred in another Despatch to a point noticed in this address, namely, the question which has been raised as to the expediency of your encouraging the hope that Confederation would "secure employment and fair wages for the redundant population of Barbados." I shall no doubt soon receive your explanation of the grounds on which you thought it right to make this statement.

3. The ability and temperate language of this address are creditable to the Assembly, and its tone would appear to indicate a proper mindfulness of and deference to the high position which you hold as Her Majesty's representative. I cannot, however, refrain from noticing one (to me) very unaccountable statement, namely, that a Confederation such as has been recommended in my Despatch and in that of my predeces-

* No. 83.

† No. 82.

sor "would be simply disastrous to the interests of all classes and conditions of the "inhabitants of the Colony."

4. As I cannot charge myself with having made any proposal capable of being characterised in language such as I have quoted, and as it had been clearly explained that the suggested Confederation would neither affect the Constitution of Barbados nor render it liable for the financial liabilities of any other Island, I am at a loss to understand what can be meant; and I trust that I shall in due course receive some further explanations, as I can now only conclude that some very grave misapprehension exists which ought to be completely removed.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 130.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, April 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 22nd of March,* enclosing extracts from a letter from a clergyman describing the condition of the labouring population. This letter and other communications which I have received on the same subject bear witness to a very lamentable state of destitution amongst a large number of Barbadian labourers. As I have already taken the opportunity of observing, I cannot doubt that the present Legislature of Barbados will seriously address itself to the amendment of a state of affairs which has too long demanded attention. If it is desired to prove that no constitutional changes are necessary for the good Government of the Island, the best practical proof will be the earnest devotion of the Legislature to the amelioration of the physical and moral condition of the labouring classes; which, as no one pretends to deny, is in many aspects painful and discreditable.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 131.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, April 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th of March,† and to convey to you my approval of the readiness with which, under the circumstances, you have granted leave of absence for six months to Mr. P. Phillips, Commissioner of Probates.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 132.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, April 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th of March,‡ enclosing a letter from the Inspector General of Police in which he refers to threats of assassinations uttered and recorded in letters against you.

I sincerely trust that further inquiries will not show that any person of education or respectability has been connected with such disgraceful conduct.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 133.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, April 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 24th of March,§ and to convey to you my approval of the course you adopted in giving full freedom of action to the Solicitor General in and out of the House of Assembly on the subject of Confederation.

* No. 77.

† No. 84.

‡ No. 88.

§ No. 78.

The peculiar circumstances of the present moment may be taken to justify a temporary departure from the usual and otherwise necessary rule, that gentlemen accepting office under the Crown must consider themselves bound, in honour no less than by the regulations of the service, to support the Government, or if unable conscientiously to do so, to resign their offices. But it should be clearly understood that while I sanction the course which you prudently and liberally adopted in the present instance, it is not to be supposed that, except under a very special and complicated condition of affairs, such as I trust may not recur, an officer of the Crown can be permitted in Barbados any more than in any other Colony to hold himself absolved from supporting the Government. I am compelled to make these observations by the knowledge that there is danger of the permission now given being drawn into a precedent.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 134.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 29, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 24th ultimo,* forwarding copies of reports of the Inspector General of Police respecting the action of the Barbados Defence Association.

2. I greatly regret that persons purporting to represent the property and intelligence of the Island should have thought it justifiable to hold public meetings among a population such as that of Barbados on political subjects. I sincerely trust that the very painful results which have followed from these meetings will have convinced their promoters of the extreme danger incurred by convening them, and that in whatever other way the Defence Association may think fit to give expression to its views, there will be no further attempt to address meetings of negroes.

3. As the views of the Defence Association are similar to those of the Assembly (though unfortunately expressed in very different terms and language), there is not even the excuse which might otherwise be advanced for appealing to popular support outside the Legislature.

4. I need not, of course, say that any agitation, whether by way of meetings or in a less public form, either in favour of or against the Government, must be unequivocally discountenanced.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 135.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, April 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 24th of March,† calling my attention to certain speeches delivered in the House of Assembly on the subject of the proposed Confederation of the Windward Islands, and to the changed attitude of Sir J. Sealy and his family on the subject of Confederation.

I do not desire to enter into any controversial examination of the views and action of those who have ranged themselves in opposition to the course which you have taken, but I observe with satisfaction that speakers in the Assembly protested against the dissemination of such reports—absurd, if they did not deserve a much stronger designation—as that you contemplated the introduction of slavery, and I cannot but greatly deplore the fact that persons of influence and education should have inflamed the people to a very dangerous extent by injudicious language.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 136.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 5, 1876.

It is generally reported here that one of the functions of the delegates, whose departure I reported in my Despatches of 30th ultimo,* is to represent to the absentee proprietors that I have somewhat exaggerated the moral and physical evils which have been allowed to surround the labouring classes in Barbados.

2. The evidence of one of the Rev. Mr. Austin's clerical brethren, which I laid before your Lordship in my Despatch of the 22nd March,† shows that the proprietors and managers of estates are gravely responsible in this respect. I now venture to corroborate that impartial evidence by the authority of a leading planter, Dr. Thomas, the President of the Legislative Council, and by the authority of the clerical planter who is the chief delegate, the Rev. P. Bruce Austin himself.

3. Twenty years ago Dr. Thomas made an Official Report, which was printed, and transmitted by Sir Wm. Colebrooke to Lord Grey in Despatch of 9th June 1855. The shocking evils he described then have been allowed to continue unchecked to this day. The Rev. Mr. Austin, writing on the subject on the 9th of December 1875, draws the existing picture in almost the same words that had been used in 1855 by the President of the Council, but Mr. Austin shows that the evil has become intensified, and is now a terrible scandal.

4. I enclose an extract from Dr. Thomas' report. He describes the labouring population of Barbados as sunk into a state of immorality that "would not be tolerated in savage life." He denounces the conduct of the white managers and others in authority who encourage this.

5. The Rev. Mr. Austin's letter to an emigration agent, a copy of which I also enclose, refers to "the awful sacrifice of infant life" in Barbados, and asserts that the number of deaths, through preventible causes, of illegitimate children is little short of one thousand every year.

6. He says the mothers of these children do not know who the fathers are; and he adds, "The poor law in Barbados is terribly defective, and the consequence is the large yearly crop of infant deaths."

7. Mr. Austin's letter was commented upon by the local press, who admitted the accuracy of his facts, but (as your Lordship will see from an article I transmit that appeared in the Barbados "Times" of February 12, 1876) found fault with him on another ground. The Barbados newspaper says: "What good purpose is subserved by sending abroad so damaging and prejudicial a description to the world at large?"

8. This newspaper attributes the vices of the Barbadian peasantry partly to the competition for subsistence, but it reminds the Rev. Mr. Austin that in one of his own assize sermons he had said, "The vices of the lower classes in Barbados had penetrated to them from the upper strata of society."

9. It also refers to the fact that his Lordship the present Bishop of Barbados had expressed a similar opinion in his charge to his clergy in March 1874.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 136.

EXTRACT from an ADDRESS of the Hon. C. E. THOMAS, M.D. (now President of the Legislative Council), which formed an Enclosure to a Barbados Despatch of Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, No. 46, 9th June 1855, page 16.

"The next subject I shall allude to is one of a more serious nature. I fear that I cannot be contradicted in stating that the habits of our peasantry are so exceedingly gross as to lead one to infer that they have all along connected the emancipation of their bodies from slavery with a discharge from the obligations of the laws of morality, and that they regard the chief enjoyments of the great boon of liberty as consisting in brutish lusts and degrading sensualities. I may be mistaken, but I believe there exists among our population an absence of chastity, and that there prevails an extent of illicit commerce which would not be tolerated even in savage life; and I fear I must add that it is not an uncommon thing for persons placed in offices of

* Nos. 83 and 84.

† Not printed.

responsibility upon estates, whose position and influence should be used in checking such vices, and whose example should give a tone to the conduct of those over whom they are placed in authority, even for such persons to degrade themselves by forming, with their subordinates, the most unhallowed alliances. I can hardly imagine anything more detrimental to an estate than such practices. The white servant who is guilty of them injures his employer and mars his own happiness and prospects."

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"A stream of profligacy, wider and deeper than was imagined, at least than I imagined, runs through our populous villages and bears in its foul and muddy course elements destructive to the best interests of society. Young females as they grow up are brought under its deadly sway, and, ere they submit to the formality of a marriage, have several children, each one of whom owes its existence to a different source. Nor does even the solemnity of the marriage vow operate as a preventive to adultery. In short, libertinism prevails, and the consequence is that the illegitimacy of children exists to a most enormous extent, and is in my opinion a greater social evil than the orphanage which pestilence has occasioned."

Enclosure 2. in No. 136.

From the "ROYAL GAZETTE," January 14, 1875.

LETTER from REV. P. BRUCE AUSTIN to MR. E. F. KING, Emigration Agent, Barbados, read at the last Meeting of the Court of Policy.

DEAR SIR,

St. Philip's Rectory, Dec. 9, 1875.

I THINK a letter to you about the best mode of airing what my friends call a crotchet of mine, but which I believed to be dictated by common sense and humanity.

I have long desired to see a foundling hospital established in Barbados at the expense and for the benefit of Demerara. The clergy are about the only persons here, probably, who are aware of the awful sacrifice of infant life during the damper, colder months of the year. The public will no doubt be somewhat startled at the statistics of infant mortality now being obtained by the Poor Relief Commission. The great majority of these poor infants are illegitimate. The mothers do not themselves know who the fathers are, or they are married men with wives and families which they are scarcely able to support; or if unmarried, having prior claims of the same sort fully taxing all resources. The poor law in Barbados is terribly defective, and the consequence is the large yearly crop in infant deaths. The parents of the mother often discard her for misalliance, and in her weakly state she is unable to support herself much less her infant. When death takes her child she is more than resigned, if she has not by deliberate neglect (which I believe is only too common) hastened his approach. I estimate roughly the yearly deaths of illegitimate children in Barbados through preventible causes at little (if at all) short of 1,000. Now, I believe, that were there some institution where these children could be received a few days after their birth, that four-fifths of them could by care and attention be saved and trained into useful members of society. I purpose, therefore, that Demerara should establish such an institution here, into which the larger portion of the infants now doomed to such a very untimely end would in all probability be brought by the unhappy mothers, who would unquestionably prefer the more innocent alternative of getting rid of their incumbrances. Of course it would be necessary to have an Act of the Barbados Legislature to sanction the transfer of all rights and title of the children from the mothers to the authorities at Demerara. The regulation for the London Foundling Hospital in Guildford Street would supply a precedent for this. Besides, the scheme stands on its own independent merits. For is it better, more moral, to let these infants be starved to death, or grow up in wretched destitution, exposed to all the temptation to vice and crime, incident to such a position; or be carefully nurtured, religiously educated, and industriously trained as Demerara labourers? I know the objections will be urged by a number of good people: "you are striking at the root of "maternal instinct; you are encouraging immorality." My answer to the first is that "maternal instinct" with these mothers just now mostly tends to slow and safe infanticide; to the second, that, considering the reckless, improvident class we are dealing with, one sort of immorality could hardly be increased, while another sort (murder) would certainly be diminished.

The institution need not cost much. At first, all that would be necessary would be a nursery; by-and-by an infant school combined with it, to be supplemented in some seven years by an industrial school (on the English type), where the children would

spend half their time in school and half in agricultural labour. Of course this would necessitate the purchase or renting of, say, 100 acres of land, which outlay, however, would be much more than reimbursed by the children's labour. At the age of 14 I propose that the children be sent to Demerara and apprenticed there on estates healthily located for seven years, the term of their apprenticeship being carefully regulated as in the case of coolies and other immigrants. No doubt 14 years is a long time to look forward to, and I can fancy Demerarians of the present day exclaiming "What did posterity ever do for me?" But, considering the uncertainty of the continuance of the flow of East Indian and Chinese emigration in its present channels, there may be wisdom perhaps in fitting another string to their bow. With regard to expense, the 14 years' maintenance of a child in Barbados, when you consider that for half that time he is to a considerable extent self-supporting, will hardly amount to more than a back passage of a coolie or Chinaman, not to mention that the outlay is extended over so many years. Then remember what a very superior class of immigrants they will prove over any that have as yet been introduced into the Colony. They will be trained to industrious habits and may be given credit for all the advantages to character which a religious education, even in elements, may be fairly expected to impart. And if they will be very superior in this respect to the general run of Barbadians now in Demerara, so will they, too, in the absence of that feeling of infatuation for Barbados which brings our labourers back to us as fast pretty nearly as they go. Having been lost to their friends from the moment they passed the founding's doors, and only being acquainted with the one spot connected with their teaching and industrial training, Barbados will have no attractions for them when at 21 years of age they find themselves their own masters or mistresses. The proportion of the sexes, too, will be about equal—an advantage which no other sort of emigration to Demerara can boast of—that they will in probability marry and be a source of population to the Colony.

These are my rough notions on the subject; should you think them worthy of anything beyond consignment to the waste paper basket I shall be glad to enter more fully into the subject.

To F. Eustace King, Esq.

I am, &c.
(Signed) P. BRUCE AUSTIN.

Enclosure 3. in No. 136.

ARTICLE in BARBADOS "TIMES" NEWSPAPER, February 12, 1876.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Clementson, who handed us a copy of the "Royal Gazette," we were enabled to lay before our readers in our last issue a copy of a letter referred to by us a short time since, in which a very severe and sweeping charge of vice and immorality has been brought by the Reverend Mr. Austin, Rector of St. Philip's parish in this Island, against the peasantry of Barbados and our lower classes generally. In that letter, which was addressed to Mr. King, emigration agent for Demerara in this Colony, the reverend gentleman paints a frightful picture of the state of morals which characterises the Barbados peasantry, and says that the country swarms with illegitimate children, "the mothers of whom do not themselves know who are the fathers, or they are married men with wives and families which they are scarcely able to support; or if unmarried, having prior claims of the same sort severely taxing all their resources." And as an additional feature in this picture of depravity it is estimated that a thousand of these illegitimate children are annually consigned to the grave by the "deliberate neglect" of their mothers. The reading of this letter in the Demerara Legislature produced so profound a sensation that members of the Court did not know how to deal with it. The production of such a letter from so high an authority is by no means calculated to tinker up the dilapidated reputation which the Barbadian lower classes bear in Demerara. Neither do these violent charges augur favourably for any good results accruing from the pastoral labours of a hierarchial staff of fifty clergymen, reinforced by a number of schoolmasters, upon whom so many thousand pounds are annually expended. It is no question for us, however, to discuss the extent of depravity and immorality which characterise the lower class in Barbados as well as elsewhere. But one is naturally inclined to inquire, in respect of such productions, *cui bono*? What good purpose is subserved by sending abroad so damaging and prejudicial a description to the world at large? The class of persons who emigrate

to Demerara, as a general rule, are agricultural labourers, not clergymen or school teachers. And, however much their vices are to be deplored, the ingredient of sexual morality in no way enters into the composition of their duties as labourers or affects their efficient tillage of the soil. The vices of the Barbadian peasantry were partly generated out of the hot-bed of slavery, or are the results of a neck and neck competition in the race for subsistence. But that they are by no means confined to one class or race is shown by a high authority of such observant eyes as the Revd. R. Rawle, Bishop of Trinidad, who referred to the matter during the course of his last speech delivered in Barbados; the Revd. G. J. Chester, in his "Transatlantic Sketches"; the Marquis of Lorne, in his work "in the Tropics"; the present Bishop of Barbados, in his Visitation Address, which charged the upper and middle classes in Barbados with leading notoriously impure lives; and, lastly, the Revd. Preston Bruce Austin, ex-Rector of St. James, who, in an independent assize sermon, delivered by him in the Bridgetown Cathedral about eight or ten years ago, caused Sir Robert Boucher Clarke, as well as other venerable magnates present, to start and stare when he emphatically asserted that the "vices of the lower classes had penetrated to them from the upper strata of society." If these allegations of such high, discriminating, and unprejudicial observers be correct, then we can only account for the superficial difference observable in different classes from the fact that it is abject poverty in the one case which occasions exposure, and pecuniary resource in the other which facilitates concealment.

Enclosure 4. in No. 136.

From the BARBADOS "TIMES" NEWSPAPER, February 19, 1876.

REV. MR. AUSTIN'S REPLY.

"Am I your enemy because I tell you the truth."

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,

The Rectory, St. Philip's, February 14, 1876.

I SHOULD be sorry through a misconception to forfeit what I had flattered myself I had earned,—the character of a friend of the Barbados peasantry. You ask with respect to my letter to the Demerara emigration agent, *cui bono?* My answer is, to save life. However irregularly come by, I say life is worth saving. I could not see my way to this through any Barbados machinery, and so I invoked the self interest of Demerara to my aid. I do not think there is any special depravity pertaining to our labouring class which their circumstances may not in a great measure account for, and in coming to this conclusion I am aided by my experience as a clergyman in Demerara and in an English county. The maternal instinct is not weaker than elsewhere, and I am less surprised than pained that under the wretched conditions I described a mother should consider the death of her infant a gain rather than a loss.

Should nothing come of my letter to Mr. King beyond drawing the attention of our own community to the subject, I shall feel that something has been gained.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. BRUCE AUSTIN.

No. 137.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 5, 1876.

1. IN the debate in the House of Assembly on my speech the assertion was frequently made that emigration is encouraged by legislative enactment, and that equal facilities are afforded to all classes to leave Barbados.

2. No doubt the Governor in Council is authorised to spend a small sum every year in aiding poor persons to emigrate from the Island to the neighbouring Colonies, but the very enactment which enables the Governor to do this shows the real feeling of the Legislature with respect to the great mass of the community.

3. The agricultural labourers and artizans are those who want to emigrate. Owing to their large and disproportionate number as compared with the wants of the Colony, they cannot as a general rule lay by any of the very low wages they earn to pay for

emigration. They are likewise the only people who would be useful in the neighbouring Islands. Nevertheless, they are the class expressly excepted by the Barbados legislation from the benefit of the enactment in question.

4. The following is the law as it stands on the Barbados statute book for regulating the grants in aid of emigration :—

“The Governor in Council is hereby authorised, in case of need, and after the fullest inquiry, to expend a sum not exceeding 200*l.* per annum in aiding persons of the poorer classes, not being agricultural labourers or artisans, to emigrate from this Island to the neighbouring Colonies, provided that such assistance shall not exceed the cost of conveyance of such person, which shall be arranged and paid through the superintendent of emigration, and a small sum to aid them on their arrival at the port of destination (such aid being arranged so as to be paid to them there), to such extent as to the Governor in Council shall seem suited to the necessities of each individual case.”

5. All my inquiries on the subject point in the same direction, that there is little hope of seeing anything like a natural and healthy emigration from Barbados to the other Windward Islands until the general advantages of Confederation have been secured for the whole group.

6. I enclose, for your Lordship's information, an extract from a leading article, and a letter on the subject that recently appeared in one of the local journals.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT from LEADING ARTICLE of BARBADOS “TIMES” of December 8, 1875.

As everybody knows, the Emigration Bill was strenuously opposed by our plantocracy, who have ever been averse to any decrease, by emigration, of our labouring population, for the simple reason that a sparsity in the labour market means an increase of expenses. It matters little to them how the labouring man subsists upon the starving rates he receives, so that their labour expenses are kept down.

LETTER from BARBADOS “TIMES,” December 18, 1875.

STARVATION OR EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the “Times.”

DEAR SIR,

SIR Rawson W. Rawson, when Governor of this Island, in commenting on the report of the Emigration General of this Island for 1873-74 remarked truly that the establishment of the office had been a check to emigration.

It would appear that Mr. Cropper is very painstaking and scrupulously particular in the interests of intending emigrants; so much so that it becomes a case of “save me from my friends.” His zeal over defeats the object of his office; viz., to encourage emigration, whereas there has been a very sensible decrease in the numbers of our people leaving the Island, hence the great cry of want everywhere. I am creditably informed that the number of deaths in the parish of St. Philip have been unusually large during the past three months; and that want and starvation have had their share in causing it.

A captain has lately been cited before the city bench for a breach of the Emigration Act. This case has been dismissed by the magistrate, but Mr. Cropper, not content with his decision, has appealed. The Act is contrary to the spirit of the British Constitution, as it hampers and restricts the labouring man; it is too restraining and limited in its effect.

It confines the poor man to a very limited field for his only community, labour. Is this just?

I have no objection to having the interests of the intending emigrants watched over, and in all truth I say Mr. Cropper is a very fit and proper man for such a purpose. The secret examination system carried out at the Emigration Office tends to prevent many leaving the Island who would wish to do so. The system now pursued by many planters of using as much juvenile labour as they can obtain is fraught with far more serious consequences than are at first imagined; and unless a free emigration is

encouraged the future of this Island will be inimical to the best interest of its people
Anxiously awaiting the result of the decision of the Judges of the Court of Appeal.

I remain, &c.

HUMANITY.

No. 138.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 5, 1876.

HAVING accidentally heard that the delegates of the Defence Association contemplated making some representation to the absentee proprietors as to the number of prisoners I had liberated who had been guilty either of burning cane-fields or stealing sugar-cane, I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the minute I wrote on the 9th of February, directing the discharge of 14 juvenile offenders, nearly all of whom had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for stealing sugar-cane.

2. The circumstances attending the exercise in this case of the clemency of the Crown are as follows:—

3. In November last I directed weekly returns to be prepared and put before me, showing the number of prisoners that each prison in the Island was duly certified to hold, and in the same returns the actual number undergoing confinement in each prison.

4. From time to time I found the Town Hall Prison had become overcrowded; where upon I immediately ordered a transfer of prisoners to Districts "C" and "D" Prisons.

5. In the beginning of February, owing to the numerous commitments for stealing sugar-cane, I observed that the Juvenile Prison (District B) was overcrowded, there being 51 children in it, though it was certified to hold only 40.

6. I called for a report from the visiting justice, and when he made it, on the 8th of February, the number in excess of the lawful proportion had risen to 14. Being juvenile prisoners, they could not be sent to any other prison.

7. In the report of the visiting justice (Mr. Arthur Sealy, a brother of the gentleman who is now secretary to the Defence Association) he recommended the immediate release of 15.

8. Your Lordship will see that I simply acted on the visiting justice's recommendation, and that I did so taking into consideration—

- (a.) The tender age of the prisoners.
- (b.) The nature of the offence.
- (c.) The imprisonment already undergone.
- (d.) Their conduct in prison.

9. I take this opportunity of reporting to your Lordship that on my visit to this prison in November, December, and January last, I found children undergoing sentences of imprisonment with hard labour for stealing sugar-cane who were not of the age of reason, that is, who were under seven years of age.

10. The prison defaulters'-book recorded punishments inflicted for the following offences: "wetting his blankets," "laughing and playing."

11. On calling for any written proofs of the ages of some who seemed little more than infants, I found that there were no such records, no certificates of baptisms, and that the police magistrate simply accepted the statement of the planter or manager who prosecuted the little child, and who always asserted that the delinquent was over seven years old. I therefore liberated three or four of the very youngest.

12. In my recent speech to the Legislature I quoted the statement made this year by the chaplain of the prisons, Mr. Greaves, that "this juvenile prison was simply a "nursery to Glendairy Convict Prison."

13. In vain I have explained to the proprietors of estates and the attorneys of absentees, the folly of prosecuting these little boys and sending them to prison. Neither the planters nor the police magistrates (with very few exceptions) paid any regard to my opinions on the subject; nor indeed did they pay any greater deference to the official remonstrances addressed to them by my predecessor Sir Rawson Rawson.

14. I lay before your Lordship a copy of a circular issued on this subject by Governor Rawson in January 1873.

15. Nearly all the police magistrates are intimately connected with the planting interest, so that Sir Rawson Rawson's wishes in this matter, as well as mine, are disregarded.

16. As regards the statement that I have liberated prisoners sentenced for setting fire to cane-fields, it is without foundation, as your Lordship will see by my Despatches of the 7th and 11th March 1876.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 138.

The VISITING JUSTICE to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR, Police Court, District B, February 8, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the Juvenile Asylum at Boarded Hall has at present 14 boys above the maximum number which it has been determined it is capable of accommodating.

As it is scarcely desirable that the dormitories should be overcrowded to this extent, I have the honour to lay before his Excellency the subjoined list of 15 names of boys to whom under the circumstances the Governor's clemency might be extended with propriety, and their term of imprisonment brought to a close at once.

In making this selection regard has been had to the following considerations:—(1.) The tender age of the prisoner; (2.) The offence charged against him; (3.) The portion of sentence already undergone; and (4.) Conduct whilst in prison.

His Excellency will no doubt observe, in the return laid before him every week, that by the 13th instant 10 other prisoners will be discharged in due course, but this cannot be counted on to relieve the present pressure, as the committals to that date may be expected to be quite as many.

That such a course as the release of prisoners confined under short sentences should be forced on us from the want of accommodation is a thoughtful matter. However certain it may be that the whole system at this reformatory will ultimately be remodelled, I have the honour respectfully but strongly to urge now, that in the meantime the building used at present as a schoolroom, adjacent to the dormitories and within the walls, should be rendered capable of accommodating at night a further number of prisoners by the simple means of substituting iron bars for the wooden ones in the three windows looking outside the prison walls.

If this course be adopted, about 16 or 18 more prisoners than the number now allowed (40) could be safely and carefully lodged at this station.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR SEALY, Visiting Justice.

LIST OF NAMES.

No. 46. Joseph Wood.	No. 7. Da Costa Went,
„ 14. Comfort, Scott.	„ 3. Nathaniel King.
„ 43. Nathaniel Joseph.	„ 24. C. Best.
„ 5. Prince Armstrong.	„ 45. W. Armstrong.
„ 34. Cyrus Josiah.	„ 23. Jas. Moore.
„ 19. Thomas Trotman.	„ 51. Thos. Boyce.
„ 47. William Greaves.	„ 41. J. T. Kirton.

A. F. Gore, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2. in No. 138.

MINUTE by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR on MR. SEALY'S LETTER.

1. Let all these little prisoners, some of whom are of very tender age, be discharged.
2. Write to Mr. Sealy saying that I have read his letter with much interest, and have given directions that his recommendations be carried out.
3. Refer to the Inspector as to the iron bars for the schoolroom windows.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

9th February 1876.

* Nos. 60 and 66.

Enclosure 3. in No. 138.

CIRCULAR to the POLICE MAGISTRATES.

GENTLEMEN,

Colonial Secretary's Office, January 24, 1870.

THE attention of the Governor has been directed for some time past to the increasing number of prisoners committed to gaol throughout the Island; and the unparalleled rapidity of that increase since the beginning of this year, which has crowded the prisons beyond their means of accommodation, and which threatens to create a serious difficulty in providing for the confinement of the offenders, has induced his Excellency no longer to defer calling your attention to the subject.

2. The average number of prisoners in confinement in the first three weeks of the last three years has been as follows :—

In 1867—383.

1868—369.

1869—457.

But during the first three weeks of 1870 the number has been—

On 6th January—524.

13th „ 557.

20th „ 600.

exceeding the ordinary accommodation in the last week by about 60.

3. Two causes have contributed to this: the number of persons, especially young women, committed for stealing canes, and the increased duration of the sentences partly of this class, on the first offence, and partly of the class to whom the Act of last year, extending the period of imprisonment from one month to six months, applies.

4. At present the number of female prisoners in Glendairy is 150, with 21 infants. The female prison is adapted to hold 126. The committal of so many women with infants at the breast is a particularly painful feature in the returns.

5. The Governor feels assured that when your attention is called to this very serious state of affairs, you will use your best endeavours to reduce and keep down the number of prisoners as far as lies in your power without interfering with the due administration of justice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS FRED. GORE, Colonial Secretary.

No. 139.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON
(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 6, 1876.

In referring to that part of my speech in which I had pointed to the rapidly growing danger in Barbados from the burning of cane-fields, the House of Assembly, ignoring the authentic figures I quoted from the Police Returns (68 in 1873, 116 in 1874, and 141 in 1875), endeavoured to argue in paragraph 16 of their reply of March last that the prevalence of this crime was exaggerated.

2. Your Lordship will have seen in my Despatch of 11th March 1876* a copy of a report from Chief Justice Packer, dated February 1876, in which he says :—

“Setting fire to growing canes is a crime far too common, as his Excellency's short experience must have satisfied him.”

3. In the preceding year (1875) the Chief Justice, in charging the grand jury at the April sessions (seven months before my arrival), remarked that “setting fire to canes is a crime but too common, I regret to say, in this community.”

4. The reply of the grand jury as published in the Official Gazette of the 8th of April 1875 was as follows :—

“We regret with your Honour that the crime of setting fire to canes is about too common amongst us.† This crime, which is resorted to in revenge for some fancied wrong or petty grievance, has become of frequent occurrence, because it is so easily committed, and, as the law now stands, so difficult to detect.”

This reply is signed by James A. Lynch, foreman, the same gentleman who is now the treasurer of the Defence Association.

* No. 66.

† Sic in original.

5. Going back to the year 1874, I find that the House of Assembly was much alarmed at the frequency of this crime, and that on the 28th of April 1874 the following address to Governor Rawson was passed by the Assembly:—

“For a return of the number of fires, and causes thereof (if ascertained), throughout the Island, from 1st December 1873 to date.”

6. But, far more significant than the action of the House of Assembly in this matter was the advice given by the Executive Council to the Governor. In the minutes of Executive Council of the 1st of May 1874 is the following entry:—

“With reference to the address from the House of Assembly referring to the number of fires during the year, and the circumstances of their occurrence, it was deemed undesirable to transmit the information.”

7. Thus the Executive Council in 1874 deliberately concealed the number, and would not publish the causes of the fires. Over and over again the police authorities had reported that the cane burnings were owing to the unsatisfactory relations between the planters, managers, and agents of absentees, on the one hand, and the labourers on the other. Governor Rawson had magisterial returns in his possession from which he must have seen how frequently the managers brought their labourers before the police magistrates, and got them fined or imprisoned. He knew how common the arbitrary practice of stopping a part of the week's wages as a punishment for alleged indifferent work had become.

8. Not only was it deemed undesirable by the then members of the Executive Council, (Messrs. Thomas, Foderingham, Sealy, Pile, and Packer,) all planters or connected with the planting interest, to publish the ascertained causes of the fires, but they had in the previous year, (minutes of Council, 4th February 1873,) when the Governor proposed to offer rewards for detection of the crime, strongly recommended him not to offer any rewards on the subject, as from past experience they said no good would come from any such offers.

9. On that occasion (4th February 1873) Governor Rawson recorded in the minute book, what I have also seen, the unwillingness and even opposition, of the managers to any inquiry into cases of incendiarism:—

“The Governor remarked, referring to the Official Report of the fire at ‘Haggatt Hall’ plantation on the 30th ultimo (on which occasion a gun had been discharged at, and slightly wounded two persons hurrying to assist in extinguishing the burning field of canes), that the usual offer of an inquiry into the origin of the fire had been declined. His Excellency said, in most cases of fires during the last few years he had observed that no inquiry was desired by the managers; but he considered it the duty of the police, whether the manager required an investigation or not, to make every effort to bring the incendiary to justice, and that he intended the police to make it generally known that, irrespective of the wishes of managers, the Government was determined to use its best endeavours to find out and punish the incendiaries.”

10. Unfortunately, the Governor's sensible policy on this subject was defeated by the determination of the managers to throw obstacles in the way of inquiry. Within the last few weeks I instructed police magistrate Delamere to investigate a very suspicious case, but on his arrival on the estate the manager peremptorily refused to allow any investigation.

11. The conduct of those managers, and the mode in which the House of Assembly have now dealt with the same serious question, illustrate what is not uncommon in Barbados, a tendency to conceal the truth.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 139.

PARAGRAPH 16 of HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY'S ADDRESS.

16. Your Excellency has drawn attention to the fact of a rapidly growing danger in this Island, which is inferred from the increasing number of fires during the last three years, and these your Excellency assumes are of incendiary origin. What is the nature and extent of the evidence to support so grave a conclusion your Excellency does not state. The House of Assembly admit that fires are more or less common in the cane-fields throughout the country, just at the time when reaping operations are about to

commence. It is, however, worthy of remark that these fires take place at no other period of the year. Considering the extreme facility of setting fire to cane-fields and the remote risk of detection, it is scarcely surprising that thoughtless and impulsive persons should occasionally seize this mode of giving vent to momentary feelings of anger or resentment. They doubt not, therefore, that some of these fires are of incendiary origin, but it is only due to the labouring classes of the Island, whose character as a well-ordered peaceable population hitherto is involved in this matter, to state that the cane-fields throughout the country are not in any way hedged in or protected from the public road, and that the immense quantity of trash which abounds when the canes are ripe may at once be ignited by any stray spark from the pipe of a passer-by. And although it is admitted that many persons are apt to assert that all these fires are the work of incendiaries, still the House of Assembly are bound to say that heretofore, in the great majority of instances, the evidence relied upon in support of the assumption has been very far from being such as to satisfy the judgment of calm and unprejudiced men. And certainly during the last seven years there have been few prosecutions for arson of this kind, and fewer convictions.

No. 140.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 6, 1876.

1. THE enclosed copy of a Barbados newspaper called the "Times," of the 22nd March, illustrates the mode in which the Defence Association and their organs have been agitating Barbados.*

2. In addition to an advertisement of the Defence Association asking for subscriptions, there are two advertisements for public meetings, one for Colleton in St. John's, and the other for the two meetings at Heywoods and Mount Prospect, St. Peter, at each of which disturbances occurred.

3. In the column next to the Defence Association advertisement is an anonymous letter, in which an innuendo is published as to the possible assassination of Sir Graham Briggs. The writer says that it is reported that a certain Baronet has shipped to England for an ironclad carriage sufficiently thick to resist any missile, "not excepting a ball from a revolver."

4. This hint as to the use of a revolver is not the less striking from the fact that the Mount Prospect meeting advertised in the very same number was deliberately attended by anti-Confederate gentlemen, armed with revolvers, which they used.

5. The same number contains a leading article criticising the view I have been known to take throughout, as to the folly and danger, in this mixed community, of the mischievous agitation attempted by the Defence Association.

6. The first sentence of the article is as follows:—

"The latest phase which has been assumed by the Federalist conspiracy for undermining our Constitution is a transparent jesuitical device to intimidate Constitution-
alists from continuing to hold open air demonstrations, by representing them as mischievous agitations, and a means of inflaming the minds of the common people."

7. The article concludes in the following words:—

"It is quite in consonance with the spirit of British institutions, as Mr. Pope Hennessy is perfectly well aware, and to attempt to put down these orderly meetings at such a critical time as the present by main force is more than Mr. Pope Hennessy or any other Pope would dare presume. Mr. Pope Hennessy was a member of the British Parliament shortly before the great agitation on the Reform Bill of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, which was eventually defeated by his party and the Adullamites. His Excellency, therefore, cannot fail to remember what occurred when a futile attempt was made by Sir Richard Mayne and his myrmidons to debar the Reform League from the use of Hyde Park for a perfectly orderly, legitimate, and constitutional purpose, *verbum sap.*"

8. This journal has published a letter conveying to it the thanks of the Defence Association. It has also published a list of the committee of the association, setting forth General Charles Trollope, C.B., as president, and Sir Bowcher Clarke, C.B., as vice-president.

9. If it should not give your Lordship too much trouble, I should be glad to know whether these gentlemen have really accepted official posts in the Association.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 141.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 7, 1876.

1. AFTER the delegates of the Defence Association had embarked for England, I heard that they had taken with them certain statements of alleged conversations with me, and, amongst such statements, what purported to be an account of what I said to some of the inhabitants of St. Philip's who had called to pay their respects to me the day I left Long Bay Castle in February last.

2. The people who had called upon me were mostly small shopkeepers and middle class electors. They came (at least so they said) to see me before I quitted the parish, and to thank me for having visited the locality, and to offer the compliments usually paid to a Governor on such an occasion.

3. They spoke to me freely about their own condition, as well as that of the class immediately below them. They referred to Confederation and to the education of the people.

4. I enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the reply I gave them, together with a copy of a letter which I see published on the subject by one of the deputation.

5. Soon after I began to investigate certain suspicious contracts in which members of the Molehead Board and of the Consolidated Board were concerned, one of these gentlemen, I understand, made a somewhat reckless statement about the Long Bay Castle deputation in the House of Assembly, which led to his being called to order by the Speaker. I have not seen the statement in question, but the enclosed letter from one of the deputation alludes to it and contradicts it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 141.

To the EDITOR of the "BARBADOS PEOPLE."

SIR,

As I was one of those to whom his Excellency vouchsafed an audience on the eve of his departure from Long Bay, I am in a position to state that Mr. Pilgrim's statement, in the House of Assembly, as regards what transpired on that occasion, has no foundation in fact, and is an unqualified falsehood; perhaps, I can with safety add that it is of a piece with the many statements current touching his Excellency's proceedings *in re* Confederation.

The impeachment of his Excellency by Mr. Pilgrim and his party reminds me of a well known line in Juvenal *Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?*

I shall at a future time publish the names of those that waited on his Excellency at Long Bay; and then the public will be able to judge whether they were of the "dregs of society," as alleged. As I have much business on hand at present, let it suffice to say that the idea of holding the meeting did not originate with the Governor.

I have, &c.

St. Philip's, April 6, 1876.

(Signed) JAS. S. LLOYD.

REPLY of HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR to the FREEHOLDERS of ST. PHILIP'S who called upon him at Long Bay Castle.

GENTLEMEN,

As I was not aware that you intended presenting me with an address on leaving the parish of St. Philip, I can only thank you, in a very informal manner, for so doing.

The middle classes, to whom you belong, are not less entitled to the consideration of the Government than those who may be either wealthier or poorer than yourselves; and I am at this moment considering how far I might not be able, by reducing public expenditure, to relieve all classes from some unnecessary taxation.

Some of the freeholders present have expressed themselves in favour of what is called Confederation on the ground that it might enable the overstocked labour market in this and the other parishes to be relieved by the natural encouragement it would afford to emigration to Grenada, St. Vincent, and the other Islands near us. I certainly concur in that opinion.

A uniformity of law, one judicial system, a uniform tariff, and constant means of communication would be likely to encourage a healthy system of emigration. Nor will the benefits of Confederation be confined to one class only. It will open a career to many young men of the middle classes, and it will encourage the enterprise of the capitalist.

I shall also bear in mind what has fallen from Mr. Harewood as to the defective education of the children of the labouring classes. I am sensible of the great importance of educating the rising generation of the people, both in their own interest, and in the interest of the State, for popular education is a guarantee of order and loyalty.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Long Bay Castle, 26th February 1876.

No. 142.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 7, 1876.

1. I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of some correspondence I have had with Mr. Da Costa, one of the most active members of the Committee of the Defence Association, and the Vice-Consul for the United States, respecting certain erroneous impressions which Mr. Da Costa fancied had been suffered to prevail regarding my exercise of the clemency of the Crown.

2. I could not, however, learn from the police authorities, or from the magistrates that any such impression prevailed, or has in any way whatever affected the hiring of labourers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Colonnade, March 6, 1876.

WE trust his Excellency the Governor will not deem us intrusive when we ask you to bring to his notice the fact that during the last few days a feeling is gaining ground very rapidly in the minds of the labouring population of the city that his Excellency's clemency will be promptly exercised towards them in the event of their being convicted for theft.

We are the employers of a large number of porters, and during the past few days our manager of the department in which this labour is used has observed a discontent arising among the men employed, and this morning on taking them on the weekly labour list four men positively declined to resume work at the regular rate of wages, stating that they were aware that they might now steal with impunity as the Governor would immediately release them on their being convicted.

We are convinced that if this mistaken feeling regarding the Governor's clemency to prisoners is not promptly checked by some clear expression from the Executive, results may ensue which the country at large will deplore perhaps when it is too late.

We trust his Excellency will see his way to take prompt steps to endeavour to remove the erroneous impression which now exists in the minds of a great many of the people.

We have, &c.

The Hon. A. F. Gore, Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) DA COSTA & Co.

GENTLEMEN,

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 24, 1876.

WITH reference to your letter to the Hon. Colonel Gore, of the 6th instant, I am directed to inform you that the most minute and patient inquiries on the part of the Executive have failed to elicit any facts whatever corroborating the statements you make as to certain erroneous impressions being suffered to prevail regarding the Governor's exercise of the clemency of the Crown.

The Governor is sorry that you should have had any trouble with the porters you employ, but of course you will understand that whilst you are lawfully entitled to refuse a labourer an increase of wages no one can be punished for asking for an increase of wages.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,

Messrs. Da Costa & Co., Colonnade.

Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

Colonnade, March 25, 1876.

WE have the honour to own receipt of your letter of 24th instant, by which we observe that the Executive, having made "the most minute and patient inquiries, had failed to elicit any facts whatever corroborating the statements made in our letter of the 6th instant" regarding the erroneous impressions which we asserted were prevailing with reference to the exercise of the clemency of the Crown towards persons convicted of theft.

Whilst we regret that this minute and patient investigation of the Executive has not been productive of any facts corroborating our assertion, we feel it due to ourselves to state for the Governor's information that when writing last we were prepared with most ample and clear testimony in proof of our statement being founded on facts.

The Governor will also see that these facts have been since fully endorsed by the entire commercial community, as it is clearly mentioned by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce (of which our senior is a member) in an address lately sent his Excellency that "an impression widely prevails in the minds of the more disorderly of the lower classes that in case of their committing theft or any other violation of the laws" his Excellency's clemency would be extended towards them.

We must also take this opportunity to remove from the Governor's mind the conception that our application to him had any reference whatever as to the wages of our porters, indeed there was no question as to the rate of wages, what we wanted to bring to the notice of his Excellency was that four men had asserted openly in the hearing of their "compeers" that they might now steal with impunity, because if convicted the Governor's clemency would be promptly exercised towards them.

Since we had the honour of writing your predecessor we have in conjunction with other merchants of this city been endeavouring to remove this dangerous impression which we found was gaining ground rapidly amongst the labouring class of the city, and in view of furthering the common object we shall with the permission of his Excellency publish this correspondence.

The Hon. William Brandford Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

We have, &c.

(Signed) DA COSTA & Co.

GENTLEMEN,

Colonial Secretary's Office, March 29, 1876.

I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge your letter of 25th instant, and to state in reply that his Excellency has no objection to the publication of the correspondence to which it refers and is a part of.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,

Messrs. Da Costa & Co., Colonnade.

Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 143.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 7, 1876.

IN my Despatch of the 24th March,* I laid before your Lordship a report from the Inspector General of Police respecting the public meetings that had been

* No. 8.

called by the Defence Association, and I now have the honour to transmit a further report from that officer, dated 8th April 1876.

2. Colonel Clements draws attention to the fact that those meetings have gradually grown into disturbances, being at first apparently quiet, then meetings where disputes arose, and persons supposed to favour Confederation were not allowed to speak; then where clergymen have intermeddled and have been roughly handled; and finally meetings to which planters have come armed with revolvers, and have taken occasion to use them.

3. I am happy to say that he adds:—"No more meetings on the part of the anti-Confederates are likely now to be held, and therefore I feel sure that no further disturbances are likely to occur."

4. The Inspector General also says:—"The friends and people in favour of Confederation have studiously avoided holding any meetings, with the exception of one held in the parish of St. Philip, which Sergeant Taylor, in charge of that district, reported to me as having taken place early in February. No police officers attended it, as they were not requisite, and he informs me further that the people residing in that part of his district were all in favour of Confederation, and that there was really no occasion to send them."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 143.

COL. CLEMENTS, for GOVERNOR HENNESSY'S information, to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Inspector General's Office, April 8, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that since my Report of the 18th March 1876, there have been six more public meetings held against the Government measures on Confederation.

The first was held on Monday the 20th March at Brittons Hill, St. Michaels, the speakers were, as before, Messrs. Shannon, Fitt, King, and Grimes.

The second was held at Paynes Bay, in the parish of St. James, the rector of the parish, some of the proprietors of the parish, and some labourers attended; a small landed proprietor, named Drakes, who resides in that parish, attempted to address the meeting in favour of Confederation, but he was not permitted to speak.

On Thursday, the 23rd of March, a meeting was held in Westbury Road, St. Michaels, it was principally attended by porters, carters, prostitutes, &c., and the speakers were clerks and others, possessing no property in the country, but members of the Defence Association.

On Saturday, the 25th March, a meeting was held in St. John's, at Colleton's Estate, over 1,000 persons attended, but this meeting was abruptly broken up, as the people who assembled there stated "that they would have Confederation," and on their attempting to go up on the platform to speak, they were violently pushed back by the Rev. Mr. Greenidge, the late assisting rector of Christ Church parish, and as disturbance was likely to occur, the meeting broke up.

The next meetings were held on the 28th March, one at 12 noon and the other at 5 p.m. The latter at Mount Prospect Estate, St. Peter's parish. At this latter meeting, I regret to state that the white planters and book-keepers who attended came evidently prepared for resistance and disturbance, some of them were armed with revolvers, and one of them, Mr. Deane, the manager of Nicholas Abbey, on the people surrounding him, at once pulled out his revolver, the people seeing this became alarmed and said they had been invited there to be shot, stones were thrown, the revolvers were fired at the mob of labourers invited there, one man, a black man, resident in that estate, was shot by a Mr. Parris, a white man, manager of an estate four miles distant from Prospect, who had come to the meeting armed with a revolver, and the people after this stoned the dwelling-house, until they discovered that Mr. Parris had made his escape. I left town that night with 20 extra police, and on my arrival found that the people had quieted down. Mr. Parris was apprehended two days after, and is now charged with shooting the man Moses Boyce with intent to murder. Boyce was shot in the groin.

His Excellency will perceive that these meetings have gradually grown into disturbances; at the first they were quietly conducted; then disputes arose, and persons in favour of Confederation were not allowed to speak, and are pushed down by a late acting rector of a parish; and lastly, the planters come armed with revolvers, and produce them, and fire on the people, at the meeting of Mount Prospect; for it has been proved before the magistrates that Mr. Parris fired four times; besides other persons firing.

I beg to enclose extracts from the anti-Confederate newspaper respecting the meeting at Westbury Road, and the meeting at Colletons St. Johns, as well as to draw his Excellency's attention to the concluding paragraph, in which all proprietors are requested to investigate every case of stoppage of wages, and not to allow any moneys to be deducted from their labourers without their knowledge, a tender solicitude on their part at the present time towards the labourer; but the fact is gradually dawning on them, that the labourer is determined to have Confederation, and that nothing that they can now do will prevent them from thinking themselves injured and ill-used by the Crown if Her Majesty's Government were now to withdraw it, and far more serious disturbances might then occur than those which have already taken place.

No more meetings on the part of the anti-Confederates are likely now to be held, and, therefore, I feel sure, that no further disturbances are likely to occur.

The friends and people in favour of Confederation have studiously avoided holding any meetings, with the exception of one held in the parish of St. Philip, which Sergeant Taylor, in charge of that district, reported to me as having taken place early in February. No police officers attended it, as they were not required, and he informs me further that "the people residing in that part of his district were all in favour of Confederation, and that there really was no occasion to send them."

His Excellency will perceive, I feel sure, from this and my former letters, that the sole opposers of the Government measures are the planters and the merchants, not the small freeholders, nor the labourers; in the town the porters and carters subject to the control of the merchants are obliged to profess to hold similar opinions to their employers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,

Inspector General of Police.

The Hon. W. B. Griffith, M.C.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

I beg also to enclose the information of Superintending Inspector Du Rocha, Acting Corporal Woodruffe, and of the Hon. Francis Goding (Member of Her Majesty's Council in this Island at that time), relative to the case of E. C. Chaderton, in which Mr. Shannon and Mr. King's names are mentioned. Chaderton at the time being charged with felony, and attempting to escape, and Shannon and King aiding and helping him to escape.

No. 144.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 7, 1876.

ADVERTING to my Despatch of the 7th instant,* in which I transmit a copy of the reply I gave to the deputation at Long Bay Castle on the 26th February, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship copies of a correspondence I have had with Mr. W. Grant Ellis, the member for St. Thomas, respecting certain statements or depositions which the Defence Association had taken the trouble of getting prepared and transmitted to England by the two delegates.

2. As the two delegates are public officers, they know very well that statements of the kind, taken without my knowledge and never shown to me, should not, according to the rules of the public service, be used to prejudice the local Government or myself. But as these two gentlemen are undoubted types and true representatives of those who are opposing the Government in Barbados, I fear it is possible they may employ such documents in endeavouring to influence persons in England.

3. I take this opportunity also of enclosing two affidavits respecting a person named Clarke, who is supposed to be an agent of the Defence Association, but who

1.
Mr. Ellis,
April 4, 1876
2.
Mr. Ellis' reply
April 5.

3.
4.

* No. 141.

has openly admitted that I discouraged the getting up of petitions in favour of Confederation.

4. From the beginning, I have told the friends of the Government that I did not wish them to promote either meetings or petitions. I always said I relied on the good sense of the people, and the constitutional action, which would come in time, of the electors upon the Legislature.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 144.

MR. W. G. ELLIS to Governor HENNESSY.

DEAR SIR,

Cane-field, April 4, 1876.

I HEREWITH enclose for your perusal an affidavit made by one of my superintendents regarding a man called Morris. I deem it my duty to bring this matter to the notice of your Excellency, feeling assured that you will take such steps as will effectually mark your disapproval of the course which this man is pursuing.

I may further remark that at the very time I was with you yesterday, Morris was at Cane-field inciting my labourers to strike work, and using such abusive language to my manager as to compel him this morning to lodge a complaint against him before the magistrate of the district.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ELLIS.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-enclosure to Enclosure 1.

I, William Thomas Gibson, of Vaocluse Plantation, in the parish of St. Thomas, superintendent of labourers, being duly sworn, saith: On Friday last, the 24th day of March 1876, between 12 and 1 o'clock during the day, I was going across a cane-field on Vaocluse Plantation, when I saw a crowd near the road. My companion said to me, "Let us go and hear the Federation news." We accordingly went. I met a man named David Henry Morris and another man called Dash addressing a crowd of persons. Morris asked us who are on the Governor's side for Federation, and asked those who were to sign a paper. Whilst the people were signing, Morris sent to a shop to get money changed, which he distributed among the women, and told us that if we would meet him at 5 p.m. at the same place he would give us (the men) rum to drink. He (Morris) asked me and my companion to sign. I declined to do so, and asked him what was the meaning of Federation. He, Morris, told me that Federation was a thing that if I was sick, or my child, that the Colony would pay a doctor to attend us, and that if anyone struck me, I could go to the magistrate, who would have the offender arrested without a warrant. I replied that could be done now. I asked Morris who was paying him for doing this; he replied that he was getting his dollar a day from the Governor for doing this. On leaving he said that the country would be put under martial law, and that those who were on the Governor's side would have a free ticket. He further said that under Federation that the smaller labourers would get three shillings a day, and that he, Morris, would be able to drive in a carriage. He also invited us to meet him at Government House at 7 o'clock of the following morning, where the Governor and Sir Graham Briggs would speak to us and give us money.

(Signed) WILLIAM T. GIBSON.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of March 1876.

(Signed)

W. G. ELLIS, J.P.

Enclosure 2. in No. 144.

Governor HENNESSY to MR. W. G. ELLIS.

DEAR MR. ELLIS,

Government House, April 5, 1876.

I HAVE received your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing an affidavit made on the 30th ultimo by one of your superintendents, as to certain words which he swears were used by a man named David Henry Morris.

I need hardly assure you that as far as I am concerned, the statements alleged to be made about me in it, are totally unfounded.

I understood you to mention, when you called on me on the 3rd instant, that this is the only statement of the kind you have seen, though you had heard that many similar ones had been reduced to writing and sent to England by the mail of the 31st ultimo.

This is, however, the only one that has been shown to me, and I must convey to you my cordial approval of your conduct as a magistrate and a gentleman in putting the document into my hands, and thus enabling me to contradict every statement in it respecting myself.

Not many weeks ago, a poor man who I understand had been hired by some foolish gentlemen to go about the town in a carriage, with the object of creating a disturbance, made a communication to two police officers, in which he asserted that a member of my late Executive Council had paid him 16s. The moment I saw the statement of the police officers, I sent the paper to the gentleman whose name had been so improperly mentioned. In doing so, I wrote a minute to the effect that I was certain the man's statement was a wilful falsehood, yet I felt, no matter how absurd the statement may be, that not a moment should be lost in bringing it to the notice of the gentleman concerned.

In acting in a similar way now, you have done that which every man of honour and loyal subject in the Colony should do, when statements of the kind concerning the Governor are deliberately made.

I have sent the affidavit to the Attorney-General, who will deal with it.

W. Grant Ellis, Esq., J.P., M.C.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 3. in No. 144.

I, John Thomas Dottin, make oath and say :

1. That I am a merchant carrying on business as a commission merchant in the city of Bridgetown.

2. That on or about the 1st day of April 1876 I was in my counting-house, when a man named Clarke came to see me, and to complain that his name had been put on a petition which I had given to a man named Bradshaw, to take among his friends. He said that he had not given any authority to Bradshaw so to place his name on the petition, and wanted to know from me whether it was prudent in him to sign the petition, as he had recently called, in company with a man named James Grosvenor, on his Excellency at Blackmans, and had been informed by Governor Hennessy that it was not his wish that any petitions should be sent about by agents to be signed.

3. That I produced the petition which had been intrusted to Bradshaw, and showed Clarke the names appended to the said petition and that his was not among them.

(Signed) JOHN T. DOTTIN.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of April, A.D. 1876.

RICHARD A. P. BIBBY,
Justice of the Peace.

Enclosure 4. in No. 144.

I, Francis Thomas Bradshaw, make oath and say :

That I am a porter in the employment of John Thomas Dottin, Esquire; that I was, on the 1st day of April 1876, called into the counting-house of the said John Thomas Dottin, and questioned by him as to my having placed the name of a man called Clarke (who was then present) among the signatures to a petition which had been intrusted to me. I stated that I had not done so.

3. While in the said counting-house I heard the said man Clarke say to Mr. Dottin that he had, together with a man named James Grosvenor, called on Mr. Hennessy at Blackmans, and having obtained permission to see his Excellency, the Governor

Hennessey, had told them that he did not wish any petitions to be sent about by agents to be signed.

The mark of

×

FRANCIS THOS. BRADSHAW.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of April, A.D. 1876.

RICHARD A. P. BIBBY,

Justice of the Peace.

Witness to the cross of Francis Thos. Bradshaw,

CHARLES A. BELL.

No. 145.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 10, 1876.

ON the 30th ultimo, after writing a brief Despatch on the subject, I reported to your Lordship by telegraph, the leading facts connected with the disturbances at Mount Prospect.

2. I reported the capture of Mr. Parris, on the warrant issued by Mr. Naboth Greaves, the Police Magistrate for district "E." Mr. Parris was not to be found at Walkers (his own house), and for two days he avoided arrest, until it was ascertained that Moses Boyce, the wounded negro, was not likely to die.

3. Mr. Greaves refused bail until the doctors certified that the wounded man was out of danger. He then took bail in 800*l.*, and liberated Mr. Parris, who had been in prison for six days.

4. The other gentlemen who had been put under arrest by him for coming to the meeting with revolvers, and using them, were also let out on bail.

5. Neither Mr. Pedder, who resided in Mount Prospect House, nor any of the gentlemen who had been pelted with stones have lodged any complaint against any person whatever.

6. Next morning, instead of seeing the local magistrate, Mr. Pedder came into town and personally applied to me for protection, saying that he thought the black people would kill all the whites.

7. I referred him to the Magistrate, and mentioned the only instructions I had given the Inspector of Police, when I heard of the disturbances, namely, "to stop rioting; to protect life and property; and to arrest any persons, whatever side or class they may belong to, who were concerned in breaking the peace."

8. I re-assured Mr. Pedder as to his own personal danger, by mentioning that the prompt action of his neighbour, Mr. Naboth Greaves, in issuing the warrant for Mr. Parris's apprehension had checked immediately the very dangerous spirit which the use of the revolvers had evoked.

9. Mr. Greaves having suggested a magisterial inquiry into the cause of the disturbance, in addition to his own special inquiry in the case of Moses Boyce against Parris, I instructed the Colonial Secretary to ask one of the Judges of the Assistant Appeal Court to hold a general investigation with Mr. Greaves.

10. Accordingly, Mr. Kerr has done this, and I now lay before your Lordship copies of the depositions which up to this have been taken.* Neither the case against Parris nor the general inquiry will be concluded, I fear, this week.

11. The informations I enclosed in my Despatch of the 30th March,† were those of people who had been fired at. I now enclose the sworn statements of those who got up the meeting, with the evidences of other persons connected with the Mount Prospect Estate.

12. Mr. John Henry Leacock, the owner of Heywoods, and the attorney for Mount Prospect, relates how he ordered the meetings to be held, but he was not present at the Mount Prospect disturbances.

13. Mr. John Thomas Pedder, of Mount Prospect House, described how he sent a printed notice on a board around the district, and took other steps to organise the meeting. He had heard labourers in his neighbourhood some days before the meeting calling out in a jocular way that they would have Confederation.

14. As to the actual disturbance he does not appear to have seen Mr. Dean draw out his revolver, but he would not undertake to say Mr. Dean had not a revolver. As to

* Enclosures not printed.

† No. 87.

the pelting of his own house with stones, he admits that it did not take place till one of his friends fired a pistol shot from the verandah at the people outside. His evidence on this point is :—

“While I was on the pasture on my way to the house I saw Mr. Michael Springer fire a shot from a pistol. He was on the gallery (verandah). It was fired in the direction I was coming from. Down to the time the shot was fired no stones had been thrown at the house, although many had been thrown at the horsemen on the pasture.”

15. He also gives evidence that Boyce, the wounded negro, was one of his own labourers; “he was bleeding very much, one leg of his trousers was saturated with blood.”

16. Samuel R. Bend, the man employed by Mr. Pedder to carry the board for some days with the printed notice, and to distribute letters calling the meeting, gives interesting evidence as to the feeling of the people. He admits that most of the people as he went along were in favour of Confederation, “and this was not in any particular place, but all over the district.”

17. As to the disturbance, he swears he heard the people shouting, “My God, they shoot Boyce, and because we say we want Confederation, they ask us here to shoot us.”

18. John F. Harris, another employee of Mr. Pedder, and the watchman on the Mount Prospect Estate, gives evidence as to the people shouting for Confederation. He swears he heard the people calling to Mr. Dean, “asking him if he was going to shoot them down.” The crowd was so great he could not see what Mr. Dean had done, but after he was knocked down he saw a revolver in his (Dean’s) hand. He also swears, “I heard the report of a revolver before Mr. Dean was knocked down.”

19. The Rev. Nathaniel Hunt Greenidge, who was to have been chairman of the meeting, makes it perfectly clear in his evidence that Mr. Dean and the others knew beforehand that the meeting they were promoting would lead to a breach of the peace. In consequence of this Mr. Dean, he says, determined to go to the meeting by one road and return by another.

20. Samuel Richard Harris, of Mount Prospect Estate, one of Mr. Pedder’s labourers, gives important evidence as to the way Mr. Pedder endeavoured to instruct the people as to what they should shout out at the meeting, Mr. Pedder said “Governor Pope Hennessy is a villain,” and that “when we come to the meeting we must speak plainly and say we would have no Confederation.” The witness adds “I told the people what Mr. Pedder said, but they still said they will have Confederation, and that they would not believe what Mr. Pedder said.”

21. As to the disturbance he swears, “I do not think any one advised the people to make disturbance at Mount Prospect * * I did not see any stones thrown until some of the people called out that Mr. Dean had come to shoot them; they said he had shown a revolver, and then they pelted him, that was the beginning of the stone throwing.”

22. The other witnesses also whose evidences I now enclose* are mostly Mount Prospect people. They likewise show that stones were not thrown at the gentlemen until the latter drew revolvers, and that stones were not thrown at the house until, as Mr. Pedder himself admits, a revolver was fired from the house at the crowd.

23. In a few days I hope to send your Lordship the report and opinion of the magistrates who are still holding the inquiry.

24. There are three points which have especially interested the Executive Council, and myself, and to which I venture to ask your Lordship’s attention. In the first place the conduct of the excited crowd, when, after attacking the house to get at Parris, they succeeded at length in breaking in and finding five or six white gentlemen at their mercy, some of whom had been using revolvers. Not the slightest injury was then inflicted on any of these gentlemen. The only injuries they sustained were from stones thrown at them in the early part of the affray. In the second place, the tacit acknowledgment of having themselves done wrong and created the disturbance, on the part of those gentlemen in not lodging a complaint against any of the mob from that time to this, though they know the people well who retaliated with stones to the threat of the revolvers.

In the third place, the rapid subsidence of the intense popular feeling that at first ran through the Island when the news of the fact had spread, that a black man was

* Enclosures not printed.

shot by a white gentleman. That intense popular feeling instantly subsided when it became known that the law was being impartially and promptly vindicated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 146.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 10, 1876.

1. IN continuation of my Despatch of the 24th of March,* describing the sort of agitation attempted by the Defence Association, I have the honour now to lay before your Lordship two accounts of the meeting held in the Parish of St. John's, on the 25th March 1876; one of these is the sworn statement of the police officer who attended the meeting, the other is the report which appeared in the Barbados "Times" (an anti-Confederate organ), on the 25th March.

2. The circumstances attending this meeting are of interest, because they throw some light upon the more serious disturbances that occurred three days subsequently in the parish of St. Peter's.

3. The police officer's report states that, in addition to Mr. Shannon and the other members of the Defence Association from Bridgetown, the meeting of about a thousand persons was attended by Dr. Greenidge and the Rev. Mr. Jos. Greenidge, both public officers and active opponents of my views.

4. The reverend gentleman got into an altercation with the people and fell off the platform. The people said "they would have Confederation." The Report concludes in these words:—

"The people then dragged down the platform, and the anti-Confederates ran away as fast as they could. They beat also a coloured man named Grosvenor who goes about with Mr. Walter Toppin. They then dispersed, as the people would not listen to Mr. Toppin or any of them."

5. The newspaper report admits that the meeting was very disorderly, and that "Mr. Shannon's cry of 'no Confederation' was met by cries of 'We will have it;'" but it asserts, without any foundation whatever, so far as I can ascertain, that amongst the most turbulent were some liberated prisoners. It adds "The people were eager for information, they could not understand why the Governor should tell them it was good and these other people say 'No Confederation.'"

6. After recommending the people to read "the papers and slips so freely scattered abroad by the agents from the Defence Association," the Barbados "Times" ends its account of the meeting with the following significant words:—

"We must here urge on all proprietors to investigate every case of stoppage of wages and allow no money to be deducted from the people without the knowledge of the manager or attorney."

7. I venture to ask your Lordship's special attention to those words. They touch on that which my predecessors have from time to time described as the main cause of the critical relations between the planters of Barbados and the labourers. This reference to the "stoppage of wages" is not made by a Confederate organ, but by a vigorous exponent of the Defence Association.

8. If anything were needed to show the folly committed by the planters in attempting to introduce the practice of public meetings on political questions in a West Indian community, it would be this commentary in the disturbances in the parish of St. John's.

9. Your Lordship will have seen from the Enclosure in my Despatch of even date,† that another Rev. Mr. Greenidge (also a public officer and a brother of the clergyman who was jostled by the people at St. John's) was present at the attempted meeting at Mount Prospect, when pistols were drawn, and a very serious disturbance ensued. It is clear from this gentleman's evidence (Despatch of 7th April)‡ that he suspected the meeting he and his friends were promoting on the 28th ultimo would occasion a breach of the peace. He warned Mr. Dean; and it is very probable that that gentleman and the others who rode to the meeting with loaded revolvers were

resolved deliberately to run any risk, even to the taking of life, sooner than allow the people at Mount Prospect to imitate the people of St. John's.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 146.

REPORT of the DEFENCE ASSOCIATION MEETING. Parish of St. John's, March 25, 1876.

Police officer, No. 5, John H. Archer, of District C Station, states :—Yesterday afternoon, at 4.30 p.m., I attended a meeting opposite Colleton dwelling house ; about 1,000 persons were there, gentlemen, shopkeepers, and labourers. Mr. Adam Straw Waterman, a black man, owning an estate called Redland Cottage, in St. George's, was there in the chair. Mr. Shannon from Bridge Town read prayers. Mr. Walter Toppins, Dr. Greenidge, the Rev. Mr. Greenidge, his brother, Mr. Augustus Briggs, jun., of Mount Pleasant, Mr. Kirton of Haynes Hill, were on the platform. Mr. Shannon then addressed the meeting, advising the people to have nothing to do with Confederation, as five Islands were now suffering from it, the people then told him that they would have Confederation, and that they must make the sixth suffer, if his statements were true. He asked them to keep silence, whilst he read a few papers ; they told him, no, they did not want to hear a single word he had to say. The people then began to make a noise and Mr Shannon left the platform. The Rev. Mr. Greenidge then began to speak ; he said the Bishop had told him to address them, when they cried out, they did not believe him, as the Bishop would not do anything of the kind. He then said, you can buy corn meal four and a half pints for a bit (10 cents), but under Confederation you will only be able to buy two pints, they then said if we can only get one pint we will have Confederation. The Rev. Mr. Greenidge began to shove down some of the people who had got up on the platform, a struggle ensued, and the Rev. Mr. Greenidge and they fell off the platform together on the ground ; he got up however, and returned to the platform and commenced speaking, but the people made so much noise he had to desist. The people then dragged down the platform, and the anti-Confederates ran away as fast as they could. They beat also a coloured man named Grosvenor who goes about with Mr. Walter Toppin. They then dispersed, as the people would not listen to Mr. Toppin or any of them.

(Signed) J. H. ARCHER.

Before me
(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector General of Police.

March 27th, 1876.

Enclosure 2. in No 146.

9.30 p.m., Saturday night.

WE have just heard from St. John's that the meeting was very disorderly, there were very many persons present, among the most turbulent and disaffected were some liberated prisoners, and some of the dwellers near Long Bay Castle in St. Philip. Mr. Adam Straw Waterman was moved to the chair by Kirton, Esq., of Haynes Field, and seconded by W. Toppin, Esq., of the Risque. Mr. Shannon's cry of "No Confederation" was met by cries, "We will have it" while very many echoed "No Confederation." Mr. Grimes got a hearing, but the crowds gathered in groups and carried on categorical meetings. The people were eager for information, they could not understand why the Governor should tell them it was good and these other people say "No Confederation." The people have been tampered with, and by looking at the map we find St. John comes between the two last places where Mr. Hennessy has been residing at Long Bay Castle and Blackmans.

We are very glad the meeting was held at Colletons, and we hope the people will, when calm, read the papers and slips so freely scattered abroad by the agents from the Defence Association. We must here urge on all proprietors to investigate every case of stoppage of wages, and allow no money to be deducted from the people without the knowledge of the manager or attorney.

No. 147.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL of CARNARVON.
(Received April 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, April 10, 1876.

I VENTURE to ask your Lordship's particular attention to the enclosed copy of a letter I received to day from the Attorney-General respecting the difficulty of obtaining justice in Barbados.

2. In reference to the case mentioned by Mr. Semper, I also lay before your Lordship the deposition of the man whose case was put in vain before the grand jury; and copies of some correspondence between the Acting Colonial Secretary and the magistrate who prepared the original depositions.*

3. I agree with the Attorney-General that the only remedy for the evil which has been so long a scandal to the administration of justice in Barbados is the establishment of the Supreme Court of the Windward Islands.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure in No. 147.

LETTER from ATTORNEY GENERAL SEMPER.

SIR,

Chambers, April 10, 1876.

I THINK it necessary to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the grand jury have, in the face of clear and uncontradicted evidence, refused to give protection to a man who was recently seriously beaten.

The defendant was sent on for trial by Mr. Smith, one of the magistrates of Bridgetown, whose political opinions are very decidedly opposed to those put forward by your Excellency, and who considered the case a very clear one.

If the sworn statement of the man who was beaten, can be relied on, and for several reasons I conscientiously believe that it can, it completely establishes, what is openly asserted and believed in the community, that no matter what offence is committed by those who are called "anti-Confederates," the grand jury will protect them. As the petty jury is for the most part chosen from the same class, the feeling so confidently relied on extends to the petty jury also. It is a grave charge to make, but I regret to say that it is only too true, that at the present moment the public officers who are loyal to the Crown, the supporters of Her Majesty's Government, and the large majority of the people of Barbados, are entirely outside the pale and protection of the law.

The only remedy that I can suggest for this great evil, is the establishment of a Supreme Court, with the right to change the venue.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. R. SEMPER,
Attorney-General.

No. 148.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 1, 1876.

In other Despatches I transmit to you by this mail a considerable quantity of correspondence on the subject of the recent lamentable disturbances in Barbados. I also enclose cuttings from the newspapers,* among which you will find the report of the proceedings at this office on Tuesday last, when I received a deputation of the West India Committee, with other gentlemen interested in the West Indies, and also a report of the statements made on different occasions in both Houses of Parliament.

2. It is desirable that you should understand that the newspaper accounts have of necessity not been revised or corrected, and cannot, therefore, however accurately and faithfully reported, be taken as conveying statements or expressions of opinion such as are conveyed in or may be expected of a written communication. And perhaps, I may here observe, without specifying any other particular cases, that in the 28th line of

* Not printed.

the report of my speech to the deputation on Tuesday last the word "almost" has by some accident crept in, and might convey a wrong impression. What I did say, was "*most* incredible" or "simply incredible."

3. Without, however, dwelling longer on this point I will at once proceed to observe that you will find in the documents now transmitted to you a variety of charges and imputations which are very grave, and which you will perceive to require your very serious attention, and as to the more important of which it is necessary that I should receive full explanations from you at the earliest possible date. I think it best to leave it to you to determine the form which these explanations should take, and the order in which your observations on the principal allegations should be arranged.

4. Abstaining then from any detailed recapitulation of the charges made against you, I may point out to you that they appear to resolve themselves into two divisions, (1) the objections to your speech to the Legislative Houses, and to your public and official proceedings, and (2) the allegation that, finding the Legislature opposed to your policy, you appealed to the lower classes of the population, and even by secret or unconstitutional or irregular agencies through which the passions of the people were excited by unjustifiable representations.

5. It is of course necessary that I should receive your explanations as to those parts of your public addresses to which exception has been taken, bearing in mind that the expressions which have, perhaps, attracted most attention, as being likely to lead to public misconception and mischief, were those which pointed to the possibility of obtaining more constant employment and better wages for the labouring population; but it will at once be apparent that the charges made under the second head are by far the most serious, involving as they do the imputation that you have not only placed yourself in an attitude of direct opposition to my express instructions, but have resorted to a course of action which, inexcusable on the part of a Governor in any case, must in the presence of a very ignorant and excitable coloured population be fraught with the greatest danger.

6. As I have repeatedly stated in explicit terms, I am, in the absence of full and unquestionable proof, unable to believe that you can have acted in the manner alleged, and while I await your explanations with anxiety, I do not permit myself to doubt that they will be entirely satisfactory and conclusive.

7. The actual measures which you have taken since the commencement of these unhappy disturbances, as far as I understand them from your telegraphic reports, appear to me to have been firm and prudent. Looking to your telegram of the 28th ultimo,* stating that the total number of prisoners now in confinement is 410, I cannot but conclude that the disturbances have been on a very extensive and serious scale. I do not doubt that the arrest of so large a number was expedient and necessary, and I am ready to believe that by such vigorous measures as these the riots were reduced to manageable proportions. Further, considering all that has occurred, the presence of an increased military force in the Island for some short time may be desirable. I trust, however, that, although it may not be possible at once to remove all the unfortunate delusions which have prevailed, all classes will have been impressed with the necessity of abstaining from the violent public discussion of matters which were originally referred to the consideration of the Legislature, and which very unfortunately were removed into the heated and passionate atmosphere of public meetings.

8. I cannot but hope that the inhabitants of Barbados, of whatever class, will feel that it is due to their own credit and their reputation for loyalty and good order that Her Majesty's Government should, by a steady determination on all sides to abstain from violent acts, be relieved at the earliest possible moment from the necessity of maintaining within the Island a military force of exceptional strength.

9. There is only one thing which, with the information at present before me, I think it desirable to add on the present occasion. The statements as to the advantages or disadvantages of Confederation, which have been industriously circulated, appear to have created serious delusions, and I am disposed to think that there would be much advantage in the issue of a brief proclamation, setting forth in distinct terms that Her Majesty's Government desire the people to understand the true facts of the case, that it would be a great mistake to suppose that Confederation could either injure or benefit in any considerable degree the social condition of any class; that beyond, possibly, affording some further facilities for movement among the Islands, and for obtaining employment in a larger field, it could do little to change the condition or prospects of the labouring class, and that of course it could give them no proprietorship or occupa-

tion of land in an Island in which every acre has long been disposed of; that all parties must rather look to improved education and the amelioration of the public institutions as the most direct means of removing much of the grievance and distress which has prevailed; while, on the other hand, there has been no reason whatever to suppose that Confederation, if adopted by the Legislature, could affect the financial independence of Barbados or make any other changes in the Island than would without Confederation commend themselves to enlightened public opinion. That, therefore, there being no ground whatever for anticipating any very considerable benefit, injury, or change of any kind, it is quite unjustifiable to discuss this or any other legislative proposal in excited meetings, and that all loyal subjects should look to the proceedings of the Legislature for their guidance and information.

10. I do not consider it desirable to lay down in precise terms the language to be used. I prefer to leave you that latitude which local feeling and circumstances require, but I wish you to understand that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a proclamation, following as closely as possible the outline which I have indicated, should be published, in order to remove all existing misapprehensions, and to prevent further mischief at a later period.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 149.

COLONIAL OFFICE to COLONIAL BANK.

SIR, Downing Street, May 1, 1876
I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo,* and to convey his Lordship's thanks for the copies of telegrams to and from the Superintendent of the Colonial Bank in Barbados on the subject of the recent disturbance in that Island.

I have, &c.
The Secretary to the Colonial Bank. (Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 150.

COLONIAL OFFICE to N. FORTE, Esq.

SIR, Downing Street, May 3, 1876.
I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo,† in which you urge the immediate recall of Mr. Pope Hennessy from the Government of the Windward Islands.

I have, &c.
N. Forte, Esq. (Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 151.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.
PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM MAY 4.

Representations made by private telegrams that threats are made by you to dissolve the House of Assembly if they vote an address asking for your recall. No truth in this I conclude.

Wire reply.

No. 152.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, May 5, 1876.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 10th ultimo,‡ enclosing two accounts of the public meeting of the Defence Association held in the parish of St. John's, on the 25th of March last.

I have, &c.
Governor Hennessy, C.M.G. (Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 121.

† No. 104.

‡ No. 146.

No. 153.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch* of the 10th of April, on the subject of the disturbances at Mount Prospect, and enclosing the sworn statements of many of the persons concerned.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 154.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 7th of April,† in which you enclose a copy of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Grant-Ellis, member for St. Thomas, and of your reply, respecting certain statements or depositions procured by the Defence Association.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 155.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 7th of April,‡ transmitting a further report from the Inspector-General of Police on the subject of the meetings held by the Defence Association.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 156.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 7th ultimo,§ enclosing a copy of a correspondence with Mr. Da Costa, a member of the Committee of the Defence Association, and Vice-Consul for the United States, respecting certain erroneous impressions which were asserted by him to prevail among some of the labouring population respecting your exercise of the clemency of the Crown.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 157.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 7th ultimo,|| enclosing a copy of your reply to an address presented to you by some of the inhabitants of St. Philip's parish, in February last, and explaining your reasons for transmitting it.

Governor Hennessy C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 145.

† No. 144.

‡ No. 143.

§ No. 142.

|| No. 141.

No. 158.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 4th ult.,* enclosing a copy of the Barbados "Times," of the 22nd of March last, in illustration of the mode in which the Defence Association has taken part in the political agitation unfortunately existing in Barbados.

As regards your inquiry whether it be true as stated by the Barbados "Times" that General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B., and Sir Bowcher Clarke, C.B., have accepted official posts in the Defence Association, I can hardly suppose that Sir B. Clarke would wish to identify himself generally with the course adopted by the Association, but as I could not appear to interfere with that gentleman's discretion, I feel precluded from making the inquiry.

Sir Charles Trollope in a letter dated the 1st inst., styles himself "President of the" Barbados Defence Association, elected at the first general meeting," communicated to me under date, 30th March (Barbados), and there can therefore be no reasonable doubt that he has accepted the position.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 159.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 6th of April,† on the subject of the unsatisfactory relations existing between the planters and the labourers.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 160.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 5th ult.,‡ reporting the circumstances under which on the 9th of February last you had directed the discharge from prison of 14 juvenile offenders, and contradicting the statement that you had liberated prisoners sentenced for setting fire to cane-fields.

I learn with great surprise and regret the existence of such a practice as the imprisonment of children under seven years of age. It is one utterly vicious and demoralizing, and for which no justification can be found. No imprisonment at all is preferable to such a system; but the obvious alternative is a reformatory, and I have to request you to consider whether some such institution cannot at once be provided to meet these cases.

I approve of your exercise of the clemency of the Crown in the case of the 14 prisoners referred to.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 161.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 5th of April,§ calling attention to the fact that under the Barbados law, regulating the grants in aid of emigration, agricultural labourers and artisans are expressly excepted

from the benefit of the enactment. I need not say that I regret the existence of such legislation, but in the present and disturbed state of the Colony I prefer to reserve all opinion upon it.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 162.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 5, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 5th of April,* enclosing extracts from Dr. Thomas's report of 1855, and letters from Mr. Austin in support of your statements as to the lamentable condition of the peasantry in Barbados.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 163.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,
May 5, 1876.

MY LORD,

SINCE the deputation from this committee had the honour of waiting upon your Lordship, on the 25th ultimo, the following telegrams have been received by Mr. Phillips, one of the gentlemen sent over by the Barbados Defence Association.

“Defence Association to P. L. Phillips.

“Barbados, April 25, 1876.

“House of Assembly met to-day. Notice of resolution to memorialize Queen for removal of Governor and Mr. Semper, and Mr. W. B. Griffith. People in great excitement. Special constables chosen for town.”

“Defence Association to P. L. Phillips.

“Barbados, April 28, 1876.

“House of Assembly met to-day. Governor sent message saying discussion on memorial dangerous. Debate adjourned Thursday. House unanimous. Wire finally Wednesday about memorial.” “‘Argus’ with Jamaica troops due.”

“Defence Association to P. L. Phillips.

“Barbados, May 1, 1876.

“Governor threatens dissolution of House if they pass resolution for removal. Shall House proceed.”

I have further to inform your Lordship that after receiving the first telegram the Committee thought it desirable for the maintenance of law and order in the Island to recommend the gentlemen representing the Defence Association to use their influence with the members of the Barbados Legislature not to proceed with the proposed memorial.

With regard to the second telegram, which crossed the one from this side, it will be seen that it applies for advice on the very point, and with regard to the third telegram the Committee cannot believe that any threat of dissolving the House of Assembly could have been officially made.

It appeared to the Committee, however, that in the present excited state of the Island any renewed conflict between the Governor and the Legislature might lead to further serious results, and that a dissolution of the Assembly at this crisis would undoubtedly be attended with danger to the community. The Committee have therefore again urged that any discussion on the memorial should be postponed until all danger is passed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. DANIEL HILL, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 164.

COLONIAL OFFICE to MESSRS. DANIEL HILL & CO.

GENTLEMEN,

Downing Street, May 6, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo,* suggesting the issue of a proclamation to allay all excitement in Barbados.

I have, &c.

Messrs. Daniel Hill & Co.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 165.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 6, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

The House of Assembly have twice been requested by me not to add to public excitement by violent political discussions at the present moment. My messages threaten nothing and are conciliatory. By Despatch last post I have reported that I intend to prorogue if I find it necessary to allay the excitement. I have no intention of dissolving. The conciliatory messages have had good result.

No. 166.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 9, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant,† communicating copies of telegrams which had been addressed by the Defence Association of Barbados to Mr. P. L. Phillips, reporting the intention of the House of Assembly to memorialise the Queen for the removal of Governor Hennesy, Mr. Semper, and Mr. W. B. Griffith, and that the people were in great excitement, and further alleging that the Governor had sent a message intimating that the discussion on this proposed memorial was dangerous, and had threatened to dissolve the House if the resolution for his removal were passed.

Lord Carnarvon desires me to state that the action taken by the West India Committee in dissuading the discussion at this moment of so exciting a question as that of the removal at the present conjuncture of the principal executive officers of the Government was no doubt wise, and I am to observe that as the committee and the representatives of the association in this country are now fully informed of the course which H.M. Government have adopted, and of the necessity for fuller and complete information before any further step can be taken, a very grave responsibility will rest upon those in the Colony who for any reason may revive the public excitement, which, as it had been hoped, was becoming allayed. It is much to be desired that the West India Committee will impress this upon those of their friends and correspondents in the Colony with whom they may possess influence.

Governor Hennesy has informed Lord Carnarvon in reply to a telegram on this subject that he has had no intention of dissolving the Assembly, but has sent two messages deprecating violent discussions and threatening nothing,—that these messages were conciliatory messages which have produced a good effect. He would, however, prorogue the Legislature if it should become necessary to do so to allay excitement.

I have, &c.

The Chairman of the West India Committee. (Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

* No. 126.

† No. 163.

No 167.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,
May 9, 1876.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to my letter of the 5th instant,* in which I ventured humbly to lay before your Lordship certain telegrams which had been addressed to Mr. Phillips, a member of the Barbados House of Assembly, now in London, upon the existing relations between his Excellency the Governor and the Legislature, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that Mr. Phillips received a further telegram this morning, in which it is stated that the Governor had not officially announced that the Assembly would be dissolved in the event of a discussion taking place upon a memorial to Her Majesty praying for the recall of the Governor, but that such an intention on the part of his Excellency had been mentioned to two members of the House. The telegram also states that a second message had been addressed by the Governor to the Legislature, pointing out the danger of discussing such a memorial, in deference to which opinion the consideration of the petition has been postponed.

I need not mention to your Lordship that this information, transmitted by telegraph, is necessarily brief and imperfect, but the Committee believe that they are acting in accordance with your Lordship's wishes in laying before you all the intelligence which they receive.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. DANIEL HILL, Chairman.

No. 168.

A. C. SHELLY, Esq. to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

11, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C., May 9, 1876.

HEREWITH I beg to hand you transcript of my notes of the first deputation to the Earl of Carnarvon on Barbados.

I have, &c.

Sir Julian Pauncefote.

(Signed) A. C. SHELLEY.

Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.,
Friday, March 31, 1876.

DEPUTATION to the EARL OF CARNARVON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, from the
WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, on the Subject of BARBADOS.

Present:—Mr. Thornhill, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Daniel Hill, Chairman of the West India Committee; Mr. Neville Lubbock (Deputy Chairman), Mr. G. H. Chambers, Mr. John F. Daniel, Mr. Forster M. Alleyne, Mr. J. S. Hardy, Mr. A. Gillespie, Mr. A. Gaviller, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Samuel Taylor, Clerk to the House of Assembly; Mr. W. P. B. Shephard, Mr. Ohlson, Secretary West India Committee, and other gentlemen.

Mr. Thornhill, M.P.: I beg to introduce to your Lordship's notice this deputation from the West Indies, and more particularly from the Island of Barbados. I ought to say that if we had known sooner about this deputation coming to your Lordship, we should have had a much larger gathering than we have to-day; but although there are only a few in attendance, we represent more than half the landed property in the Island of Barbados. We have come here in consequence of the recent disturbances and riots in the Island, which we understand are partly owing to the active and unusual means which the Governor has taken to further his own wishes in the Island. We were, up to the time when he went there, quite satisfied with the way in which business was conducted in the Island, for we felt that the Island was in a prosperous state. We come here to-day hoping your Lordship will take into consideration the disturbances and other difficulties that have recently arisen, and that you will kindly grant us that assistance we desire to obtain. I believe some other gentlemen more conversant with the matter than I am will explain the subject to your Lordship.

Nr. Neville Lubbock: As representing the West India Committee, of which I am the deputy chairman, I have to apologise for the absence of Mr. Hill, our chairman, who, owing to a previous engagement, is unable to be present here in time to address you

on this subject. The West India Committee have thought that this is probably not the best occasion to raise the question of Confederation of the Colonies, although we may probably have to do so later on. All we wish to do is to draw your attention to the present condition of the Island—to the riots prevailing there just at the commencement of the crop season, which are a serious matter, seeing the canes are ripe and burn readily, and considering that several plantations have been already fired. Mr. Chambers, who is Mr. Hill's partner, and whose firm represents fully one fourth of the Island of Barbados, has made himself fully acquainted with all the facts, and has consented to state what is known about the matter.

Mr. Chambers: My Lord, I have been requested by my friends here to lay our case before you, knowing as they do that for 46 years I have been connected with Barbados, and that I am intimately acquainted with all its circumstances. During my long connexion with the Colonies I have on many occasions had to come to the Colonial Office, but I never came with a greater amount of anxiety than I feel at the present time. But we have every confidence that your Lordship will extend to us the same consideration which has always been given to the West India body in our communications with the Colonial Minister. I remember the representation we made in 1834, at the time of emancipation, respecting certain proposed Orders in Council, and we were so successful as to get those Orders in Council suspended; and we hope to receive the same consideration from your Lordship that we did from the Colonial Minister of that day. We recently received information from Barbados which we felt bound to place at once in your Lordship's hands. A large number of private letters testified to the unsettled state of the Island in consequence of Governor Hennessy's proceedings. The information was forwarded to your Lordship in a memorandum, and an affidavit by one of those who were present at a meeting at which the Governor spoke was also forwarded. We then received a telegram, which we immediately laid before you, and upon which your Lordship kindly consented to receive this deputation. This telegram is as follows:—

“ Defence Association to Secretary of West India Committee, London.

“ Barbados, March 29.

“ The action of Governor Hennessy, Briggs, and emissaries, through false representations to labouring classes, culminated in serious riot last night at Prospect Plantation, in which a man was shot and several managers wounded and ill-treated. Repetition of Jamaica tragedy likely to occur any moment if Colonial Office does not telegraph immediately and stop dangerous proceedings of Governor and subordinates, who persist in agitating the masses for Confederation. Inform Daniel, Boucher Clark, Sir Walker, Forster Alleyne, General Trollope.”

That telegram, my Lord, we look upon as very serious. Taking our Colonies in general, there is probably no colonial possession we have which has given during 200 years so little trouble to the Home Government as Barbados. It has always furnished gentlemen of position and intelligence to carry on the legislation of the country in the most satisfactory manner for all classes. Peace has been preserved at Barbados without interruption, certainly without any serious interruption. The Legislative Assembly has always consisted of persons of influence and property in the Island. This latter is indeed a very important point to bear in mind, and it does seem a great pity that an Island like Barbados should now be disturbed because of the attempt to force upon the inhabitants opinions to which they are strongly opposed.

As Mr. Lubbock has stated, we don't propose to go at all into the question of Confederation. Your Lordship's assurance to us that that idea should not be forced upon the Island against the wishes of the people there is quite satisfactory to us. We are quite satisfied that your Lordship would not say anything that it was not your intention to carry out. But with regard to what has taken place in the Island, unfortunately the case rests upon a different footing. The Governor addressed himself in the first instance to people of property and intelligence in the Island, to the House of Assembly and to the Legislative Council. He found that they were, even to a man, opposed to the plan which he was anxious to promote. I don't know any single man of property and influence in Barbados who has not expressed his entire disapproval of the proposed scheme. I am not aware of one who possesses property in the Island and who is a man of influence who has expressed anything like assent to the proposal. Finding it made no way with the educated inhabitants of the Island, he has, in a manner which we are bound to say appears to us to be most unconstitutional, addressed himself to the ignorance of the Island: and when we consider the excitable character of the people, the coloured race, their quick sense of injustice and their readiness to

retaliate, I can imagine nothing more maddening, a strong word to use, but I can assure your Lordship with our knowledge of the character of those people it is not too strong, than the address he has made, the particulars of which have been given to your Lordship. Our letters tell us what must be the consequences of this course if not at once checked. I will read to you a letter dated the 28th February, received from Mr. George Pile. He says, "The people are burning the canes in every direction. "One night I believe there were nine fires, but every day and night has its share," and your Lordship has that knowledge of the West Indies to be aware that fires have always been the means adopted by the natives when they show any disposition to riot.

Lord Carnarvon : May I ask by whom that letter is written ?

Mr. Chambers : This letter is from Mr. George Pile. He is not only a proprietor himself but is an attorney for several estates, among them being Lord Harewood's. Mr. Pile has been well known to us for many years, and I may say there is not another man more prudent in the Island, and less disposed to write anything exciting.

Lord Carnarvon : What is the date of that letter ?

Mr. Chambers : It is dated the 28th February, and was received by the last English mail. There is another point I should like to mention, and that is with reference to the assertion that the owners of estates in Barbados do not reside upon them, and rarely visit them. Although in many cases estates in Barbados are held by persons in this country, it is the custom of the owners to visit them very often indeed. They have always been in the habit of going backwards and forwards. My partner, Mr. Hill, has been very frequently there ; so has Mr. Alleyne and others who are now present. These riots cannot be attributed to absenteeism in any sense of the word. Mr. Pile goes on to say, that "There is no accounting for the fires, "so far as the relationship between masters and workmen is concerned. I thought it "to be very desirable to find out the causes, but I was actually menaced in pursuing "this work." And then he goes on to state that "Emissaries were employed to stir "up the people ;" and in confirmation of that we received another letter from a clergyman of the Island, the Rector of St. Philip's, and he says that "The growing "excitement and discontent amongst the negroes show themselves by cane-burning "every night, and in muttered insolence as you drive along the road." Now his letter quite prepared us for the consequences which have ensued, and we are sure bloodshed will be the result. It is the universal conviction that unless your Lordship takes some strong measures to suppress the growing discontents and evil, riot and bloodshed will be continued. I am afraid it will extend to other Islands, for I may mention to your Lordship that when the unfortunate riots in Jamaica took place, it was known to the negroes of Barbados that those disturbances were to take place ; and therefore we cannot allow ourselves to rest satisfied that the thing is over, or that it will be confined to Barbados. You may be sure that it will be spread to other and neighbouring Islands. It is not at all our desire to go into the question of Confederation ; if there had been any wish expressed to take the sense of the Island, with the Legislative Council or the Assembly, we should have been quite ready that that should have gone on ; but failing to obtain support there, the Governor has taken the course of going round the Island, a thing unknown before, and calling the coloured people together in the absence of any persons competent to guide them ; a race very easily impressed, as I mentioned before, and extremely excitable. We now see what the result has been, and what it must be if not remedied at once. Therefore our principal ground for coming to your Lordship is to try and satisfy your mind that there really is danger, and to ask you to take those steps which it devolves upon you as the protector of those Islands to take in order to save us if possible from further danger. I don't know that there is any other point I need mention. The gentlemen here are perfectly conversant with all the circumstances of the Island, and any information that your Lordship may desire, they will readily supply.

Mr. Lubbock : I may mention that we have all of us received private letters by the last mail quite confirming these accounts.

Lord Carnarvon : Confirming the account of that letter ?

Mr. Alleyne : Yes, my Lord, I have a pocket full of them.

Mr. Chambers : I ought to mention that these fires commenced directly after these addresses were made.

Mr. Alleyne : It is the rector of that parish who writes that letter.

Mr. Chambers : The late Chief Justice of the Island writes the following letter :—
"My dear sir,—Things are grievously bad, and I deeply regret that I cannot leave
"the house to-day to accompany you to Lord Carnarvon. What is wanted is to get

“ at the truth of the circumstances leading to the riots which have so suddenly ended
 “ in bloodshed. I have just had a letter in which his correspondent, a man repre-
 “ senting an important interest, and one who has been in the Island all his life, states
 “ that in a conversation with the Attorney-General in answer to a question put to
 “ him as to whether the Governor had taken a noted coloured agitator into his counsel,
 “ the Attorney-General replied that the Governor intended to appeal to the people
 “ if the Assembly opposes his policy. There is also no doubt that the Governor has
 “ entered on a course which he is determined to pursue, by having some of the
 “ lowest and commonest of the population at his table, and desiring to stir them up
 “ by advocating the enfranchisement of the people, namely, on a forty shilling
 “ occupation,—a measure of which they are truly ignorant. Nothing can be more
 “ injurious to all our interests in Barbados than an agitation of the kind which sets
 “ class against class, and where this is embittered by colour prejudices the result must
 “ of necessity be most dangerous to the safety of the Island. In addition to this it
 “ is set on foot just at the commencement of the gathering in the sugar-cane crop,
 “ to the entire dissatisfaction of the people. Two years ago the labouring population
 “ were quite content; what it is now you perfectly understand. The people do
 “ hope that Lord Carnarvon will be convinced of the Governor’s mismanagement
 “ and will put a stop to it. He knows well the people, and knows the injury such
 “ an agitation must inflict upon the Colony. There is yet time to stop it, and
 “ I pray you to see Lord Carnarvon and induce him to do so.” That, my Lord, is
 from the late Chief Justice, Sir Boucher Clarke, a man I need not say, of the highest
 character.

Lord Carnarvon : No doubt.

Mr. W. P. B. Shephard : Perhaps your Lordship will bear in mind that this exciting
 question was before the community last autumn, and very spirited speeches were
 delivered. The question was fully ventilated and no instance of a breach of the peace
 took place. The current of public opinion all flowed one way, and no one ventured to
 stem it.

Lord Carnarvon : I am sorry you should have come on such an errand to me ;
 though I am always glad to receive any information that concerns the interests of such
 a Colony as that of Barbados, and I can certainly assure you that whatever may be
 the conclusions at which I may arrive, you may fully count, as I think Mr. Chambers
 said, upon my giving my full and earnest consideration to these questions. I really
 have been simply astonished at the statements which you sent me a few days ago,
 and which you have repeated to-day ; but I have not one particle or scrap of
 official information that in any way bears them out. I don’t for a moment deny that
 what you state may have taken place, but all I mean is that I am in total official
 ignorance of any circumstances such as those which have been described to me.
 It really seems to me so hard to believe that the local authorities—that the Governor
 in particular, would lend himself to any agitation such as is supposed to have taken
 place, that it is only due, in justice to him, that I should not by any words here
 to-day, seem to give assent to such a supposition. I have done that which I con-
 sidered my bounden duty under the circumstances, and which I think probably
 adequately meets the wishes of the deputation. I have already twice telegraphed in the
 clearest and most distinct language, requiring full information, and reminding the
 Governor that nothing can be farther from my wish or intention than that any
 measures creating popular discontent and dissatisfaction of this sort should be in
 any degree forced on the community. Now I asked, as you will remember, the date of
 the communication Mr. Chambers was good enough to read to me, because I was
 anxious to compare it with the dates of the last Despatches and communications
 that I received from Barbados. No doubt I heard by the same mail, and in that mail
 there was not one syllable that could give me cause for any anxiety. Mr. Chambers,
 I think it was, said that the deputation was not at all desirous of entering upon the
 question of Confederation ; and neither should I wish to go into it. I never con-
 cealed my opinion that some consolidation of insular interests would be for the
 advantage of Barbados and the other Colonies ; for the economy of administration and
 for the efficiency perhaps of Government ; but at the same time I have never desired
 in any degree to press that or to force that upon the Legislature. The Legislature are
 the proper body to express an opinion on the subject, and their opinion deserves full
 consideration at the hands of the Imperial Government. But as the question has
 been raised I think it is desirable that I should take this opportunity of reading to the
 deputation two or three passages out of my last and, as far as I remember, my only
 Despatch of importance on this subject, and they will then judge for themselves how

little has been the pressure which the Home Government has brought to bear, so to speak, upon this matter. As I said, whilst I don't for a moment conceal my own opinion that it would be for the advantage of the Islands generally if some consolidation of the public institutions could take place, on the other hand I do not consider it at all a case where the Imperial Government should force a policy upon the Legislature. In this Despatch, which I wrote on the 28th January, I speak as follows:—"The manner in which, as you report in your Despatch of November 29, " you brought the matter under the consideration of some of the leading members of " the Legislative Assembly appears to me to have been prudent and judicious; and I " learnt with much interest from your later Despatch that Sir John Sealy, whose " ability and great experience in colonial affairs render his opinion especially valuable, " thought it opportune to suggest that a Committee of Representatives of the various " Legislatures of the Windward Islands might be constituted for the purpose of con- " sidering the details of a suitable scheme of Confederation. I accordingly informed " you by telegraph that I fully approved of the assembling of such a Committee, " adding that I left everything to your discretion, as you would understand that Her " Majesty's Government could not proceed with any measure of Confederation except " on the spontaneous request of each Legislature concerned." Then I go on a little further and say, "In the first place I am aware, from the discussions which have from " time to time been held in the Island, that there is a strong feeling in Barbados " against any material alteration of the Constitution, that is to say, that it is desired to " preserve the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. As in the smaller " Islands so even in Barbados it might be a question whether, if a Constitution were " now being framed, a simpler form than that now in operation might not be prefer- " able under circumstances as now exist in that Colony; but to entertain an opinion " of this kind is very different from desiring to abrogate a form of Government which " from long usage has become popular, and I prefer to rely, both from my own belief " and from the assurances which you have so strongly expressed to me, on the disposi- " tion of those principally concerned in public affairs to exert themselves earnestly " for the good government of the Colony, and the improvement of its institutions." And I finally wind up as follows:—"In saying this much I do not desire in any " degree to press this question upon the reluctant consideration of the various " Colonies. In this as in the other details of those important changes, I would fain " believe that their opinion goes along with that of Her Majesty's Government; and " I wish that the constitutional improvements on a state of affairs which, from the " lapse of time and the alteration of circumstances is no longer consistent with the " position which these Colonies ought to enjoy, should proceed from their own sense, " not less than my clear opinion of the benefits to be obtained."

I have no objection whatever to letting the deputation have the whole of the Despatches; for there is nothing I desire to keep back in the matter. I have merely read those passages which seem to bear specially on the subject of our conversation, which I thought would tend to reassure them, and to show that there is no pressure being exerted in the direction they apprehended, namely, in favour of what they call Confederation, but which is really more a consolidation of particular departments and interests in the different Colonies affected. I ought to add further that my own belief, so far as I am at liberty to judge from any official information I possess, my belief is that no measure of Confederation has been proposed, except that one proposal by Sir John Sealy to the meeting of the Committee. But I have telegraphed to Mr. Hennessy requiring full information of what is the present state of the case, and repeated to him my strong injunctions to exercise the greatest possible caution at the present moment.

Mr. Chambers: I must ask your Lordship's permission to make one or two remarks, and to thank you for reading those Despatches. In the first place I was careful to say that we had the most thorough confidence that your Lordship would adhere implicitly to the assurance given, and that we might expect the same amount of consideration from your Lordship that we received from your predecessor. We feel perfectly safe in your Lordship's hands. But with regard to Sir John Sealy, before I returned he called upon me, and mentioned to me that there was an intention to bring about Confederation; asking what did I think about it? I told Sir John Sealy I had heard the report that there was to be a factious opposition to the wishes of the Governor. I said I thought it would be entirely unworthy of the Island, and that the Legislature there should listen most attentively, and not come to any decision until the plans were generally known. What we object to is that the Governor has, through the Attorney-General, made known his determination to carry out Confederation, and to influence

the Island in its obtainment; and he has gone to the ignorant people of the Island, and excited them in a manner that must lead to danger. I beg your Lordship to believe that the state of affairs is most serious. We are not dealing with a manageable people, or a people well informed; and as we know they stop at no mischief when their blood is excited, therefore be assured that it is a most serious state of things, and does require a great deal of consideration.

Lord Carnarvon: It is not necessary to prolong the discussion, but I hope the deputation will be perfectly satisfied that every statement they make to me will really receive my careful consideration. Not a word has been thrown away, but at the same time I feel bound to hold my judgment in complete suspense as to the conduct of anybody whose actions may be impugned on the spot until I receive some further information.

Mr. Chambers: In the event of our receiving any telegram of a serious character, I trust your Lordship will receive us?

Lord Carnarvon: Oh, certainly.

Mr. Hill: My Lord, Sir James Walker, who as Colonial Secretary and Governor has had more than 20 years' experience of the Island, has lately returned from a visit to Barbados, and we should like to know if he has been consulted on this matter.

Lord Carnarvon: I have heard that he is too ill, and that he cannot leave his room.

Mr. Taylor: I saw him a day or two ago, and he was quite well then.

The deputation thanked his Lordship and retired.

No. 169.

A. C. SHELLEY Esq., to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR, 11, Duke St., Adelphi, May 11, 1876.
HEREWITH I beg to hand you transcript of my notes of the second deputation to the Earl of Carnarvon.

I am, &c.

Sir Julian Pauncefote,
&c. &c. &c.
the Colonial Office, Downing Street.

(Signed) A. C. SHELLEY.

The Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.
Tuesday, April 25, 1876.

DEPUTATION to the EARL OF CARNARVON, HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE BRITISH COLONIES, from the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE on the Subject of the Riotous Condition of the ISLAND of BARBADOS, and to ask for the re-call of the GOVERNOR.

Present: Mr. Daniel Hill, Chairman; Mr. Nevile Lubbock, Vice-Chairman; Sir Boucher Clarke, late Lord Chief Justice of Barbados; the Rev. P. Bruce Austin, Rector of St. Phillips; Mr. P. L. Phillips, Member of the House of Assembly; Admiral Whish; Mr. F. C. Maitland; Mr. Maitland; the Rev. John Peter Hardy; Mr. J. Spooner Hardy; Mr. G. H. Chambers; Mr. W. D. Spencer, Member of the House of Assembly, Bridgetown, Barbados; Mr. E. King; Mr. John Manning; Mr. Edward Packer; Mr. A. Gaviller; Mr. T. J. Wilkinson; Mr. Hampden Clements; Mr. Rudolph Hankey; Mr. W. M. Harvey; Mr. Quintin Hogg; Mr. W. P. B. Shephard; Mr. J. Poyer; Mr. J. Q. Henriques; Mr. W. Tennant; Mr. W. M. Ross; Mr. J. L. Ohlson, Secretary of the West India Committee. They were accompanied by Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P.

Transcript from the shorthand notes of A. C. Shelley, 11, Duke Street, Adelphi:—

Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P.: My Lord, I have great pleasure in introducing a deputation from the West India Committee which has waited upon your Lordship in consequence of the very alarming news which has just arrived from Barbados. Though the gentlemen present are principally connected with the Island of Barbados yet there are naturally a great many other gentlemen connected with the West Indies, whose sympathies have been greatly excited in consequence of what they feel of the present alarming state of affairs in Barbados. I will not detain your Lordship by any

further remarks, and knowing the value of your time as I do, I will at once introduce the chairman of the West India Committee Mr. Hill, and Mr. Lubbock, who is also connected with the same body, to your Lordship, and I believe I need hardly add that I am sure that the gentlemen who are representing this important interest will endeavour to be as brief as possible because they know the value of your Lordship's time, and although the deputation may be large, the speakers will, I have no doubt, be very few.

Mr. Daniel Hill: I have the honour my Lord, to introduce to your Lordship two delegates from Barbados, Mr. P. L. Phillips, Member of the House of Assembly, and the Rev. Mr. Bruce Austin both of whom can testify personally on all points connected with the present unsatisfactory state of the Island. We all feel, my Lord, that the fate of Barbados hangs upon the result of this interview. The West India Committee have drawn up a careful statement of all the points on which they think the Governor has exceeded your Lordship's considerate instructions, and if you will allow him, Mr. Lubbock will read the statement.

Mr. Neville Lubbock: This is the letter which has been written, &c.

(Read a long statement to his Lordship. After the statement was read it was duly handed in to his Lordship.)

We have some of the appendices to this letter with us, but they are not yet complete, and we propose to put them all in form and send them up to your Lordship this evening. A statement appeared in one of the leading journals this morning to the effect that it must be remembered that the West India Committee had been actively maintaining in this country a strenuous opposition to and had all along sided against the policy of Mr. Pope Hennessey. I may say that so far as the Governor's policy had been a policy of Confederation not only have we not openly opposed it, but we don't wish to express any opinion against it, but we do wish to oppose it so far as it is a policy of agitation in stirring up the lower orders. I wish to express our amazement at the intelligence contained in Sir Julian Pauncefote's letter in which we read of disturbances of which we have received no telegraphic advices, of disturbances which have occurred last year and the preceding year; but we certainly have never heard of any disturbances approaching these in their character or consequences. We understand that so serious were these riots considered, that the military from Trinidad and from British Guiana, were actually called out for Barbados although not actually subsequently required. I believe it is an unprecedented thing for Barbados to send for reinforcements from other Colonies. I will point out to your Lordship what a serious thing it must have been for the Colony of Trinidad to be denuded of her 100 troops which they have there, to be sent off to Barbados at a time when great disturbances were taking place in a neighbouring Colony, and when it is considered that they have so few troops at Trinidad. In conclusion I may say that the West India Committee view with indignation the conduct of Mr. Pope Hennessey in causing these riots.

Mr. Thomas Daniel Hill: I would say that the West India Committee would be delighted to entertain and consider any scheme of Confederation.

Mr. P. Phillips: I feel somewhat nervous in addressing your Lordship. I happen to be a Member of the House of Assembly on leave, and I have been selected by the gentlemen who had formed themselves into a Defence Association in Barbados to come to England to put myself, on their behalf, in communication with the absentee proprietors and the merchants who advance money for the cultivation of land at Barbados, to put the real state of the disturbances in Barbados before them, or rather the causes which were leading up, at the hour of my departure, to these riots; and after I and my friend Mr. Austin had communicated with them, it was our distinct order from the association that we should seek an interview with your Lordship, and lay before you the opinions of one and all on this matter.

I think it most important that I should make these facts perfectly clear to your Lordship, that I and my friend the Rev. Mr. Austin are not here as purely representatives of the interests of whites or planters, or of one class against another class. Of neither of us can it be said, either here or elsewhere, that we have entertained any views which would show that we have a predilection for one class over another. I think it will be found throughout our career we have been most liberal in dealing with the parties who are termed by the papers the "blacks leading the whites." I beg to inform your Lordship that there are nearly as many black persons as white on the Defence Association. In point of fact the association numbers amongst its ranks all persons owning property to the extent of five acres and upwards in Barbados. It would therefore be wrong to say, as it had been said, that most of the statements made

by this association are to be received with caution, and that they come from a biased source. I beg to say there may be in the excitement of the moment when lives are being lost in Barbados, as we believe through the initiative taken by his Excellency the Governor,—we cannot help feeling that there may be some exaggeration in the telegrams received by the West India Committee as to the number of parties said to be shot. But that the facts exist and were substantially true of the state of things in Barbados are such as we believe, because I believe the telegram of which you have given us information on the subject, point to the fact that serious disturbances have taken place in Barbados within the last fortnight.

I, my Lord, noticed in one part of your Lordship's correspondence with the West India Committee—and I have to thank them on behalf of the absentee proprietors in Barbados for having associated myself with them—I noticed one paragraph of your Lordship's communication to them which referred to disturbances which were reported to have occurred last year and the year before that. It came upon me, as a resident of five years standing, I must confess, like a bombshell; because in Barbados, if there was one Colony in the West Indies more than another which we boasted of being a law-abiding, happy, and loyal Colony it was the Colony of Barbados. I am sorry to say, however, that that confidence and loyalty has been considerably shattered by those recent disturbances; and it seems to me to be a worse rebellion than what took place in the time of slavery. And this seems to have given rise to a deep-seated feeling in the minds of many persons that the people are being ground down, although free, by the property-owning classes: and it has developed itself, as the telegrams say, throughout all the Islands. In point of fact, throughout all the Islands the resident proprietors are deeply interested in the welfare of the inhabitants. We know them all, because we are particularly interested in the welfare of the persons who labour on their estates. Nothing could be further from the character of the labouring population who work on their estates than that they could have sacked the villages, pillaged houses, or burnt or destroyed the crops, especially at this time of the year when there is the greatest profusion of crops and abundance of work. In proof of the position we hold that we represent the interests of all classes and the gentlemen of Barbados, I may say that before leaving for England we had addresses presented to us by the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Association, which represents the interests of the black shopkeepers, besides others from commercial bodies, and from the planters; which addresses to your Lordship will be backed up by addresses from responsible parties, all of them in addition wishing us God speed in our enterprise. Although all of them saw—although they dreaded at the time that we were leading them to expect what has eventually proved correct, through disturbances which may have terminated in loss of life, yet I sincerely hope that matters are not so bad as has been reported: but the word "shot" having been used in the first telegram it may be that those 40 persons said to be shot may have only been wounded. Perhaps there were 40 wounded. It is to be hoped that that is so, and that no lives were lost. The expression had been made of disturbances taking place as not being unusual in Barbados, that they took place last year and the year before. I beg to assure your Lordship that with regard to the history of this affair of Federation, that when Mr. Freeling mentioned to the House of Assembly what was characterised at the time as a harsh address to both branches of the Assembly, and when he communicated to the House of Assembly a Despatch from your Lordship with regard to that portion of the Islands which your Lordship doubtless remembers interfered with the Constitution, the House of Assembly, replying to Mr. Freeling at that time, gave expression to their feeling with regard to the contentment of the people, and they characterised the state of the Island as one of happiness and content. The House of Assembly scarcely needed the protection of your Lordship, for they are quite sure that the Government in every measure proposed by them are influenced by a sole desire to promote the well being of everybody.

The Earl of Carnarvon: Is this an extract from a Despatch which is in this office?

Mr. Phillips: This is an extract, my Lord, of the House of Assembly's reply to Mr. Freeling's address when in Barbados. I suppose copies are in this office.

The Earl of Carnarvon: I don't want in any degree to curtail anything that is material where it answers your purpose, if you give me a reference to it, and address yourself to the point which I understand the Deputation wish to bring before me this afternoon.

Mr. Phillips: I wish to show your Lordship that it is from extracts of speeches delivered in the House of Assembly and in the Legislative Council in 1875, which ought to have found their way to this office. The House of Assembly spoke of the happiness and contentment of the country, and the Legislative Council spoke to the

same effect. After Mr. Freeling passed away Mr. Pope Hennessy arrived. But he also speaks of the old and contented community like this, "I believe that a Governor should not under-rate local experience, that he should not lightly disregard the conservative association of local traditions, that he should take ample time to form and mature his own opinion independent of the interests of class, creed, and of colour; above all, that he should scrupulously respect the constitutional rights and privileges of the local Legislature." So that you have the two Assemblies in 1875, and his Excellency Mr. Pope Hennessy in 1876, speaking of the happiness and contentment of the people in Barbados. The House of Assembly, and more especially the Council, in reply to Mr. Pope Hennessy's first address, attributed that happiness to the institutions of the country, and the way in which the laws have been passed, which were not class laws, or class legislation, but promoted the happiness of the entire people. Then comes the question with regard to the six points. They were sent down to the House of Assembly, and that House received the suggestions and sent an answer to Mr. Pope Hennessy, which answer was forwarded only about a week afterwards. So it is perfectly correct to say that Mr. Pope Hennessy had knowledge of what the House of Assembly was going to do with regard to Confederation. I may say that the House of Assembly, in one particular paragraph, spoke of the License Bills as having been under their attention, and they tell Mr. Pope Hennessy at the same time "We take leave to remind your Excellency that these important expiring Acts, which it was in contemplation to remove, are simply revived in terms." So that it was intended that the Licensing Bill should be continued and amended long before Mr. Pope Hennessy moved in the matter; and he brings that upon us as a matter which we had neglected to do, in order to stir up this feeling. But if you will allow me to say that up to the time of the declaration of the six points, when we said we would have nothing to do with Confederation, then it was that your Lordship sent out the Despatch which was to put Lord Kimberley's Despatch before the House of Assembly. Soon after the Governor's arrival gas was for the first time brought into the town, and as an illumination was an unusual sight to most of the inhabitants, there was a tremendous crowd to witness it, the Governor, the officials, gentry, and all classes were commingled without the least apprehension. Now we hear of persons fearing to venture out after dark unarmed, and all the poor negroes being shot. This change is awful, and those who have caused it ought to be overwhelmed with remorse. Then came the six points from the Governor, and the House of Assembly replied to those, so that Mr. Hennessy knew perfectly well what the House intended to do with respect to the same. In one particular paragraph the House, speaking of the licensing matters as being under consideration, says, "With regard to the small shopkeepers, the most that the Legislature can do for them is to leave them as free and unfettered as possible in pursuing their industrial occupations. This is a policy which the House of Assembly now fully recognize. The only direct imposts levied on small shopkeepers and affecting their industry consists in the license tax now paid, not on trade as such, but on the sale of liquors. These licenses the House of Assembly are willing considerably to modify. A Bill for the purpose has been before them for some time, and, but for the untoward causes to which the House have already referred, the shopkeepers would have been already relieved of an admitted grievance. So also with regard to that class of persons earning their living as boatmen and carters, or as hawkers and pedlars. Towards the close of 1874 a Committee of the House to whom the subject was referred recommended the total abolition of all licence fees affecting the class above enumerated. Bills were introduced into the House and read and published. That relating to boatmen and carters is passed, and is now law; the Bill for relieving the others was not passed because the House was prevented, by the causes already alluded to, from dealing with the measure. The House of Assembly are, however, now in a position to say that having been able during the last two or three weeks to take up measures of internal legislation, a Bill for relieving hawkers and pedlars, as well as a Bill for enlarging Glendairy Prison have passed the House, and will each in the ordinary course come before the Legislative Assembly." It was before Mr. Hennessy's arrival, therefore, that these Bills were under consideration, and yet in his address he brought the charge of neglect against the Assembly. Soon after the House of Assembly told the Governor they would have nothing to do with Federation. Mr. Pope Hennessy fixed a date to read his address, and to hear it there was gathered in the Council Rooms a most extraordinary collection of persons that had ever been there before. But I can testify that persons of the lowest class were admitted, persons without jackets on, and they produced orders from the Colonial Secretary on entering,

and walked into the room. When the Governor came to that part of his speech wherein he said that he felt confidence in the knowledge that no intelligent person who loved Barbados would stand between his poorer countrymen and the wise policy of the British Government, there was a great shouting, and at the conclusion of the address, with these words still ringing in the ears of the audience and those classes who considered they were downtrodden and oppressed, took Mr. Pope Hennessy's horses from his carriage and drew him towards Government House. That would show you what an effect the ringing words of taxation must have had upon the people that they should take his carriage horses out and drive him away from the place.

With regard to this agitation I may say that after Mr. Pope Hennessy had been to St. Phillips that the disturbance came from St. Phillips. He went to St. Joseph, and from there came cries of "We shall have your carriages soon and you will have to walk on the ground; we have been trodden down all this time and you will now have to suffer."

Subsequently to this we have received reports; and we know before we left the Island that we went away out of our houses with great dread, as there were great disturbances going on. Therefore I consider that the words of the Assembly and the Legislative Council are sufficient to justify us in saying that those words of the Governor had a tendency to stir up the minds of the populace and lead to this general excitement. I consider that out of Mr. Pope Hennessy's own words he stands condemned. Here are the facts in print before me and in possession of the office, that your Lordship may verify and weigh carefully with each other. When you have read them I think there will be but one moral conviction, that without this address of Mr. Pope Hennessy's to the Legislature and the people surrounding the other branches of the Legislature we should not have at this moment the disasters which have occurred in Barbados. I say that out of his own words and the reply of the Council and the Assembly in the paragraph I have alluded to, that that is sufficient to implicate Mr. Pope Hennessy with the disturbances which have taken place, enough to show that he has acted most unwisely, that he did not weigh the character of the people to whom he was addressing his remarks, that he should have known the character of the people better than to make the address he did, and the effect of that address has been bloodshed. Therefore I say out of his own lips, especially as the House of Assembly told him that Her Majesty's Government never would appreciate the carrying the Confederation scheme by stirring up those people and setting class against class, to that Mr. Pope Hennessy made no reply whatever, and it passed over in silence.

With regard to coercion is it natural that Mr. Pope Hennessy should tell the House of Assembly that if they had hopes in Lord Granville's scheme he would dispel them for him? They told him there was hope in Lord Granville having made an illusion about Cape Colony. He told them that they had better suspend their hopes at once. He told the House of Assembly that Confederation was a thing to be brought about as he surmised and we anticipated in the future. Now for Mr. Pope Hennessy to be aware of the fact that the majority of the agricultural labourers were in favour of Confederation distinctly places him in connexion with those who got up the papers in favour of Confederation, because that was an official authority in which Mr. Pope Hennessy could have applied to the House of Assembly to say that the vast majority of the people of Barbados were in favour of Confederation. I am sure that your Lordship in using the word "people" never meant that the Governor should resort to a plebescite, or that he should get the very lowest class of persons to get up petitions in favour of Confederation. I say he has resorted to the very worst means to get up an agitation on Confederation.

Mr. Neville Lubbock: We have a telegram here from the Admiral on the station. He says "No disturbances occurred in Barbadoes during my five years' command there. Troops were once called out but did not act."

The Rev. Mr. Bruce Austin: At the risk of occupying your Lordship's time a little longer, I would add my testimony to that of my colleague, Mr. Phillips, with regard to the state of feeling in Barbados before Confederation scheme was mentioned, and after it became the popular topic.

I have been a clergyman in Barbados for 17 years; for 15 years I was the rector of St. James' parish, and for the last two years rector of St. Phillips. I have always prided myself beyond anything else in being a friend of the people. My congregation in Barbados, in St. James', was composed not of gentlemen and ladies, although there were a few, but chiefly of black and coloured people, and I was in intimate connection with them, knew their feelings well, and I can testify that there

was not the slightest dissatisfaction with regard to the form of Government on the minds of any of those people. On the contrary, they seemed to take the greatest amount of pride in their institutions of the Colony, particularly in the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. Well now, when I left Barbados all this was changed. There was the greatest amount of dissatisfaction everywhere. Upon the roads you heard of shouts of Confederation, "Pope Hennessey for ever," "God bless Pope Hennessey," and all those signs of excitement growing upon the people. It was within my knowledge that there were persons going about the parish of St. Phillip's, lecturing people upon the advantages of Federation; a parish where the people are particularly ready for any sort of mischief, and telling them how it would advance their prospects in life, how their wages would be increased, how they would get land. I know one or two men, Dr. Davis was in frequent communication with Governor Hennessy at Lornebay Castle during his residence there while the Governor's house was being repaired. I know this, that ante-Confederation meetings were undertaken simply for the purpose of disabusing the minds of the people from the mischievous impressions which were attempted to be sown in them by these seditious persons, the Confederate agents. I have no evidence; it is difficult to put one's hands on such evidence so as to trace distinctly to Governor Hennessy the sanction of what was done, but this I know there were only some half dozen people, including Governor Hennessy himself, who were interested in bringing about Confederation in Barbados. Therefore I feel perfectly certain, I think it is a logical conclusion, that it must have been all those persons who were at all likely to stimulate the agitation. I know it was so thoroughly upon my mind, that a short time before leaving Barbadoes I got a note from the Governor sending me my leave of absence, and I really felt compelled to return an answer in these terms. "Dear sir, I thank you very much for your courteous anticipation of my official leave of absence. I do heartily wish there was no necessity for my unusual work, nor for the anxiety of my friends in this matter." These expressions were quotations from Mr. Pope Hennessy's letter. "Did you know the Barbadian labouring classes as well as I do, you would, I am sure, entirely discountenance the means which are being used for the supposed promotion of Confederation, for you would not I believe purchase it, much as you may conscientiously desire it, at the risk of riot, bloodshed, and the revival of race antipathies which have been gradually disappearing for some 30 years. It is not too late I hope to ward off such misery from the community, and save the remorse to yourself which will follow, would your Excellency energetically interpose to stop the reckless agitation in progress. Hoping you will pardon my plain speaking, I am very faithfully yours."

I read that letter in order to show that although it may be difficult to bring forward evidence connecting Mr. Hennessy with the agitation, that was my feeling there that it came from him, and by his people, I mean by "his people" the Attorney-General, and Mr. B. Griffin, about the means they would use if they could to attain the end. I may only add that my letter predicting the disturbances had been fulfilled, for within the next four or five days of its being penned a row broke out, and there ensued riot and bloodshed, and I am afraid that the seed of ill-feeling had been sown between the classes there who before were happy enough. I can indorse what Mr. Phillips has said, that this Defence Association does not consist in any way particularly of whites, there were as many of the one as of the other, and the blacks were as much against Confederation as the whites. There could be no question about that whatever, and the only people who sided with the Governor for Confederation were his five or six friends and their emissaries, and the ignorant masses who, of course, are delighted to hear of anything that would bring them higher wages, or what they prefer to higher wages, simply food without wages, plenty to eat and sleep without work. With regard to the poverty at Barbados, that is simply the result of the people's own idleness, which always exists in all uncivilized conditions of society, where people are satisfied to exist upon the necessaries of life, they would work just as much as will support them, and were principally the people who agitated for Confederation. But all those that work more and are the industrial class of natives are all those who are thoroughly averse to any change in the constitution.

I can mention that the "Barbados Times" newspaper is a journal owned by the coloured people, edited and written for by coloured people, and supported by coloured people, and they have throughout been opposed to Confederation. I do feel that it is very hard upon those poor people who are thoroughly ignorant, they are not a bad people at all, and a more good-natured set of people I never met, and I think they

quite excel our English labourers, and I have held a curacy in an English parish and know something about them. They are much more good-natured and more contented, and it does seem to me to be nothing less than a frightful crime to think that, for the sake of carrying out a policy, that they should have been thus tampered with and excited, for when excited they are perfect maniacs, they know no control, to be thus excited and then to be shot, I do think it is a gross and criminal thing, and a blot upon humanity.

The Earl of Carnarvon: I lost no time when I received the telegrams yesterday and on Sunday in at once inviting the West India Committee to meet my honourable friend Mr. Lowther and myself here this evening. We are quite aware how serious a matter any disturbance in any of the West India Islands must be, and those that know the past history of Barbados naturally learn, not only with regret, but with great surprise, that there should be any cause for such a deputation as that which I see in this room this evening. I am bound to say that even after all the communications, both written and verbal, which I have received, the whole thing still presents itself to me in a very enigmatical form. There clearly has been a great deal of misunderstanding, and possibly misrepresentation, and a great deal of delusion. Much has been said this afternoon in this room as to what is supposed to have been the original cause of these difficulties, namely, the mooted of the question of Confederation. Now I don't think that this would be at all a good opportunity for me to enter into that part of the question, and I only wish to repeat now as emphatically as I possibly can, that which I have said in words and put in writing before, that it never has been the intention of Her Majesty's Government in any way to force that question upon the Legislature or the people of Barbados. There have been in my opinion, as in the opinion of some of my predecessors in this office, considerable advantages to be gained to the Colony by the adoption of some form of Confederation. But the essence of the whole matter to my mind, has been that it should proceed, as I think I have stated in one of my Despatches, from the spontaneous wish of the Legislature itself; and I have pressed and repeated this in every form of language upon the present Governor of Barbados. It is impossible that he can have overlooked my clear opinion and instruction on this subject, and I still feel that it is almost incredible to suppose that after such strongly reiterated and unmistakable expressions of opinion on the part of myself, as the Secretary of State, that he could have lent himself to any agitation which would have in view the forcing this measure upon a reluctant people and an unwilling Legislature. But I think this, that as the case now stands, it is really not a question of Confederation. ("No, no.") The question that we have to look at is, at this moment, the restoring and maintaining of order in the Colony. ("Hear, hear.") That is the essential point on which I shall at present fix my attention, and I shall not allow it to be diverted from that point under any consideration, for it is the paramount consideration at this moment. ("Hear, hear.")

Then I must put it to the deputation that I do not feel clear, even after the statements of this afternoon, as to what the precise state of the case is at this moment in Barbados. The telegrams which I have received through the West India Committee are really not consistent with the telegrams which I have received from the Governor of Barbados; and I think the deputation will at least do the Governor this justice, to admit that neither he nor any other British Governor would deliberately falsify facts in any telegraphic statement which he sent home on the distinct order or instruction of the Secretary of State.

Now, I understand from my friend Mr. Lowther that he has had an opportunity an hour ago of reading to the House of Commons some of the telegrams that have passed; therefore I do not think it necessary for me to go over that ground again, but I wish to point out to the deputation one very important fact at least. The last telegram which I received through the West India Committee is one which is published in the morning papers of to-day, and it runs as follows: it is dated April 22nd:—
 "Plantation houses sacked. Animals destroyed. Enormous destruction of property.
 "Over 40 rioters shot. Troops actively employed. City threatened. Business suspended. Families seeking shipping. Rioters repeat they have Governor's sanction.
 "Hennessy's immediate recall requisite to save the Colony." Well, now, that telegram is dated the 22nd. On that day I received this telegram from the Governor, which I may presume was sent previously to that of the West India Committee:—
 "I have visited the several scenes of the disturbances; the planters are much
 "alarmed, but the sugar works go on as usual. The police have taken 30 prisoners.
 "The military have been posted in three parishes, but there has been no occasion for
 "them. In consequence of the planters' panic I have telegraphed for more troops

“ from Jamaica, Demerara, and Trinidad.” Well, then I received later yesterday a telegram dated 23rd, which the deputation will see is one day later than the telegram addressed to the West India Committee, in which Governor Hennessy says—“ Walked all through the town last night. Everything quiet, as tranquillity appears restored. I have had some consultations with officers in command. Countermanded reinforcements from other Islands. More pillagers captured by the police. Troops patrolled in rural districts, but have had no necessity to act.” There is an important fact beyond the inference which I think you drew from it. “ Proclamation issued announcing special commission for speedy trial of offenders.” It does seem to me simply incredible that the Governor of any Colony, after riots so frightful, so serious as that an enormous amount of property should be destroyed, 40 persons shot, the houses ransacked and pillaged—after all this has taken place, not only that he should not mention it to me, but that he should write to me on the following day in the terms mentioned. I don’t for a moment suppose the West India Committee would place any information before me which they themselves did not believe to be perfectly correct; but I think the evidence is as clear as possible that at least there is much reason for doubting whether there has not been the greatest exaggeration of facts on their part. It seems to me totally impossible to suppose, as I say, that the Governor of any English Colony would telegraph, after such frightful scenes have occurred, not only not mentioning them, but stating that everything as regards tranquillity is restored, that the troops have been withdrawn, and no necessity to use them. If there had been 40 persons shot it seems inconceivable that the troops should have taken no part in the affair. I cannot help feeling that the matter must have been very greatly exaggerated on the spot. There has plainly been very great panic and alarm. I quite admit that matters have been in a state which is highly unsatisfactory; and the mere fact of the Governor having thought it necessary to telegraph for troops from adjoining Colonies, if it has been going the lengths as has been represented to the West India Committee, seems impossible after a statement like this. I may add further, that since this last telegram of the 23rd April was received, another has come to hand, in which the Governor communicates to me certain names with regard to the judicial officers who are to act upon this commission for the speedy trial of the offenders; and he makes no allusion whatever to any of these frightful scenes in the Islands which are supposed to have occurred. This was received yesterday, therefore it must have been two hours after the previous one. At the same time I do not for a moment deny that the matter is a serious one; I look upon it myself in that light, and there is no man, I think, who is less inclined to ignore all the risks of anything like disturbances of this nature in the West India Islands than myself. I am quite aware of the inflammable population which you have to deal with; I am quite aware how incautious expressions may often lead to serious consequences.

Mr. Lubbock: We have a telegram which is addressed to Mr. Gaviller, the sender’s agent. It confirms our telegrams, and appears to be quite contrary to the telegram you have received; it alludes to the destruction of the estates.

The Earl of Carnarvon: I will just mention with regard to that which is essential, the presence of a special number of troops to restore and secure order, that I should hope that for all purposes there were sufficient at hand. I understand from the Admiralty that there is a man-of-war that can supply a considerable force. There are in the Island of Barbados at this moment about 700 troops of the line and 1,000 artillery. There is in Jamaica a still larger force, and I have felt that under the circumstances it was only right that I should communicate with the Admiralty, which I have done, and requested them without loss of time to strengthen the naval force in the neighbourhood as effectually as they possibly could. There is no precaution which I would, under the circumstances, willingly omit. I trust the use of these forces may be unnecessary, but at the same time it is my bounden duty to omit nothing that can maintain order in the Island.

There is only one other point on which it is necessary for me to say a word. I am bound to say quite plainly I regret that such a proposal should have been made to me by such a body as the West India Committee as the immediate recall of Governor Hennessy.

Mr. Lubbock: We don’t urge the immediate recall, my Lord.

The Earl of Carnarvon: I do not suppose you mean to adjourn it indefinitely. But I will put two points to the West India Committee. First of all, the great rule in these matters is, assuming the safety and welfare of the Colony, to act with justice, and I cannot think it would be justice to recall any Governor, unless in the case of the most vital necessity. I cannot think it would be just to recall any Governor on an

unproved and *ex parte* statement without anything being proved against him by evidence, and without having given him the opportunity of making his defence. I have listened very attentively to every word that has fallen this afternoon so far as any charges are directed against the Governor. The report, a very careful report, was read at the beginning of this conversation by Mr. Lubbock; it ran through a certain number of matters, and alluded, first of all, to the language which the Governor had addressed to the Legislative Council, and it then went on to notice a series of, I think, rather small and minute details, such as the affidavit, the evidence in which after all had never been proved, of a negro of the name of Murse, and of the meeting where it was said that "the Governor sat side by side with a notorious thief," with another case where the policeman had not been punished as he ought to have been, and his asking for the release of some prisoners. These are after all, it must be admitted, minor points, which clearly do not so connect the Governor with the direct agitation on this subject that it would be just or proper in any Minister of the Crown to advise his recall. I am not here to go into the argument as to how far the language on that occasion was wise or unwise when before the Legislature. But there was certainly nothing in the language which would justify his peremptory recall, without giving him an opportunity of explaining that language. I listened attentively to what fell from the two gentlemen who have been sent over as delegates to represent the opinion of the Defence Association. Mr. Phillips rested the whole of his case upon the Governor's speech to the Legislature, and the fact that a disorderly mob broke into the Assembly House, or at least came into the Assembly House, and subsequently took the horses out of the Governor's carriage and drew him in triumph along the street. All that implies a disorderly state of affairs, but I cannot see that that is sufficient evidence of itself to condemn the Governor. His colleague, Mr. Austin, urged still less, because he merely dealt with the question of cries being heard in favour of Confederation, and muttered expressions, and he admitted that it was extremely difficult to bring forward any evidence connecting Mr. Hennessy with the agitation. Nothing can be more serious than the charge brought against Mr. Hennessy, and it is that having been directly instructed by Her Majesty's Government here at home over and over again in the most unmistakeable language not to force this question of Confederation upon the Colony that he had recourse to secret emissaries and occult agencies, and got up an agitation by appealing to the passions of the populace, in order to carry out this measure.

The Deputation (*unà voce*) : Hear, hear, that is the charge. We believe it, my Lord, we firmly believe it.

The Earl of Carnarvon : I think you must be content with having made a statement. I say that that is the charge brought against Governor Hennessy. It is impossible to conceive a more grave or serious charge made against any Governor of an English Colony, and some more positive evidence is necessary in order to induce any Minister to act. I have already intimated to Mr. Hennessy my opinion that he would do well to give full explanations on the charges that have been brought against him, and I should certainly advise him to do so. In justice to himself I think it is due to him that it should be done, but it is impossible to say, without some evidence to support such charges as these, that the Governor should be peremptorily recalled, and an indelible stigma fixed upon his name.

Mr. Lubbock : You will have placed before you all the evidence we have received, my Lord.

The Earl of Carnarvon : I should then have, perhaps, some evidence which at present I have not had before me.

I would add one word more, that the deputation must remember that in recalling a Governor at such a moment as this,—at a moment which they believe to be fraught with such peril to the Colony,—nothing could be more perilous than to make a change in the Executive. (Hear, hear.) Assuming that Governor Hennessy had gone beyond his instructions, and had failed in his duty as a Governor, still it would be the duty of a Minister of the Crown to consider very carefully at such a moment when there was the risk of a general disturbance throughout the whole of the Island, that he should make a change which might precipitate matters still further. I can only add on that one point, that I hope the deputation will in fairness remember that whatever information I have had on the subject from Mr. Hennessy, shows at least this, that since the disturbances have taken place he has been acting with great vigour, that he has called out troops, that he has contemplated the necessity of requesting further reinforcements, and that he has shown, as far as the telegrams give me information, no indisposition whatever to meet the difficulties boldly and vigorously.

Having said this, I can only repeat what I stated at starting, that I trust there has been a good deal of local panic and exaggeration; that matters are not as bad as they have been represented in this country. That they are serious, I admit, but I trust the worst is over; and so far as devolves upon me, the deputation may be perfectly assured that I shall spare no pains to ascertain the real facts of the case; in fact, I have telegraphed this very day to require still fuller information on the subject, and I shall take every means in my power of maintaining and restoring the condition of the Island.

The deputation having thanked his Lordship, retired.

No. 170.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 12, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 7th of March,* enclosing a letter from Chief Justice Packer resigning his seat at the Council Board. I have to convey to you my approval of the terms of your letter accepting the Chief Justice's resignation.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 171.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 15, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to thank you for your letter of the 9th instant† with reference to the report that the Governor of the Windward Islands intended to dissolve the House of Assembly at Barbados.

To the Chairman of the
West India Committee.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

* No. 61.

† No. 167.

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FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE LATE DISTURBANCES

IN

BARBADOS.

(In continuation of [C.—1539.] of 1876.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
July 1876.



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FURTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN BARBADOS.

No. 1.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.
(Received May 10, 1876.)

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,
May 9, 1876.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information copy statutory declaration which has just been handed to me on affairs in Barbados. This declaration has been made to day by Mr. Spencer, Senior Member for the City of Bridgetown, in the Barbados House of Assembly.

We should not have ventured to trouble your Lordship with this document, or in any way re-open the correspondence with you at the present time upon the general question were it not that Mr. Spencer returns to Barbados by the mail of the 17th instant, and is willing to attend any appointment which your Lordship may be pleased to make during the present week, in case you should think it desirable to put any questions to Mr. Spencer upon the statements contained in his declaration, or with a view of eliciting further facts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THO. DANIEL HILL, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I, WILLIAM DOWDING SPENCER, of Somervale, in the Parish of St. Philip, in the Island of Barbados, Estate Proprietor and Senior Member of the House of Assembly of Barbados for the City of Bridgetown, but now temporarily residing at No. 5, Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square, in the County of Middlesex, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

1. I was born and have lived in Barbados, except when temporarily absent on business to this country, all my life. I am now 49 years of age. I left Barbados to come to this country on the 12th March last. I have been for many years intimately acquainted with all classes of the Barbadian community, and can speak from personal knowledge as to their condition.

2. I say that the Colony was left by the late Governor Rawson as a contented community in July last. There was no illfeeling of any kind apparent between employers and employed, nor am I aware of any cause for illfeeling or discontent. I personally came in contact with negroes employed on my own estates and on other estates owned by proprietors for whom I act as attorney, and I never saw or heard any expressions of discontent, nor any symptoms indicative of discontent among such negroes and other labourers.

3. There has never been in my experience any discontent in Barbados among the labouring or working classes of a political or social character. There is no legal restriction against labourers moving from one part of the Island to another, but it is a common occurrence for negroes to spend the whole of their lives on the estate on which they were born working for the same master or in the same family, and growing attached to them. There is thorough good feeling between employers and employed existent generally I believe in the Islands, and certainly so on all estates with which I have had to do.

4. I am a member of the Representative Assembly, and sit as senior member for Bridgetown. I was first elected in (1867), one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, after a contested election by a majority for the most part of the coloured race. I have since been returned without contest; and when I was returned in November last by my constituents I was pledged to oppose Confederation.

A

5. My constituents consist of storekeepers, merchants, shopkeepers, coopers, masons, carpenters, and others. The shopkeepers retail goods to the negroes, on whose custom they are for the most part dependent; in fact, in Bridgetown all classes are included, with the exception of the planters who live out of the town or on their estates.

6. The elections in Barbados are seldom contested except when some local question arises, and even in the case of a contested election a large number do not avail themselves of their right to vote, nor do they even take the pains in many cases to get their names placed on the register of voters. The Barbadians were, as I know, throughout the Island strongly attached to their present Constitution, and my constituents were equally so with the rest of the Island.

7. There was, prior to the arrival of the present Governor, a rumour of an intended Confederation of Barbados with other Islands. I heard of such a rumour. I heard many expressions of disapproval, not one of approval, except on the part of Sir Grahame Briggs, and on the part of a few officials, none on the part of the coloured race.

8. Later on, when Confederation was more generally discussed, the peace of community was not in any way disturbed, nor did the coloured race show any desire or interest in it so far as I know or ascertained. There was one common feeling of dislike to the proposed change.

9. I was in the House of Assembly when the address of his Excellency the present Governor was delivered to both branches of the Legislature; I was surprised at the address, not less from its matter than for the language in which it was couched.

10. The outside people after hearing that address took the horses out of the Governor's carriage, but I believe that the respectable working classes did not join in that demonstration.

11. Shortly after the delivery of that address my own labourers struck work in the middle of the reaping season. Upon my asking the reason, one of them named Knight, a leading cane-cutter, addressed me in the following words, which I give as nearly as I can recollect: "That if they had Confederation the Governor said they would have 'higher wages and some of the lands from the estates, and, therefore, they wanted 'more money,' and others used similar remarks. I have never had any dispute with any workpeople; occasionally in good seasons they have asked from me increase in wages, which has generally been granted. I gave them on the above occasion higher prices for their work, they being paid by piecework, and they resumed their occupations.

12. I have gathered from my observations of them that the negro labourers have, since the delivery of his Excellency's address of the 3rd March, in some way or other been under the impression that Confederation will immediately give them higher wages and other material benefits. I formed this opinion from the remarks I have heard them make and from their conversation with me.

13. Emigration from Barbados is perfectly free. Negroes do constantly leave for other Islands, oftentimes leaving their wives and children as a burthen on the poor rates; emigrants have latterly exceeded immigrants. I do not consider that Confederation can in any way afford greater facilities for emigration than now exist, and but for the expectation of higher wages held out by the Governor's address of the 3rd March, I don't believe the Negroes would have attached any importance to the question of Confederation.

14. I left the Island on the 12th of March last in a state of great political agitation, and it is my belief that such agitation was caused by the action taken by his Excellency the Governor upon the question of Confederation.

15. I say that the Legislative Assembly passed on the 22nd day of February last an unanimous address to the Governor against Confederation. This was previous to the address of his Excellency the Governor of the 3rd of March wherein he advocated Confederation.

16. I further say that until this question of Confederation was thus pressed forward by his Excellency the Governor I considered his Excellency as one of the most popular Governors.

17. I say that I am acquainted with the Reverend Preston Bruce Austin, who has arrived in this country from Barbados to bear testimony as to the condition of the Island, and that he has for 18 years or thereabouts been rector of parishes in Barbados, and is a gentleman whose position has brought him into contact with all classes, so as to give him an intimate personal knowledge of them, more especially of the lower classes.

18. I am also acquainted with Mr. Philip Lovell Phillips, who is a member of the Representative Assembly, a graduate at Oxford, and a member of the English bar, now living in Barbados.

19. I have heard that both the said gentlemen were selected and nominated by the present Governor to sit on a Commission to inquire into the working of prison discipline generally in the Island of Barbados.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the session of Parliament of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled, " "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in " "various departments of the State and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for " "the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and " "to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths."

W. D. SPENCER.

Declared at 50, Fenchurch Street, in the City of London, this 9th day of May 1876,

Before me W. WELD WEEN,

A Commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

True Copy.

B. L. BOWDLER.

No. 2.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 15, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst.,* enclosing a statutory declaration on the affairs of Barbados which has been made by Mr. W. D. Spencer, Senior Member for Bridgetown in the House of Assembly of Barbados, and intimating Mr. Spencer's readiness to wait on his Lordship.

Lord Carnarvon desires me to state that he has read Mr. Spencer's declaration, but that as he does not understand that that gentleman has anything to add to it, nor any information to communicate subsequent in date to that which has already been received in the Department, his Lordship fears that the extremely heavy pressure of parliamentary and official business must prevent his receiving Mr. Spencer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Chairman of the West India Committee.

No. 3.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 11, 1876.

1. WITH reference to my Despatch of the 30th of March,† in which I stated that I had, with extreme regret, felt it necessary to decline answering the address of certain gentlemen of the commercial body, I beg leave to add that the deputation who prepared the address and desired to read it to me was composed of the leading members of the Defence Association; that the address dealt with my speech to the Assembly, and purported to defend the Legislature from some of the statements I had made, but, nevertheless it was endeavoured to interpose it between my speech and the answer of the House of Assembly, the latter not being given till the 28th of March.

2. As I confined myself to the constitutional course of laying my views before the Legislative bodies, and of waiting for their replies, and as I desired to avoid anything like controversy, or the encouraging of political discussion, I thought it best to confine myself simply to informing the gentlemen who signed it, that I should transmit it to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

* No. 1.

† No. 85 of C. 1539 of 1876.

No. 4.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 12, 1875.

In one of my Despatches of the 10th inst.,* I quote an opinion which had been expressed to me by an influential gentleman in this Island respecting the difficulty of obtaining justice from a Barbados jury. This gentleman's words were,—

"Your Excellency may remember speaking to me of some circumstances which, if further elucidated, might become matter for prosecution. Let me entreat you to attempt no such thing at present. In the face of the fullest evidence as to the grossest outrage, or the clearest libel, it would be impossible to obtain a conviction at present."

2. Towards the end of last March I drew the attention of the Executive Council to the mischievous libels published by the Barbados newspapers and by the Defence Association. Colonel Porter, then the officer in command of the troops, strongly recommended the prosecution of Mr. Thomas H. Sealy, Mr. Shannon, and the proprietors of the "Agricultural Reporter," the "Globe," and the "Barbados Times."

3. Other members of Council pointed out the absolute danger of allowing the newspapers and the Association to disseminate the dangerous falsehoods they were circulating among the labouring classes,—first, that I meant to restore slavery and tax the head of every black man; and, secondly, when such stories failed to cause disturbances, that I intended to divide the land among the blacks!

4. Your Lordship will have already seen by my Despatch, that I believed it would be impossible to obtain justice from a Barbados jury at present, and therefore I refrained from doing anything in that direction beyond consulting the Executive Council and the Attorney-General. I now lay before your Lordship a copy of two opinions given to me by the Attorney-General, the first on the 30th of March, and the second on the 12th of April. The first opinion relates to the seditious action of the Defence Association, and the second to the case described in the correspondence I transmitted in my Despatch, of the 7th instant.†

5. Pending the establishment of the Supreme Court for the Windward Islands, I have taken the responsibility of not instituting any prosecutions in these matters, and of simply laying the Attorney-General's opinions before your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

REPORT upon the TREASONABLE ACTION of the DEFENCE ASSOCIATION by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SIR,

Chambers, March 30, 1876.

HAVING given 24 hours to the careful and anxious consideration of the questions submitted to me by your Excellency in the Executive Council yesterday, and to the evidence bearing on those questions, I am constrained by my duty to the Crown and to this community to report as follows:—

I am of opinion on the following grounds, that the action taken by the Secretary and the Provisional Members of the Defence Association is illegal, and has rendered them liable to be arrested.

1st. The Association has been formed, not merely to agitate the country in order to prevent the adoption of any particular measure, but to bring the Government into contempt with the people, to create disaffection in the minds of the labouring classes, and to organise general resistance to lawful authority. The intent is shown clearly by the statements made by the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Sealy, who organised the Association avowedly because his father, he considered, had been insulted and excluded from the Privy Council by Her Majesty's Commission to his Excellency Governor Hennessy, and that he would do all that he could to upset the Government. It is also evidenced by the printed programme issued by the Secretary, in which the Association offer to pay agents in the several districts to represent it, and to put its views before the people; also by its organising the several meetings that have been held, at which violent and seditious language has been freely used, and by its tendering a vote of thanks to the journals that

* No 147 of C. 1539 of 1876.

† No. 142 of same paper.

have identified themselves with the *object* of the Association. One of these journals recently declared that in event of war they would hail with delight a foreign enemy taking possession of the Colony by superior force of arms. The proprietor of that journal has since this declaration been selected by the Association to represent it as a delegate in England.

2ndly. Because at the last public meeting, so organised by the Defence Association, a large number of those persons who are supporters of, and identified with, its policy, not content with using violent and insulting language towards the Secretary of State, and the Representative of the Sovereign, and inflammatory and seditious language generally, but having deliberately armed themselves with revolvers, fired at those who resisted the efforts made to excite them to commit overt acts of treason, and who then declared that they were determined "to support the Queen and the Governor." The result of this deliberate and dangerous outrage is, that a youth has been seriously wounded by a shot from one of the revolvers so discharged at the loyal portion of Her Majesty's subjects, and as the bullet cannot be extracted, his life must necessarily be in great peril. The labouring classes are deeply stirred at this outrage, and as they loyally seek for protection from the Crown and the law, I do not think that the high social position of some of the persons implicated should shield them from that action on the part of the authorities which is constantly resorted to when humbler persons are offenders. This, however, is entirely a question of policy for his Excellency and the members of the Executive Council to determine. Some of the leading authorities which I have consulted, and which have aided me in arriving at the opinion herein expressed, are as follows:—*R. v. Lambert and Perry*, 2 Camp. 398; *R. v. Harvey* 2 B. and C. C. 257 4 Bla. Com. 423; *R. v. Tutchin* 5 St. Tn. 532; *Reg. v. Cobbett Hall on Libel*, p. 114. *R. v. Burdett* 4 B. and Ald.; *R. v. Creevy*, 1 M. and Sel. 372, 382; *Reg. v. Lord Abingdon*, Esp. 226; and *Reg. v. Pearce and Peake* 75. Should action be taken I would advise that only Mr. Shannon, Mr. King, Mr. Grimes, and Mr. Thomas Sealy, the Secretary of the Defence Association, be proceeded against, as the evidence is not yet sufficiently strong to establish that the persons named in the papers as being members of the Provisional Committee are really so.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. R. SEMPER, Attorney-General.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

Tweedside, April 12, 1876.

IMMEDIATELY on receiving the annexed papers, I sent for the man Morris named in the affidavit of William T. Gibson, and told him what was stated in the affidavit. Morris gave the most unqualified denial to the entire statement, and said that he was ready to contradict it on oath, and to bring several other persons to do so. I told him that I would report to his Excellency what he said, and if required I would prepare the necessary affidavits. He further said that the statements made by the Superintendent and Mr. Ellis' action in the matter arose entirely from ill feeling, caused by the fact that Mr. Ellis' father-in-law, Mr. Eckstein, was one of those he, Morris, had driven back at the Public Buildings on the occasion when, as I was leaving the Council Chambers, certain evil-disposed persons of the respectable class endeavoured to assault me. This was done because I had in the Legislative Council defended the policy of Her Majesty's Government. That ever since that day he had been persecuted and was often exposed to extreme annoyance and in danger of being beaten. I can testify to the admirable manner in which the man behaved on the occasion referred to, but I can offer no opinion about Mr. Ellis' being influenced as he suggests. Mr. Eckstein is certainly the father of Mrs. Ellis and was one of the most violent in disturbing the public peace on the day in question. It is no doubt most scandalous and improper for any one to use the language charged against the man Morris. If even Gibson's statement can be supported, which I very much doubt, and apart from the technical difficulties in the way of a prosecution, as it has not been deemed expedient to notice the seditious speeches made at the various public meetings throughout the Island, the disloyal and illegal action of the Defence Association, the scurrilous and false statements in the established newspapers, and those which have been lately called into existence for the especial purpose of propagating amongst the lower classes violent and disgraceful libels on the Governor and the officers of the Government who have been faithful to the Crown, I cannot

advise that there should now be a state prosecution of a man of this class. Perhaps your Excellency will refer this question, as I believe you have done several others, for the opinion of the Crown Law Officers at home.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. R. SEMPER, Attorney General.

No. 5.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 17, 1876.

1. ADVERTING to my Despatches of the 30th ultimo and 10th instant,* respecting the use of the revolver by members of the "Defence Association" at public political meetings, to which they had foolishly invited the labouring classes, I have much satisfaction in drawing your Lordship's attention to the debate on the 11th instant, in the House of Assembly, in which one member, Mr. Reeves, the Solicitor-General, very properly denounced the practice as unconstitutional, as likely to ruin the cause of the Anti-confederates, and to induce him to despair of the country.

2. Your Lordship will remember that I have never interfered with the Solicitor-General's advocacy and defence of the cause of the Anti-confederate party, or attempted in any way to bias his political action.

3. This is well known here, and it adds great weight to the support he has given to the Executive, in the matter of the Mount Prospect disturbance.

4. Your Lordship will also see that though other members of the House of Assembly referred to the political state of the country, Mr. Reeves was the only gentleman who condemned the use of revolvers at public meetings.

5. No one, I am happy to say, appears to have found fault with the action of the Police Magistrate or the Executive respecting the Mount Prospect affair.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure.

THE WEST INDIAN.—Bridgetown, Tuesday, April 11, 1876.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Present—His Honor the Speaker, Messrs. Reece, Jones, Greaves, Kellman, J. E. Pilgrim, H. Pilgrim, J. R. Phillips, Mason, Challenor, Connell, Carrington, Richards, G. Sealy, Marsh, Dr. Sealy, Ellis, and Whitehall.

Message from the Governor was read concerning report of emigration agent.

Message from Council was read informing the House of the passing of the Bill for abolishing certain licenses, with amendments.

Mr. Seale presented petition from Rector and Vestry of St. Michael, for grant of 100*l.* to build a tank on Codrington Hill for supplying poor of the district with water.

Mr. Seale gave notice of Bill to carry out the prayer of the petition just presented.

Mr. Reece brought up report of Finance Committee on tobacco seized by the customs for violation of customs regulations.

Mr. Reece moved resolution for payment of 33*l.* for incidental expenses of Assembly for quarter ending 31st March, to C. M. Braithwaite, Marshal.

Mr. Pilgrim asked permission to make reference to a correspondence between the Acting Colonial Secretary and himself, on a matter in which his conduct as a member of the Molehead Board was called in question. It was of a personal nature, but it was something more; it reflected upon him as a member of the House, and through him on the character of the House, and of the mode of carrying on the public business by means of committees. He should in the first place read the correspondence, and then proceed to relate the circumstances alluded to. The honourable member proceeded to read the correspondence, which being done, he made a brief statement of the facts. Being a member of the Molehead Board, he had made a tender for a pump offered for sale by the Board, amongst other articles which they had on hand, imported several years previously by the former Molehead Board, when the Governor was a member of

* Nos. 87 and 145 of C. 1539 of 1876.

the Board, and which proved perfectly useless for the purposes for which they were imported. The Board having, at any rate, no further use for these articles, offered them for sale. Messrs. Nightengale & Co. tendered for them as old iron, and their tenders as well as his own for the pump were not accepted, and the articles had to be advertised a second time, when his tender being the only one sent in for 70 dollars, was unanimously accepted, there being a full meeting of the Board: the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Foderingham, the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. Griffith, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Mason being present besides himself, but although present at the Board he did not vote on the question. The honourable member concluded with moving that the documents he had read be inserted in the minutes, in justification of the conduct of the Molehead Board rather than of himself.

Mr. Mason being a member of the Molehead Board remembered the circumstance of the hon. member (Mr. Pilgrim) making a tender for the pump, which was not accepted. It was renewed on the second advertisement and accepted; and he thought the Board were perfectly justified in accepting 70% for an article which if sold as old metal was not worth more than 40%. He did not see anything in the transaction to be censured, or to call for such a letter as had been addressed to the hon. member by the Acting Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Carrington and other members declared their satisfaction with the explanation given by Mr. Pilgrim, whose character would not suffer from the attack made upon him, as it was evidently directed rather against the Board, and the mode of carrying on the business of the House by Committees, than against the hon. member himself.

The 1st Order of the day was called for, Mr. Reeves' Bill relating to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Mr. Reeves said, there were circumstances which induced him to postpone the Bill for the present. In lieu of it he proposed to move the passing of the Bill returned from Council, for the abolition of certain licenses, a Bill which he had introduced in the House. The Bill had been amended by the Council by striking out one of its clauses, which the Hon. Board did not consider quite germane to the character of the Bill; it was the shooting license, which had been added to the Bill by an hon. member from motives which were worthy of him, but yet it appeared to him somewhat out of keeping with the scope of the Bill. If it was thought desirable to abolish the shooting license it could be done by a separate enactment. He should therefore move the adoption of the Council's amendment by striking out the clause relating to the shooting license. The motion being seconded, the Bill passed as amended by the Council.

Mr. Reeves moved second reading of a Bill to cure a defect in the Act relating to the Superannuation Fund of Public Officers.

The Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Jones moved second reading of Bill to amend the Railway Act. It proposed to raise the guarantee from being on a sum of 100,000*l.* to 140,000*l.* There was nothing so useful in any country as to facilitate the means of locomotion. This was accomplished most effectually by means of railways. Sam Slick says that a road makes a town, so does a river and a canal. But the railway is a river, canal, and road all in one. A railway had been constructed in Prince Edward's Island from one end to the other, raising the price of land, giving greater facilities for bringing their produce to market, and enabling the inhabitants to move about at the rate of 21 miles an hour instead of 6 in the farmers' waggons.

Mr. Greaves said he felt he was hardly in a position to make a speech on this question. The nerves of the House had been a good deal shaken of late. It was proposed to raise the capital from 100,000*l.* to 140,000*l.* There were a great many advantages to be derived from the railway. It would be the best mode of poor relief that could be devised. It would improve the country in various ways. It would tend to increase the quantity of fish caught on the coast of the island. It would as Mr. Jones said, be a great economy in respect of mules and other cattle required to bring the crop to market. The railway would bring labour into the country. Yesterday he had seen many estates in want of labourers to reap the crop, and yet there were so many out of employment in Bridgetown. The railway would carry the labourers from one part of the country to the other. It would enable visitors to travel about the country, and to spend their money too in the country. It would enable the labourers to work for more money; it would thus add to the wealth of the country, and for these reasons he should support the Bill.

Mr. J. E. Pilgrim had voted for the railway on a former occasion, but then it was on a capital of 100,000*l.* Now it was proposed to guarantee a sum of 140,000*l.* He feared the low price of sugar did not authorise us to undertake such a responsibility

as to saddle the country with such a burthen. Nor was this the time to raise the question. We are involved in a momentous political crisis which demands all our energies to hold our own.

Mr. Carrington thought with the hon. member who had just sat down, the present was not the time to urge this measure. The crisis in which the country was involved was too serious and too momentous to allow of attention being withdrawn from it even to such an important object as the railway. The House had guaranteed a capital of 100,000*l.*; this had been fixed as a limit beyond which he was not prepared to go, as he considered it would be taxing the resources of the country more than they would be justified in doing. He admitted there were great advantages to be expected from the railway, but the state of the country and of the public feeling did not allow of this question being gone into so fully as it deserved.

Mr. Reeves said in regard to the crisis and political agitation out of doors alluded to, he would say he had no fear of it so long as it was kept within constitutional grounds, and conducted in a constitutional way. We had a good cause, and there was nothing to fear so long as we adhered to a constitutional defence of it. But he had a horror of resorting to the revolver as a means of defence. There was no surer way to ruin the cause. He was prepared to defend the cause with the tongue and the pen, which were constitutional weapons. When the revolver was taken up, he should despair of the country. He was not a friend of the cause but its worst enemy who resorted to unconstitutional weapons in its defence. He looked on such advocates with suspicion as enemies in disguise. He thought it right to raise a warning voice, looking to what was going on out of doors and the momentous crisis, as it had been called by the honourable member. With regard to the railway he thought it was a mistake to urge such a measure at the present moment, and though the hon. mover and seconder of the motion had spoken with great eloquence and ability, he was not convinced of the importance of the railway either for the development of the resources of the Island, or as an agent of civilisation; it was not indispensable to this end like the school and the pulpit; nor, looking at it economically, as a means of wealth, for if the cost of carriage exceeded the value of the article, it could not be carried by the railway, and it depended upon a variety of circumstances if the railway would pay. Those who had voted for the former Bill might feel themselves bound to vote for the present, in order to be consistent, but for himself, who had thought the former Bill a mistake, he should give the present his decided opposition.

Several other members having spoken against the motion, the question was put on the second reading and lost, only three members Messrs. Jones, Greaves, and Whitehall voting for it.

Mr. Reeves moved resolution for payment of 50*l.* to Mr. Kerr, Judge of the Court of Appeal, for his report on the prisons of Jamaica, which after some discussion was agreed to, Messrs. G. Sealy, Connell, and Mason voting against it.

Mr. Greaves said, he had expected the hon. member (Mr. H. Pilgrim) who had moved for a Committee on the state of the country would have brought the subject into discussion, but as he had not done so, he felt bound to draw attention to the disturbances taking place daily on the estates in this and other parishes. Gangs of men went from one estate to another committing depredations and inciting the people to disturbance. The police took no notice of these occurrences, and made no attempt to check them or to discover who took part in them. The men appeared to be strangers not known in the neighbourhood where they showed themselves. He had spoken to the Inspector of Police on the subject, but he appeared to take little interest in the matter. He thought it should be represented to the Governor, in order that a check should be put to these proceedings, which might lead to a serious disturbance.

The House then adjourned to this day week 18th instant.

No. 6.

GOVERNOR SIR WM. GREY, K.C.S.I., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

King's House, April 24, 1876.

ABOUT 2 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd, I received from the Governor of Barbados the following telegraphic message.

"Disturbances here; pray send any reinforcements you can spare, and ask Commodore to despatch a man-of-war as quickly as possible."

I at once communicated with Colonel Cox, commanding the troops, and with Commodore Lyons, and it was arranged that Her Majesty's ship "Argus," which was then embarking a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment for the purpose of relieving the troops at Belize, should, instead of proceeding to Honduras, take the detachment to Barbados. The "Argus" left Port Royal for Barbados at half-past 6 in the evening.

I telegraphed simultaneously to Mr. Hennessy that the "Argus" was leaving at once with a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment, and that Her Majesty's ship "Dryad" would follow the next day, if I heard from him that further assistance was required.

On Sunday morning (yesterday) I received from Mr. Hennessy the following reply.

"As disturbances are ceasing the 'Dryad' will not be required. The 'Argus' will be sufficient without the troops."

I append copy of a communication which I make to Barbados by the outgoing mail, and also of a letter which, on the receipt yesterday of Mr. Hennessy's second message, I at once wrote to Commodore Lyons and Colonel Cox. It is, I think, my duty, as it is undoubtedly very agreeable to me, to say to your Lordship that nothing could be more satisfactory or more conducive to the public good than the cordial co-operation and promptitude with which the requisition from Barbados for assistance was acted on by both these officers.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. GREY.

Enclosure in Jamaica Despatch, No. 51, of April 24, 1876.

SIR WILLIAM GREY to COMMODORE LYONS and to COLONEL COX.

SIR,

King's House, April 23, 1876.

REFERRING to my unofficial letter of yesterday, I have the honour now to inform you that a further telegram received this morning from the Governor of Barbados has conveyed the gratifying announcement that the disturbances were ceasing, and that further assistance from here is not required. This message is in reply to one which I despatched last evening, informing Mr. Hennessy that the "Argus" would leave last night, and that the "Dryad" could follow to-day if required.

To Colonel Cox, C. B.
To Commodore Lyons, R. N., A. D. C.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. GREY.

SIR WILLIAM GREY to GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

SIR,

King's House, Jamaica, April 24, 1876.

IN accordance with my telegram of the 22nd, in reply to yours of the same date, Her Majesty's ship "Argus" left Jamaica that evening for Barbados with a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment on board.

Your Excellency's second message, dated and received yesterday, arrived therefore too late to enable me to change the arrangement which the pressing character of the request conveyed by your first message for reinforcements had induced me at once to make in consultation with the officer commanding the troops.

As I believe that the instructions given to the commander of the "Argus" direct him to convey the detachment of troops he has on board to Belize as soon as they can be spared from Barbados, and as I understand that H. M. ship "Rover" is expected to arrive at Barbados from England very shortly, I presume that you will find yourself able to permit the departure of the "Argus" for Belize soon after she reaches Barbados. This letter will probably reach you very quickly after the arrival of the "Argus."

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. GREY.

To His Excellency Governor J. P. Hennessy, C.M.G.

No. 7.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 25, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship six printed copies of the report of the Superintendent of Emigration for the year 1875, dated 10th of January 1876.

2. In the paragraph relating to agricultural labourers, Mr. Cropper repeats what he had in his previous reports pointed out. He says, "I have made careful inquiries from planters, and have obtained remarkably uniform testimony that there continues to be a superabundance of labourers."

3. In the concluding paragraph he says, "If the limit of production has been reached, but population goes on increasing, as shown, it is a necessary consequence that poverty should be increasing also. The rate of increase of poverty, measured justly by the amount of poor relief, is most serious, and suggests the remark (of Governor Rawson) that if pestilence do not decimate the people before the arrival of the year 1881, a large emigration must be encouraged."

4. With reference to the alleged encouragement to emigration given by the Barbados Legislature under the 9th clause of the Emigration Act, 1873, I showed your Lordship in my Despatch, of the 5th instant,* that the deliberate exclusion of agricultural labourers from the benefit of that clause indicated the real feeling of the House of Assembly respecting emigration. Mr. Cropper now states that during the year 1875, the total sum expended in promoting emigration under the 9th clause was only 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* in 1874 it was only 2*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—For Session of 1875-76.

Documents read at Meeting of 11th April 1876.

(No. 6.)

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the Honourable HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Governor has the honour to transmit the enclosed report of the Superintendent of Emigration on the year 1875, for the information of the House of Assembly.

J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Government House, 29th March 1876.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of EMIGRATION.

To his Excellency JOHN POPE HENNESSY, Esq., C.M.G., GOVERNOR, &c. &c.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency the Third Annual Report of the Operation of the Emigration Act of 1873.

1. The specialty of this Report is the continued and notable decrease of emigration from Barbados. But if, as it is alleged, the figures of former reports were received by many with doubt and distrust, the numerical results of emigration in 1875 will be still more liable to be called in question. It is now, however, an established fact that scarcely any emigration takes place in the first six months of the year. And it is true of the past year, that, during its second half special agencies were in as active operation as the law allows, and were more numerous than in preceding years. Further, it cannot be reasonably questioned that needy labourers will not pay for their passage to a neighbouring Colony when it can be obtained free by a simple application to an agent of emigration. And lastly, although Demerara is the favourite resort of our people, and though the general agent for that Colony advertised by posters during the last three months of the year, in many parts of the Island, calling for cane-cutters at a high rate of wages, there was practically no response to his call. From these facts it is fairly to be inferred that the outward movement of our population, apart from that which is controlled by the Emigration Office, must be comparatively insignificant, and that the statistics of the office, as far as they profess to go, are reliable.

Gross Emigration.

2. The number of emigrants from Barbados, legally recorded in the Emigration Office, during the year 1875, was 682, and was made up of 483 males and 199 females, giving a percentage of more than 70 males.

Destination of Emigrants.

3. The following Colonies received our emigrants in the proportions indicated, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
British Guiana - - - - -	320	110	430=63 per cent.
Dutch Guiana - - - - -	30	13	43= 6 "
Granada - - - - -	21	14	35= 5 "
St. Lucia - - - - -	27	7	34= 5 "
St. Vincent - - - - -	20	5	25= 3 "
Tobago - - - - -	65	50	115=17 "
	483	199	682

Classifying the emigrants according to age, occupation, and nationality, there went :—

4. By age—

	Adults.		Children up to 14.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
To British Guiana - - - - -	290	72	30	38	430
„ Dutch Guiana - - - - -	28	9	2	4	43
„ Grenada - - - - -	13	10	8	4	35
„ St. Lucia - - - - -	21	4	6	3	34
„ St. Vincent - - - - -	17	4	3	1	25
„ Tobago - - - - -	52	32	13	18	115
	421	131	62	68	682

5. By occupation—

	Agricultural Labourers.		Non-Agricultural Labourers.		Person at or		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
To British Guiana - - - - -	211	43	109	66	—	1	430
„ Dutch Guiana - - - - -	28	9	2	4	—	—	43
„ Grenada - - - - -	14	9	7	5	—	—	35
„ St. Lucia - - - - -	23	3	4	4	—	—	34
„ St. Vincent - - - - -	20	3	—	2	—	—	25
„ Tobago - - - - -	51	32	14	18	—	—	115
	347	99	136	99	—	1	682

6. By nationality—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barbadians - - - - -	456	189	645
Non-Barbadians - - - - -	27	9	36
Personator - - - - -	0	1	1
	483	199	682

6a. Comprehensive Table.

					Males.	Females.	Total.		
Barbadians.	{	Agricultural labourers, adults	-	-	320	93	413	420	
		" " children	-	-	6	1	7		
		{	Non-Agricultural labourers, adults	-	-	77	31	108	225
			" " children	-	-	53	64	117	
Non-Barbadian.	{	Agricultural labourers, adults	-	-	20	6	26	36	
		Non-agricultural labourers, adults	-	-	4	—	4		
		" " children	-	-	3	3	6		
		Personator	-	-	0	1	1		
					483	199	0	682	

Arranging the emigrants by parishes and months, there went—

7. By Parishes—

					Male.	Female.	Total.
From Christ Church	-	-	-	-	83	52	135
" St. Andrew	-	-	-	-	11	6	17
" St. George	-	-	-	-	43	12	55
" St. James	-	-	-	-	18	7	25
" St. John	-	-	-	-	16	7	23
" St. Joseph	-	-	-	-	13	5	18
" St. Lucy	-	-	-	-	13	2	15
" St. Michael	-	-	-	-	119	52	171
" St. Peter	-	-	-	-	29	7	36
					345	150	495

					Male.	Female.	Total.
From St. Philip	-	-	-	-	71	28	99
" St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	40	11	51
Non-Barbadians	-	-	-	-	27	9	36
Personator	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
					483	199	682

8. By Months—

					Male.	Female.	Total.
In January	-	-	-	-	34	11	45
" February	-	-	-	-	21	9	30
" March	-	-	-	-	12	11	23
" April	-	-	-	-	21	11	32
" May	-	-	-	-	15	3	18
" June	-	-	-	-	17	5	22
" July	-	-	-	-	80	21	101
" August	-	-	-	-	112	47	159
" September	-	-	-	-	63	30	93
" October	-	-	-	-	54	27	81
" November	-	-	-	-	44	22	66
" December	-	-	-	-	10	2	12
					483	199	682

9. Immigrants—

	From—	Demerara.	Trinidad.	Doubtful places.	Other places.	Total.
In January -	- - -	96	6	26	29	157
„ February -	- - -	80	24	18	30	152
„ March -	- - -	110	34	45	38	227
„ April -	- - -	98	21	17	56	192
„ May -	- - -	118	39	31	46	234
„ June -	- - -	106	66	28	60	260
„ July -	- - -	36	55	71	54	216
„ August -	- - -	74	22	41	68	205
„ September -	- - -	45	13	9	63	130
„ October -	- - -	60	34	18	56	168
„ November -	- - -	39	18	35	33	125
„ December -	- - -	105	43	34	39	221
		967	375	373	572	2,287

10. Comparison of 1875 with 1874 and 1873—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In 1874 there went - - - - -	855	310	1,165
„ 1875 „ „ - - - - -	483	199	682
	372	111	483

showing a gross falling off of 41 per cent., but a slight improvement in the proportion of the sexes; for in 1874 the per-centage of males was 73, in 1875 it was not quite 71. The extent of the decrease of the emigration of 1875, as compared with that of 1873, is seen by the figures for 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ months of the latter-named year, which were 1,886 males + 790 females = 2,676.

11. Comparison of the agricultural labourers of 1874 and 1875.

In 1874 there were 401 out of 1,165, *i.e.* 34 per cent.

In 1875 „ „ 446 „ 682, *i.e.* 65 per cent.

The explanation of this great difference is, that, down to the middle of July of 1875, the emigration to Demerara was open to labourers and artisans of every name. But when the agent for Demerara entered on his duties, he was directed to send to his Government none but agricultural labourers and their families. This change diminished considerably the total of emigrants; but it increased the proportion of agricultural labourers.

12. Emigration *versus* immigration.

The emigration of 1874 was 1,165

„ „ 1875 „ 682

Showing a decrease of - 483, *i.e.* 41 per cent.

The immigration of 1874 was 2,448

„ „ 1875 „ 2,287

Showing a decrease of - 161, *i.e.* 6 per cent.

There is thus a very slight decrease of immigration, compared with the falling off in emigration. But the excess of immigrants over emigrants, which stood at 1,283 in 1874, rose to 1,605 in 1875. Perhaps the following fact will help towards an explanation:—Of the dry seasons from which Barbados has recently suffered, by far the most severe was in the year 1872. It has been roughly computed that the island lost 5,000 of its people in that year.* It seems probable that the excess of immigration, year after year, from that date, is in some measure owing to the gradual return of a portion of that exodus.

* I have papers from the Immigration Office at Demerara, showing that in the seven months (June to December, 1872), that Colony received officially 2,565 Barbadians. The other five months of official receipts, together with those who paid for their own passage, and the people who went to Trinidad and other Colonies, would easily make up the 5,000.

The Immigrants into Barbados, of that trying year, were in greater numbers than might have been expected. They amounted to 2,652 from the following places:—Demerara 1,424; Trinidad 37; Doubtful places 191; other places 1,000. Trinidad sent back very few, because small-pox was raging there almost the whole year.

THE AGENCIES.

13. *British Guiana*.—In July the projected General Agency for Demerara was established by the appointment of Mr. Eustace King. This agent was instructed to restrict the emigration to agricultural labourers; but the specific objects of his mission were to encourage the emigration of families, to procure respectable unmarried women, and to use care in selecting emigrants, so that persons of bad character should be excluded. From the 15th of July, when Mr. King made his first shipment, there went to Demerara 154 men, 31 women, 11 boys, and 19 girls, making a total of 215 souls. Classifying them in two groups, there were 154 men, and 61 women and children. Comparing Mr. King's shipments with the emigration of agricultural labourers for the same portion of 1874, there appears a slight change, in the score of families, to the credit of his agency; for in 1874 (from July 18th to December 31st), there went 216 men, 36 women, 14 boys, and 20 girls, summing 286 souls; and by grouping as above, 216 men and 70 women and children. Thus, Mr. King's figures give 28 per cent. of women and children, against 24 per cent. of the preceding year. But this advantage would probably not have appeared, if a record had been kept of the class of men whose families emigrated in 1874, under certificates given by the superintendent of emigration.

14. *Dutch Guiana*.—The revival of emigration to the Dutch colony is in great part due to the return to Barbados of several labourers who had resided in that Colony a good many years. Some of them, after spending a few months with their friends, came to the office, and entered upon new engagements. They reported good treatment in Surinam, and went back with evident satisfaction. In corroboration of their statements, I have been informed that the people who were taken away from Barbados under false pretences, but who were of habits the reverse of industrious while here, became in general excellent labourers, and on the expiration of their three years' indentures remain contentedly on the estates on which they had laboured. Another cause operating in favour of the agency was the lessening of the time of contract service. Formerly indentures were made for three years, now they never exceed one year.

Other changes are projected in connexion with emigration to Dutch Guiana. For one estate there is an order for labourers who are to be untrammelled by any time engagement. And when, in December, the Hon. Cateau van Rosevelt, the Immigration Agent General of Dutch Guiana, visited Barbados, he proposed that a system of free and unfettered emigration should be allowed for that Colony. Demerara obtains our agricultural labourers by simply paying their passage money. Surinam wishes to do the same. The labourers on arriving in Demerara are free to look for employment wherever they chose; the same liberty will be accorded in Surinam.

15. *Grenada*.—Of the two agencies for Grenada one despatched a small shipment of poor whites (by special order), to be employed on a cocoa plantation. The other agency sent labourers belonging to the prevailing race.

16. *St. Lucia*.—The general agency for St. Lucia, which ran a short course of one year, expired in June, without executing orders for any estate in 1875; but a special agency was sanctioned and was in full operation, when the death of the proprietor of the estates put a sudden stop to the emigration thither.

17. *St. Vincent*.—A few small shipments were made to one proprietor in St. Vincent; but on the last day of the year an application was made by another proprietor for a few poor whites on trial.

18. *Tobago*.—The small island of Tobago ranks next to Demerara in the number of our agricultural labourers it took away. One special agent was appointed late in the year; but the appointment of a General Agent is likely to be made in a short time. A glance at the figures for Tobago shows, that it obtained the most healthy proportion of females, the per-centage being 43. The Demerara per-centage under Mr. King was only 23. The advantage to Tobago arose from the fact that its labourers were selected from estates by recruiters sent up from Tobago, who went unlawfully into the country districts. Two considerable shipments were arrested when on the point of leaving Barbados. When satisfactory arrangements had been made, the people were allowed to proceed to the place of their destination. The fact is alluded to, merely to point out that the other agencies are not to be blamed for their paucity of female emigrants; for the agents for other places get those only who offer themselves in Bridgetown, and who are, naturally, in the main, males.

19. Emigration under the 9th Clause.—The ninth Clause of the Emigration Act, which provides 200*l.* per annum to be disbursed in aiding the emigration of persons in straitened circumstances, but not of the labouring or artisan class, was scarcely brought into operation during the year. In August the Administrator in Council granted the sum of 19*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* for the use of two families, one to proceed to Demerara, the other to

Jamaica. In November the family for Demerara was sent away. The other family has not yet taken advantage of the grant.

20. Agricultural labourers in Barbados.

I have made careful inquiries from planters, and have obtained remarkably uniform testimony, that there continues to be a superabundance of labourers. If to the exported 65,000 hhds. of sugar, there is added the quantity retained for home consumption, the actual crop of 1875 must have been nearly 70,000 hhds. Thirty-five thousand labourers could have produced this splendid harvest. But there was considerably more than this number of agricultural labourers in 1871; and, despite emigration, there can scarcely be a doubt that the number has been augmented, in $4\frac{3}{4}$ years from 42,270 to 46,278. The computation is made at the low rate of increase of 2 per cent. per annum.

21. General remark.

In commenting on the census of 1871, the late Governor, Mr. (now Sir) Rawson W. Rawson, used these strong words:—

“Pestilence or emigration is, apparently, the alternative as an escape from starvation, in the event of one or two unfavourable seasons occurring at the end of the next “decennial period.” The following remarks and calculations have been prepared and are humbly submitted, after the Emigration Office has been nearly three years in existence. If a thinning process is needed for the well-being of the community at large, the experience of the office shows that it is not going on.

Comparison of production, population, and poor relief.

22.—Production.

The quantity of sugar exported may be taken as a fair gauge of the prosperity of the island. From the records of the Commercial Hall I have obtained details of the reports of sugar since the year 1842. Reducing the various forms of package to hogsheads, the crop has risen from 21,591 hhds. in 1842 to 65,000 in 1875. But dividing the years into periods, to arrive at convenient and reliable averages, the annual export from 1842 to 1851 was 28,449 hhds., from 1852 to 1861 it was 43,815, from 1862 to 1871, 46,721, and from 1872 to 1875, 47,199 hhds. The averages of the latter three periods, approximate to one another so closely, and show so small an increase, notwithstanding the most skilful cultivation and the most strenuous efforts, that the limit of production may be considered to be nearly reached. Taking no account of the percentage of increase between the first and second periods, which, however, was 54, it appears that between the second and third periods the increase was 6·6 per cent. and between the third and fourth periods the increase was 1·02.

23.—Population.

In 1851 the population was 135,939. It rose to 152,275 in 1861, showing an increase of 1·2 per cent. per annum. And in 1871 the number of people was 161,594, that is, ‘61 per cent. per annum of increment. This shows that our population is increasing on a decreasing ratio. But Sir Rawson W. Rawson pointed out, in his report on the census, that these are not the true rates of increase. For in the first period (between 1851 and 1861) there were lost to the island at the least 20,000 people by cholera, and a probably equal number by emigration; and his finally estimated rate of increase was 2·8 per cent. per annum. If this is accepted as the basis of calculation, the population, at the end of 1875 was 183,073. But these figures are not borne out by the parish records of baptisms and burials since 1871; and considering the great emigration referred to, which carried away an undue proportion of males between the important years of age, 20 to 35, I think it fair to discard from the calculation the fractional part of the ratio; and although doubtless underrating it, I value the average rate of increase at 2 per cent. per annum. This gives the population at the end of 1875 at 176,936, say, roundly, 177,000. Now, if it is true that one of the ultimate objects of economical science is “to increase production without proportionately “increasing the number of hands,” the prospects of the general comfort of the community are very gloomy. Our staple is increasing at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, and our population is growing at 2 per cent. per annum, exactly twice as fast. Theoretically, therefore, poverty ought to be largely on the increase. Is it so in fact?

24.—Poor Relief.

I have been kindly favoured with the figures for the parish of St. Michael, compiled for the Poor Relief Commissioners. They show, that, from 1857 to 1860, there was an average annual expenditure of 3,134*l.*; from 1861 to 1870 the amount was nearly the same, viz.:—3,248*l.*; but from 1871 to 1875 it suddenly and vastly increased to 4,378*l.*, making an advance of 34·79 per cent. From the Blue Books I have collected the returns for the same periods in the other ten parishes. The figures of these returns more than confirm the suspicions created by those from St. Michael’s. In several

parishes the average annual expenditure had exceeded the double of the average annual expenditure of the preceding period; and for the eleven parishes of the island the increase was nearly 80 per cent.

25.—Conclusion.

If the limit of production has been reached, but population goes on increasing, as shown, it is a necessary consequence that poverty should be increasing also. The rate of increase of poverty, measured justly by the amount of poor relief, is most serious, and suggests the remark that if “pestilence” do not decimate the people before the arrival of the year 1881, a large emigration must be encouraged; otherwise the burden of poor relief will become intolerable, for the hearts of liberal vestrymen never will “devise liberal things” to save the most needy distress.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. P. CROPPER, Superintendent of Emigration.

Emigration Office, January 10, 1876.

No. 8.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 27, 1876.

DURING the recent disturbances, and since then, I have been much occupied in resisting the constant importunities of gentlemen who have been urging me to resort to extreme measures of repression and punishment.

2. The agents of the West India Committee (Messrs. Louis, Son, and Co.) are amongst the most moderate of the local gentlemen, and therefore I select, as a not exaggerated instance, my correspondence with them, to show the sort of pressure put upon me in this matter.

3. From the enclosed correspondence your Lordship will see that on Sunday the 23rd Mr. Elliot Louis asks my attention to a letter from Mr. King, in which the latter says:—

“The rebels have taken all the pigs, sheep, and feathered stock, and will no doubt begin next on the cattle.

“The Governor ought to hang or shoot the ringleaders at once.”

4 Next day, Monday, I wrote to Mr. Louis asking him to impress upon the commercial gentlemen, who wanted me to send to Martinique for French troops, and to do other unnecessary acts, the desirability of refraining from repeating groundless rumours which added so much to the panic.

5. Mr. Louis replied by saying, that looking to the threatening aspect of affairs, he thought measures even of an extreme nature were not unnecessary.

6. The following morning, the 26th, I again sent to Mr. Louis the authentic facts in my possession, showing that everything was quiet, and begging him to aid me in discountenancing punishments of an extreme nature.

7. To this Mr. Louis replied, that severity was sometimes a merciful course, and recommending that a certain notorious character who had been captured should be tried by court-martial and summarily dealt with, and a few known ringleaders in a minor degree punished by being flogged.

8. The following day Mr. Louis asked me to substitute another letter of his for this one, omitting the words “by court-martial,” and this I did, but as his original letter had been laid before the Executive Council, and as I had consulted Mr. Reeves about it, the fact that he had suggested, even inadvertently, a court-martial for trying a civilian remains officially recorded.

9. Even one of the police magistrates, Mr. Smith, recommended summary flogging, and at the Executive Council on the 22nd, Colonel Sargeant, the officer in command of the troops, strongly urged me to put up the triangles, and have the ringleaders instantly flogged as they were brought in.

10. I refused this, both for the reason given by Mr. Semper, the Attorney-General, that it would be an illegal punishment, as well as for the more important reason (in which Mr. Semper also agreed), that such a mode of punishment would be impolitic, as it would increase ill-feeling, and probably convert the disturbances into outbreaks of a far more serious character.

11. Your Lordship will remember that in November 1872, when the troops were called out, the House of Assembly passed a bill, in consequence of the rioting that then

occurred, to authorise any two justices of the peace to impose flogging on those who assembled to plunder provision grounds or cause riots, the sentence to be carried out without appeal. My predecessor, Governor Rawson, would not assent to it, and the Bill was stopped by the Council.

12. That Bill was a transcript of the temporary Act passed in Sir James Walker's time to put down the disaffection and rioting to which he refers in his Despatch of 1863.

13. A similar Bill is now, I understand, contemplated by the House of Assembly, but I am not disposed to assent to it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 8.

Mr. LOUIS to Governor HENNESSY.

(Received April 23, 1876.)

MY DEAR SIR,

Sunday, Culloden.

I THINK it as well to send you the enclosed letter from F. King. It has been handed me by his relative, L. Abrams, who gives a truly deplorable account of the proceedings in that neighbourhood, and, as you will observe, comments on the absence of either police or troops.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) ELLIOT G. LOUIS.

EXTRACTS from Mr. F. KING's LETTER to Mr. LOUIS.

"The rebels have taken all the pigs, sheep, and feathered stock, and will, no doubt, begin next on the cattle."

"The Governor ought to hang or shoot the ringleaders at once."

April 23, 1876.

Enclosure 2. in No. 8.

Governor HENNESSY to Mr. ELLIOT LOUIS.

DEAR MR. LOUIS,

Government House, April 24, 1876.

I HAVE been about the neighbouring country this morning, and I have now received reports of the state of things last night. My information, both from the military and civil authorities, is most satisfactory.

Let me venture to ask you to impress upon the commercial gentlemen who wanted me to send to Martinique for French troops, and to do some other unnecessary acts, that they can best aid the Executive and the military authorities at this moment by refraining from repeating the groundless rumours which add so much to the panic.

I trust the shops will all be opened as usual in town to-day.

Always yours, &c.

Elliot G. Louis, Esq., J.P.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 3. in No. 8.

Mr. ELLIOT LOUIS to Governor HENNESSY.

MY DEAR SIR,

B. Town, April 24, 1876.

I THANK you for your note.

I shall be truly glad to find that the information you mention having received is confirmed by the several gentlemen whom I am expecting to see during the day.

But I must not hesitate to tell your Excellency that I think you are in error in regarding the action of the commercial body as likely at this time to give rise to groundless rumours. I hope and believe that I am no alarmist, but looking to the threatening aspect of affairs I hardly think that measures, even of an extreme nature,* can be considered as unnecessary.

* On the preceding day Mr. Louis wrote to the Governor, enclosing a letter from Mr. Francis King, saying, "The Governor ought to hang or shoot the ringleaders at once."

I am informed that, with some few exceptions, most of the shops and offices are open, but it is a difficult matter to get the work done by those employed outside.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELLIOT G. LOUIS.

Enclosure 4. in No. 8.

Governor HENNESSY to Mr. ELLIOT LOUIS.

DEAR MR. LOUIS,

Government House, April 25, 1876.

I AM happy to be able to repeat this morning similar news to what I sent you yesterday morning. All the reports to me, both from the civil and military authorities, are most satisfactory; no outrage of any kind, everything quiet.

Under such circumstances you will, I am confident, see that such extreme measures of punishment as have been suggested are unnecessary. I hope I can rely on moderate and influential men like you discountenancing all attempts at pressing the Executive to adopt measures of an extreme nature. As you are aware the existing laws are being put in speedy and certain operation to punish the offenders.

Yours most faithfully,

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Elliot G. Louis, Esq., J.P.

Enclosure 5. in No. 8.

Mr. ELLIOT LOUIS to Governor HENNESSY.

MY DEAR SIR,

Bridgetown, April 25, 1876.

I THANK you for your further note, from which I have been glad to learn that the reports made to you this morning continue of a reassuring nature.

I am no advocate for extreme measures, but I do consider that there are occasions, like the present, on which severity is the only and most merciful course that can be taken.

I have this moment received a letter from the country, in which it is stated that a man by the name of Joseph Brathwaite, alias Adam Browne, has been taken. He is known to be a notoriously bad character, and is represented as the terror of man, woman, and child. Now, sir, I do think that if such a man were speedily tried, say by court martial, and being found guilty was summarily dealt with, and if two or three others who were also known to be ringleaders in a minor degree were flogged, I firmly believe it would most effectually put an end to the present perilous state of affairs, and thus materially assist in the restoration of comparative peace and confidence.

I am, &c.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELLIOT G. LOUIS.

A true copy,

W. W. HULL, Acting Private Secretary.

Enclosure 6. in No. 8.

Mr. ELLIOT LOUIS to Governor HENNESSY.

MY DEAR SIR,

Bridgetown, April 27, 1876.

I SEND you herewith the letter which I arranged with you last evening should be substituted for that I wrote you on the 25th July, and which letter I will thank you to kindly return me.

I am, &c.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELLIOT G. LOUIS.

A true copy,

W. W. HULL, Acting Private Secretary.

Sub-Enclosure.

Mr. ELLIOT LOUIS to Governor HENNESSY.

MY DEAR SIR,

Bridgetown, April 25, 1876.

I THANK you for your further note, from which I have been glad to learn that the reports made to you this morning are of a reassuring nature.

I am no advocate for extreme measures, but I do consider that there are occasions, like the present, on which severity is the only and most merciful course that can be taken. I have this moment received a letter from the country in which it is stated that a man by the name of Joseph Brathwaite, alias Adam Browne, has been taken. He is known to be a notoriously bad character, and is represented as the terror of man, woman, and child. Now, sir, I do think that if such a man were speedily tried, and being found guilty, was summarily dealt with, and if two or three others, who were known to be ringleaders in a minor degree, were flogged, it would most effectually put an end to the present alarming state of affairs, and thus materially assist in the restoration of comparative peace and confidence.

I am, &c.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) ELLIOT G. LOUIS.

A true copy,

W. W. HULL, Acting Private Secretary.

Enclosure 7. in No. 8.

Governor HENNESSY to Mr. ELLIOT LOUIS.

DEAR MR. LOUIS,

Government House, April 27, 1876.

HEREWITH I return your letter of the 25th, for which you have substituted another of the same date.

I enclose for your information a copy of a proclamation respecting the speedy and severe punishment of offenders, and trust it may satisfy all moderate men.

Yours, &c.

Elliot G. Louis, Esq.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 8. in No. 8.

District C. Police Station, April 22, 1876.

SIR,

1.45 P.M.

I THINK it my duty, being now placed in a very responsible position at District "C," along with some of Her Majesty's troops, to suggest that some immediate steps should be taken to check the riotous conduct of the people in that parish.

What I would suggest for the serious consideration of the Executive is, that authority should be given that in case any prisoners are brought in they should then and there be flogged, by order of such a tribunal as the Governor may think fit to appoint, after trial and conviction: females of course to be imprisoned, and not subjected to corporal punishment.

This prompt remedy, I think, would banish the existing idea amongst the people that they are not to be punished.

The existing hue and cry is, that after the animals are slaughtered the people come next.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. B. SMITH, P. M.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

P.S.—I would suggest that the troops at present at District C. should, if practicable, be divided into lots of a dozen or more, and posted on the different estates at such distances as may be seen to be necessary. This, I think, would have a good effect, and act as a more effectual terror than if they were all centered at "C." They could easily, in case of emergency be mustered in one spot, as the distances between the estates are not very great.

With regard to any risk which may be considered to attach to the small lots thus scattered about, I would add that from the expressions given utterance to by some of the rioters, for example, that they are not so foolish as to fight the soldier, and also from the known terror that the population have of the military, I do not think any fear need be entertained.

Enclosure 9. in No. 8.

EXTRACT from MINUTES of the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of 22nd April 1876.

His Excellency the Governor laid before the Council a communication from Mr. F. B. Smith, P. M., that all prisoners brought in (women excepted) should then and there be flogged.

Colonel Sargent (officer in command of the troops) said he agreed with Mr. Smith. These people understood flogging, and a sharp application of the lash would do more than anything else to stop the disturbances.

The Attorney-General said there was no law to permit flogging in a summary manner.

Colonel Sargent said why not have martial law to that extent.

The Governor thought it would be highly impolitic to declare martial law, or to do anything beyond what the law, as it stood, enabled him to do in the way of punishment. He had already told the people in his proclamation yesterday, and when he went through the Island, that the offenders would be speedily tried by a special commission, and those who were convicted would be punished with all the severity of the existing law; but he would not consent to arbitrary floggings. Such punishments, his Excellency said, would only embitter both classes, those who wished to use the lash and those who were subjected to it. He would answer for putting down the disturbances with the force and the law now at his disposal. If extreme measures were adopted they would only embarrass the Executive and lead to graver dangers.

Mr. Semper and the Acting Colonial Secretary agreed with the Governor.

No. 9.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 27, 1876.

1. Now that the disturbances are suppressed by the Executive, the same newspapers and political agitators that had been persistently deluding and disturbing the popular mind for some months past are doing their utmost to embarrass the Government, by repeating that the Governor had got up the riots, had sent his paid emissaries to the potato fields, and was now promising to liberate the prisoners who had been taken.

2. Accordingly I issued yesterday the enclosed proclamation, referring to these seditious libels, and calling on all loyal subjects of the Queen to assist in counteracting them by dispelling the dangerous illusions they may create, and by explaining to the people that all who have taken part in plunder and riot will be speedily punished by me with the utmost severity of the law.

3. In addition to spreading this proclamation from one end of the Island to the other, I have written to the Bishop of Barbados, invoking his aid in giving full explanations to the people.

4. I enclose copies of my correspondence on the subject with his Lordship.

5. My proclamations of the 21st of April and of the 22nd of April had already been known to every man in the community; but the continued determination of the local press to misrepresent the intentions, words and acts of the Government rendered this third proclamation necessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosures.

CORRESPONDENCE between the GOVERNOR and the BISHOP OF BARBADOS.

MY DEAR BISHOP,

Government House, April 27, 1876.

I WRITE to your Lordship as one who, above all others in the community, is charged with the gracious duty of peace making.

For a long time past I submitted to the grossest libels and slanders as to my words, policy, and intentions, and I should still continue not to notice them but for the fact that these wanton and mischievous misrepresentations have been so persistently repeated as to produce the most dangerous misconceptions in the minds of some of the ignorant peasantry to whom they have been addressed.

The same political agitators even now endeavour publicly and privately to teach the people that I do not disapprove of the crimes that have been committed, and that I am about to liberate the prisoners accused of plundering and riot.

Accordingly I signed the enclosed Proclamation last night, and I at once place it in your hands, knowing that no one can be more useful than your Lordship in dispelling, by your personal influence, the dangerous statements that have been and are being made.

The people of Barbados know well that your Lordship is their devoted friend, and that you have never uttered a word of advice that was not for their good.

The Government Proclamation, posted from one end of the Island to the other, will of itself have some effect; but far more rapid and effectual will its operation be if your Lordship will aid me in thoroughly explaining it to the people.

Believe me, &c.

J. POPE HENNESSY.

His Lordship the Bishop of Barbados.

MY DEAR SIR,

Bishop's Court, April 27, 1876.

I ACCEPT with alacrity and thankfulness the duty which your Excellency imposes on me of doing my best to dispel, as far as my influence extends, the dangerous and foolish delusions with which apparently the minds of some of our misguided people have been possessed, and to assure them how cordially your Excellency in common with every other right minded man disapproves and condemns the lawless acts which have been committed.

Although your Excellency describes in too flattering terms the influence I have with the people generally of our Colony, I have some reason to believe that the lower classes regard me in the light of a friend, one who does not always say smooth things to them, but who works his best at any scheme which may ameliorate and elevate their condition. I know of no better way in which I can assure them of my friendship and real devotion to their interests than by endeavouring, as your Excellency requests, to guard or reclaim them from fatal error, and to restore peace, tranquillity, and mutual confidence.

Far be it from me to extenuate the outrages committed by these misguided marauders, especially when I bear in mind the atrocities committed by some in the heat of depredation, on the poor dumb animals they so barbarously butchered; and I entirely acquiesce in the strong terms of your Excellency's Proclamation denouncing speedy punishment on the rioters and plunderers. Let me, however, on the part of our peasantry, call your Excellency's attention to the fact that human life has not been taken by the rioters; and on this score, let me plead for as much forbearance in the repression of disturbance as is compatible with the maintenance of peace and order.

I am convinced that the heart of the people generally is sound, though several among them have been misled. In proof of this, I need but advert to the gallant conduct of several of the bands of labourers on estates in routing the marauders and protecting their employers' property. It is in the faith of this that I so gladly undertake your Excellency's commission as a peacemaker, for I feel confident that words of soberness and kindly counsel will be listened to from one who thinks he has a right to call himself their friend.

I purpose complying with your Excellency's request by at once issuing and disseminating throughout the Island a plainly worded earnest Pastoral Letter to the labouring classes in Barbados. and intend, with the assistance of certain of my clergy, personally to visit the different parishes, and endeavour, by word of mouth, to dispel illusions and calm passions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BARBADOS.

His Excellency the Governor, --
&c. &c. &c.

Barbados (L.S.) By his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Esq., Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS for some time past false and libellous statements have been industriously circulated by political agitators and other evil disposed persons addressing the labouring classes at public meetings and otherwise, by certain newspapers in this Island, and by publications of the so-called "Barbados Defence Association," to the effect that I had sent emissaries through the Island for the purpose of dangerously misleading the people: and whereas endeavours are now made by the same publications and other agencies to induce the ignorant peasantry to believe that I countenance and abet the recent disgraceful and lawless acts of certain gangs of marauders. Now therefore

By virtue of the power vested in me I hereby cause it to be made known, that I have directed the Law Officers of the Crown to take prompt measures to bring to justice any person who may again be guilty of circulating such seditious and eminently pernicious libels.

And I do hereby call upon and enjoin all loyal subjects of Her Majesty to aid in dispelling the dangerous illusions that may have been created by such wanton and mischievous statements, and further to explain to the people that those who have taken part in plunder and riot will be speedily punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Government House, this twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign.

God save the Queen.

By his Excellency's Command,

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. 10.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNAVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 29, 1876.

1. WHEN Mr. Carrington gave notice on the 25th of his motion for the recall of the Governor, I understand a somewhat heated discussion arose in the House of Assembly, and that Mr. Reeves and Mr. Ellis deprecated any political discussion of the kind as likely to involve the Colony in fresh disturbances. Whereupon Mr. Reeves was taunted with his support of the Government (at the preceding meeting he had denounced the use of revolvers by the Anti-confederate party), and improper motives were attributed to him.

2. Next day he called upon me and mentioned this without entering into particulars, as the House had met with closed doors, and he then informed me that he thought he would be much more useful as an independent member than as Solicitor-General, liable to be taunted with the charge that his action as a member of the House of Assembly was under my control.

3. Accordingly he desired to resign, and looking to his declared motives I agreed to accept his resignation.

4. I have the honour to lay before your Lordship copies of my subsequent correspondence with him on the subject. After referring to the cordial relations that uniformly subsisted between us, he concluded by saying:—

"Nor can I omit to refer to the circumstance that your Excellency has never sought to control my action as a member of the House of Assembly."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

1.
April 27, 1876.
2.
April 28, 1876.

Enclosure 1. in No. 10.

Mr. REEVES to Governor HENNESSY.

DEAR SIR,

Chambers, April 27, 1876.

IN the present excited state of the public mind of the Colony I feel that I ought, free from the possibility of any official control, to be in a position to act on my own responsibility and as my judgment points out, as a member of the House of Assembly and one of the people.

I think that it is only by being beyond the suspicion of official influence that I can efficiently discharge what I deem my duty at the present crisis. I therefore beg most respectfully to resign into your Excellency's hands the respective offices of Solicitor-General of Barbados, and Escheator-General, which I now, by the favour of the Crown, have the honour to hold.

I cannot take my official leave of your Excellency without assuring you that I am deeply sensible of the cordial personal relations which have uniformly subsisted between your Excellency and myself; nor can I omit to refer to the circumstance that your Excellency has never sought to control my action as a member of the House of Assembly.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) CONRAD REEVES.

Enclosure 2. in No. 10.

Governor HENNESSY to Mr. REEVES.

MY DEAR MR. REEVES,

Government House, April 28, 1876.

FULLY appreciating the high motives which have induced you to resign the offices of Solicitor-General and Escheator-General, I accept your resignation, believing that as an independent member of the Legislature you can be of signal service to the country.

Yours, &c.

Conrad Reeves, Esq.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 11.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 29, 1876.

1. I ENCLOSE, for your Lordship's information, copy of a circular I sent to all the police magistrates on the 21st of April, in which instructions were given, similar to those I issued on the 15th in District "C.", as to summoning the rural constables to preserve the peace and protect property.

1.
April 21, 1876.

2. Your Lordship will see from the reply of Police Magistrate Delamere that only 30 out of 99 in District "A." obeyed the summons, and that several of the rural constables had joined the rioters, and that some of them are in prison.

2.
April 28, 1876.

3. Other police magistrates have made similar reports. I have therefore declined allowing any more rural constables to be sworn in, except on the special recommendation in each case of the Inspector General of Police.

4. I have the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of my minute on the subject.

3.
April 29, 1876.

5. The rural constables are appointed under a Local Act, No. 255, of 2nd February 1854, by each police magistrate, subject to the final approval of the Governor. They are selected in the first instance by the managers of estates who recommend them to the police magistrates. For each day they are called out they receive 2s. pay.

6. Before the recent disturbances I had felt that the system of rural constables was not a good one, and I had consulted Colonel Clements as to abolishing it. He is strongly of opinion that they are useless, and that the regular police force should be considerably increased.

6. Colonel Sargent, the officer in command of the troops, agrees with Colonel Clements in thinking it essential to increase the mounted police force from its present number, 50, to 150.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 11.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876.

1. On Saturday last, the 15th instant, I wrote by direction of his Excellency the Governor to Mr. Pilgrim, the Police Magistrate of District C., instructing him to summon the rural constables of his district, and to communicate with the police authorities so as to take the usual and necessary precautions for preserving the peace of his district.

2. I have to request, by his Excellency's direction, that you will take similar precautions for the peace of your district and the protection of property, and that you will impress on the rural constables and others, and let it be made widely known, that the practice of plundering provision grounds, a practice which of late has been repeated year after year in this Island, will be punished by the Government with the utmost severity.

3. Please report to me the number of rural constables available for service in your District.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

To the Police Magistrate,
District A. to F. (6.)

Enclosure 2. in No. 11.

Police Magistrate DELAMERE to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Central Police Station, April 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state in reply to your circular, dated 21st of April 1876, having reference to rural constables belonging to District "A." Police Station, and the parish of St. Michael's, that I called them in in accordance with your circular, and found that only some "30" out of "99" came up. I beg to enclose a list of constables (to be sworn rural) that I have been earnestly requested by the owners and managers of the several estates set forth in the list to swear in these men as rural constables for the protection of the lives and property of the several people on the estates, and I request that his Excellency may be pleased to approve of this list, and have to state that several of the rural constables sworn for this year in last January have joined the rioters, and three or four of them are now in custody for having joined the rioters: these men are stated to be most reliable by the several owners and managers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. H. DELAMERE, P.M.

Hon. W. B. Griffith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3. in No. 11.

MINUTE by the GOVERNOR on the foregoing.

INFORM Police Magistrate Delamere that I much regret to learn that several of the rural constables whom he recommended to me last January as "fit and proper" persons to be sworn in as constables to keep the Queen's peace and prevent offences "against the persons and properties of Her Majesty's subjects," should be so untrustworthy as to have joined the rioters.

Other police magistrates have made similar reports; and in one case out of 184 in one district only 34 rural constables obeyed the magistrate's summons when I directed them to be called in to aid the regular police force.

Under these circumstances I must decline allowing any more rural constables to be sworn in, except on the special recommendation in each case of Colonel Clements, the Inspector-General of Police.

Transmit copy of Police Magistrate Delamere's letter and this minute to Colonel Clements, and say that I rely upon him to see that the rural constables are in future to be as carefully selected as his own police force.

(Signed) J. P. H.

April 29, 1876.

No. 12.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 29, 1876.

AFTER the disturbances had been entirely suppressed, and all my efforts were being directed to allay the political ferment, a new source of danger has arisen in the injudicious action of the House of Assembly.

2. The House met on Tuesday, and on the motion of Mr. Carrington, who is now the retained counsel of the Defence Association, they proceeded with closed doors to take the preliminary steps for an address to Her Majesty praying for my recall, and the removal of the civil officers who are members of the Executive Council.

3. Next day Mr. Carrington's proposed resolution was printed and commented on in somewhat inflammatory language by the newspapers opposed to the Government. The moment it became known that the House of Assembly was taking a step so hostile to the Government, popular excitement became manifest. Some of the magistrates informed me that if the House persisted in a political discussion terminating in such a resolution, it would become speedily necessary to send soldiers to protect the residences of every member of the Assembly, and that the general peace of the Island would be broken, and far graver disturbances would arise than those I had recently suppressed.

4. I laid Mr. Carrington's resolution before the officer in command of the troops and the other members of the Executive Council. They all earnestly recommended me to endeavour to stay the injudicious proceedings of the House of Assembly, and accordingly the enclosed message was drawn up, and, having been approved by the Council, I transmitted it on Friday to the House, the moment they met.

No. 14,
April 28, 1876.

5. I regret to say the message did not appear at first to produce any effect. Mr. Carrington announced that it would not deter him from proceeding with his resolution. He spoke, I hear, in a somewhat violent strain, and was seconded by Mr. George Sealy (brother of the Secretary of the Defence Association, and son of Sir John Sealy), whose speech was published to day as corrected by himself. In Mr. Sealy's account of his conversation with me, he has drawn largely on his imagination. I enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of the proceedings as printed in the Agricultural Reporter.

April 28, 1876.

6. Fortunately, during the adjournment of the House for luncheon, it transpired that I had a message prepared, proroguing them for a few weeks, and this fact, together with the good sense of Messrs. Reeves, Ellis, and Jones, induced the majority to consent to an adjournment of the debate.

7. It is difficult at this moment to calculate what the effect of the action of the House of Assembly on the excitable population of this Island may be. Although stayed for the present it is quite possible that the hasty and injudicious proceedings of the House may become a fresh source of trouble.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

Enclosure 1. in No. 12.

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(No. 14.)

The Governor regrets to observe that at this crisis, when every effort should be made to allay political excitement, and when no loyal subject should take any step to embarrass or weaken the authority of the Executive in preserving the peace of the Island, the House of Assembly have proceeded to discuss and consider a political question which cannot fail to excite intense public feeling.

The resolution which has been published in the newspapers involves a grave political question as well as the prerogative of the Crown.

The Executive Council are unanimously of opinion that the discussion of that resolution at this time is highly dangerous to the public peace.

The Governor therefore recommends the House to refrain from continuing that discussion at present, and to confine their deliberations and actions to the ordinary business of the Assembly.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Government House, April 28, 1876.

Enclosure 2. in No. 12.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

At the meeting of the House to day, Mr. Carrington, adverting to the motion which he gave notice of on Tuesday last for a vote of thanks to the troops, the special constables, and the police for their assistance in protecting life and property during the recent riots, said it had been suggested to him that inasmuch as they were still on duty, and peace and order were not yet fully restored in the country, to withdraw it for the present, and with the permission of the House, he should do so.—Agreed to. On the motion of the same hon. member, it was resolved that an address should be presented to the Governor asking him to furnish the House with a copy of the instructions forwarded by the Colonial Secretary to the several police magistrates in relation to the recent disturbances, together with any replies that might have been received thereto.

At this juncture, Major Palmer, R.E., A.D.C., attended by one of the clerks at Government House, entered the House, and, advancing to the Speaker's chair, said—Mr. Speaker, I am directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to hand you this message for the Hon. House of Assembly. His Honour, having taken the message, handed it to the Clerk, who read it as follows:—

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the HONOURABLE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Government House, April 28, 1876.

The Governor regrets to observe that at this crisis, when every effort should be made to allay political excitement, and when no loyal subject should take any step to embarrass or weaken the authority of the Executive in preserving the peace of the Island, the House of Assembly has proceeded to discuss and consider a political question which cannot fail to excite intense public feeling.

The resolution which has been published in the newspapers involves a grave political question, as well as the prerogatives of the Crown.

The Executive Council are unanimously of opinion that the discussion of that resolution at this time is highly dangerous to the public peace.

The Governor therefore recommends the House to refrain from continuing that discussion at present, and to confine their deliberations and action to the ordinary business of the Assembly.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Carrington then rose to move the passing of the following resolution, of which he gave notice on Tuesday:

“That a Select Committee be appointed to draw up a respectful memorial to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, setting forth the present disturbed and dangerous state of affairs in this Colony, the causes and occasions thereof, and the conduct and proceedings of his Excellency the Governor, and certain present members of the Executive Council in relation thereto, and humbly praying that Her Majesty will be pleased, with a view to the welfare of the Island, the restoration of peace, and the renewal of confidence between the different classes of the community, and the satisfactory progress of legislation, to remove his Excellency and certain present members of the Executive Council from their offices; and that when the memorial be prepared and adopted, the Legislative Council shall be invited to concur therein.”

The hon. and learned member in an eloquent speech pointed out the necessity for the motion. We regret that we are unable to publish it to-day, but shall do so in a future issue.

Mr. Geo. Sealy, in seconding the motion, said: Sir,—In rising to second the motion so ably moved by the hon. and learned member who has just sat down, it is not my

intention to make any lengthened remarks, as I fully agree with my hon. and learned friend that the time for long speeches has passed, and the time for action has come. (Hear, hear.) I think, sir, that the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should take such steps as will strengthen the hands of those who are acting in our behalf in this crisis in the mother country, and also the hands of the Colonial Office, in taking measures to give us redress for the wrongs which have been done to us. (Cheers.) Sir, I have been for some time in possession of information which will throw some light on what has been recently going on among us; but I have hitherto refrained, for reasons which will be obvious to the House, from making it public. I sincerely regret to have to do so to-day, but I feel that my duty to my country demands it. (Cheers.) It must be well known to every hon. member that Sir James Walker is a relation of mine. That gentleman, as hon. members are also aware, was on a visit to this Island directly after the arrival of his Excellency the Governor. After being here some weeks, Sir James was induced—after repeated solicitations from a member of the community who was formerly held in high estimation in the country, but is now universally regarded with distrust,—nay, with disgust (I refer to Sir Graham Briggs),—I say, after repeated solicitations from this individual, Sir James Walker was induced to visit him at Erdiston, and he remained there for eight or ten days. On the day he returned to my place he appeared very much excited, and one of his first remarks was, that he was thoroughly disgusted at what he had seen going on at Erdiston, and that he could not have believed it unless he had seen it with his own eyes. He went on to say, that day after day, Sir Graham Briggs, Mr. Gore, Mr. Semper, the Auditor-General, and the Inspector-General of Police assembled in a room at Erdiston, to use his own expression, held private meetings there, and it did not require very acute penetration to discover that the object of these meetings was to plot against the Constitution of the country. At any rate, Sir James Walker, who lived here several years, and was anything but an unobservant man, had very little difficulty in putting a construction upon these meetings; and that his construction was the right one, recent events and the present unprecedented condition of the country at large fully proves. (Cheers.) Before these persons commenced their miserable plottings it was the proud boast of every body here that no Colony could be more peaceful than this was. Up to five or six months ago, the country had the same character, but, unhappily, the last week or ten days has seen this once happy and prosperous Colony in a condition which has alarmed and terrified every well-disposed and law-abiding citizen. (Renewed cheering.) Now, facts and circumstances may be explained away in all sorts of fashions, but the events to which I have just alluded, speak for themselves. When we find a Colony like this—happy, prosperous, and contented for years upon years, suddenly turned upside down and handed over to disorder, confusion, and wide-spread rioting, there must be some cause for it and that cause must be as sudden as the events it gives rise to. (Renewed cheering.) It is not my intention, at the present moment, to weary the house by going into particulars. It is enough for my purpose to refer to the patent fact that the whole intelligent public of the country point in one direction to the cause of the present condition of the country; and it must, at any rate, be admitted that what the country asserts and believes is, for all practical purposes as it affects the country, a fact which admits of no controversy. (Cheers.) When, I say, the whole country asserts and maintains that a certain thing is a fact it is the vainest of vain efforts to attempt to deny or controvert it. The fact remains in spite of every individual effort to get rid of it; and that is our case at the present moment. (Cheers.) Now, I do not intend at this time to bring forward all the evidence I am in possession of with respect to this matter, and with which, I may remark, his Excellency's name is strangely mixed up; but, in order to bear out the statement of Sir James Walker, I shall relate to the House certain portions of a conversation I had with his Excellency during his residence at Long Bay Castle. While there his Excellency, as honourable members are aware, gave a ball in honour of the Admiral. I attended that ball, and as I was filled with indignation at what I had heard I determined that if his Excellency said anything to me about the action of the House in connexion with his six points I would tell him what I felt. In the course of the evening his Excellency, having learnt that I was a member of the Committee appointed to reply to his message to the House, came to me, and asked me to tell him the substance of the reply. I told him I did not feel authorised to divulge it to him, but this much I could tell him—it was very strong, although very temperate. His Excellency then spoke to me about the House of Assembly, telling me how grossly it had been misrepresented at the Colonial Office, and how he had tried to put it in its proper light before the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He went on to speak of Confederation, and I then told him what the individuals I have already alluded to had

been doing some three months before he arrived, and that one part of their programme was, to introduce a printing press to disseminate their views in the country. Upon this his Excellency said, "To show you that what you have told me is not without some foundation, I will relate a circumstance to you." He then told me that he was at Erdiston the same day the House agreed to their resolutions regarding his six points, and that on intelligence of what they had done reaching there, one of the party present turned to him and said, "You see, your Excellency, the House are determined to act in direct opposition to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government!" The Governor said he at once replied very calmly, "I do not see it in that light: I think the conduct of the House is perfectly constitutional." His Excellency then added, "You should have seen the dismay and astonishment upon their faces when I made that observation!" (Mr. Connell—I don't wish to interrupt the hon. member, but I may remark that his Excellency made similar revelations to me, unasked and unconditional.) I then cautioned his Excellency against these individuals—telling him that they were looked upon with distrust by every intelligent man in the community, and that I thought it but right he should know this, as, otherwise, he might be led into mistakes hereafter. A great deal more passed between his Excellency and myself having reference to all these matters, and at the proper time I shall be prepared to make it public, either here or in England, and upon my oath, if necessary. Later in the evening his Excellency sought me out again, and renewed the conversation; and I then made this remark to him, that I felt strongly on the matters to which he had referred, and that he must excuse my speaking to him plainly, because I felt strongly. He replied he was quite willing to hear all I had to say. His Excellency then went on to remark that he himself had formed a very favourable opinion of the Legislature of the country, and that he was very agreeably disappointed when he came here to find such men as he had in it. He then remarked that English statesmen most intimately connected with the West Indies were utterly unacquainted with their condition, and that he had observed with astonishment that such a statesman as Lord Granville had bracketed Barbados and Tobago together. I will not go any further at present into this matter. There will be time enough in the future for all that. At present I have only to say, that when the Governor arrived here, he found the country peaceful and contented, and the lowest class of the population—who, from their condition, have no political aspirations at all—have, from the moment that the House of Assembly looked with an unfavourable eye upon the Governor's Confederation scheme, been acted upon by some agency or other, which just now I need not inquire into further than to say that their stolid ignorance has been lashed into fury, and they have assumed an attitude which has ended in a grievous riot, having no political significance, but only directed against the peace of the country. It is not necessary for me to make any direct charge. I only say that the whole public has lost confidence in the Executive Administration, and that the future peace of the country requires a change in that administration. (Loud cheers.) The fact is patent that, five short months ago, there was peace and order in the country; now, unhappily, the picture is the very reverse of that. These facts speak for themselves, and show, at any rate, that the Executive is unequal to the post; and for that reason I support the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. Whitehall, the House then adjourned for a quarter of an hour for luncheon.

On the resumption of the House, Mr. Jones moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Mr. John Connell moved, that a respectful address be forwarded to his Excellency asking him to obtain and lay before the House full and complete returns of the number of persons who have been in any way wounded during the prevalence of the riot; showing the age, sex, and residence of each person, and stating the circumstances under which the wound was inflicted. Also a return of the number of rioters, if any, who were killed in the riot, or who have since died in consequence of wounds received at such riots; and also a return of the number of policemen or others wounded or injured in suppressing the riots.

Mr. Reeves then gave notice of his intention, at the next meeting of the House, to move a resolution expressive of their sense of the good conduct of the great mass of the labouring population in abstaining from joining the rioters, and, instead, protecting property and assisting those who tried to uphold order. The hon. and learned member said he gave notice of this resolution for the purpose of letting it be known abroad that this grave riot had nothing to do with class or caste, but was simply a violent outbreak confined to the lowest class of the population, with which the steady labourers on estates and the owners of small holdings, who were the backbone of the country, had nothing to

do, and were wholly opposed to. It was most important, in the best interests of the country, that this fact should be known abroad and thoroughly appreciated. (Cheers.) It was also most important that the well-conducted labourers should be told that their conduct was appreciated by the Legislature of the country. (Cheers.)

The House then adjourned to Thursday next.

No. 13.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 30, 1876.

I ENCLOSE, for your Lordship's information, copies of the only letters I received from members of the late Council respecting the disturbances.

2. The first is from Mr. J. A. Haynes, of Newcastle, St. John's Parish, about 13 miles from Bridgetown. He wrote on Friday the 21st of April; and, after describing the plundering of potato fields and small shops, he expresses the fear that "dwellings, sugar-works, and the lives of the peaceful inhabitants are in danger."

3. Your Lordship will see from my reply that, on the very day Mr. Haynes' letter was written, I went myself through the Island, and caused a detachment of troops to be stationed in his district, and that prompt and effective means were taken to stop the depredations, to arrest the ringleaders, and to prevent the injury to the dwellings, sugar-works, and persons that he had anticipated.

4. The second letter is from the Chief Justice, Mr. Packer. It is written evidently not from his own observation of the rioting, as he speaks of the mob "pulling down the houses on the several estates they are passing through." I am happy to say there is not a single instance, either in the neighbourhood of the Chief Justice, or in any other part of the Island, where a house was pulled down, or any serious injury inflicted on a house.

5. In two cases in which shots were fired from houses on the mob, they rushed in and broke furniture, and in two cases where houses were entirely deserted by the owners, the furniture was stolen.

5. I allayed the Chief Justice's fears by sending him a corporal and two policemen, for the protection of his house. Yesterday the estate was visited by Colonel Clements, the Inspector-General of Police, who tells me that not the smallest injury of any kind had been inflicted on the place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 13.

The Hon. J. A. HAYNES to the GOVERNOR.

DEAR SIR,

New Castle, St. John's, April 21, 1876.

I THINK it my duty to call your attention to the existing state of lawlessness and disorder now prevailing in this parish amongst the labouring population: gangs of these headed by leaders have been committing unusual depredations upon the fields in which potatoes were planted for food, the last day or two. Between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning one of these gangs carried these outrages to the same extent upon this estate, going from field to field, destroying about 12 acres of potatoes.

We have no means of protecting our property from such marauding acts or of apprehending the ringleaders. You must admit that the owners of property look to the authorities for protection, and that steps should be taken to meet such emergencies by enforcing the laws of the Island. The ringleader of the gang just passed through this estate was armed with a cutlass, and seemed a desperate man.

In reply to an inquiry as to what is being done to check this serious state of affairs, the magistrate of this parish, Mr. Pilgrim, informs me that nothing effectual has been done, and that the police are quite inadequate to cope with these mobs. I need scarcely add that if these depredations are not met by the strong arm of the law these mobs will

1.
April 21, 1876,
with reply.2.
April 22, 1876,
with reply.

be emboldened to extend their acts to the plundering of dwellings and sugar works on the estates, and endanger the lives of the more peaceable inhabitants.

During the day this mob has plundered almost every shop in this locality and deprived the poorer class of white people of almost all they had in possession.

I shall only add that the inhabitants look to your Excellency to exert the civil power to put down this outrage and robbery.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. A. HAYNES.

Sub-Enclosure.

Governor HENNESSY to Hon. Mr. HAYNES.

DEAR MR. HAYNES, Government House, April 27, 1876.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 21st about half-past 3 on the afternoon of the 22nd, and though I had no time to write to you I gave the necessary orders for completing what might have been needed for preserving peace and property in your neighbourhood.

The very day you wrote your letter (Friday the 21st) I left Government House for the scene of the disturbances, and went through the centre of your parish. I had gone through St. Michael, St. George, and St. Philip.

I then turned and proceeded through Mount Pleasant by Stewart's Hill and along by Ashford, then by Todds into the next parish.

Before leaving Government House I gave orders to the officer in command of the troops to send half a company of soldiers to Moncrieffe, District "C," the magisterial district in which your parish is included. The troops followed me as quickly as they could be got ready, but I reached Moncrieffe some hours before their arrival. I then gave instructions to have all the disturbed parts of your parish patrolled, and, as far as possible, guarded by police, the moment the troops arrived from town.

Next day I gave further orders to the same effect, as well as directing to have the troops in your neighbourhood patrolled as far as the officer in command might think proper.

I may add that on the 15th instant I had taken the precaution of instructing the police magistrate of your district to summon all the rural constables to aid the police, if necessary, in preserving the peace.

I enclose for your information, copy of the proclamation I issued on the day your letter was written, the 21st, and also copy of the proclamations issued on the 22nd and on the 26th instant.

I trust you will see that the Government acted with promptitude and firmness.

I need hardly add that I should be glad to see you, or to receive any suggestions you may favour me with, as to the preservation of order.

Hon. Jos. A. Haynes, Esq. Faithfully yours,
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 2. in No. 13.

The CHIEF JUSTICE to Governor HENNESSY.

SIR, Buttals, April 22, 1876, 1.15 P.M.

I DESIRE to bring to your Excellency's notice that large gangs of people are engaged in all the neighbouring estates destroying the cattle of every description, and pulling down the houses on the several estates they are passing through, and although they commenced at the Belle Estate in the neighbourhood of town, and must have advanced not very rapidly, there is not a policeman or soldier on their track. The manager of this estate and his family have come up to my house for protection, and there is now a mob of rioters in the estate yard. Whether they will come up to my house I know not, but I think it my duty to let you know what is taking place, and leave you to take such measures as you may think necessary.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES PACKER, Chief Justice.

Sub-Enclosure.

Governor HENNESSY to the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Government House, April 22, 1876.

3.15 P.M.

DEAR MR. PACKER,

YOUR note just received. I have sent immediate instructions to have a force sent out to you.

Yours, &c.

His Honour the Chief Justice.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 14.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 30, 1876.

April 30, 1876.

COLONEL Sargent having brought me the enclosed report respecting the arrival of the detachments of troops from Jamaica and Demerara, I informed him that I thought there was no necessity for detaining the former detachment, in which he agreed, those troops will accordingly re-embark on the "Argus," for the Jamaica command, on Thursday next.

2. The detachment from Demerara will be used to relieve the troops who have been sent to the country districts, and who require rest.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 14.

From Lieut.-Colonel SARGENT, Commanding Troops, to his Excellency Governor
J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G., &c.

SIR,

Barbados, April 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that H.M.S. "Argus" arrived here yesterday with the detail as per margin of the 2nd West India regiment from Jamaica.

Subalterns, 3 ;
Staff sergeants,
1 ; sergeants, 6 ;
corporals, 10 ;
drummers, 4 ;
men, 158 ; wo-
men, 11 ; chil-
dren, 3.

A detachment of the 1st West India regiment arrived here this morning per Royal Mail steamer. Strength as follows :—

Two captains, three subalterns, 16 non-commissioned officers, and 116 rank and file from Demerara.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,

Lieut.-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant, and Quartermaster-
General Commanding the troops.

No. 15.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL of CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 1, 1876.

ADVERTING to my Despatch, of the 7th ultimo,* I enclose a printed copy of the correspondence I have had with Mr. Wm. Grant Ellis, and a copy of the letter he has published in the local papers of to-day, in which he emphatically enters a protest against the personal attacks and misrepresentations that have been so persistently used in the newspapers.

2. I also take this opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship copies of certain police reports respecting a man dressed in uniform who was sent around the town in a

2.

March 14, 1876.

* No. 144 of C 1539 of 1876.

carriage last month, together with my minute on the false statement that the Chief Justice had encouraged the exhibition; and the Chief Justice's observations thereon.
I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 15.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of the "West Indian."

DEAR SIR,

Canefield," April 15, 1876.

WILL you be good enough to publish the following correspondence which has passed between the Governor and myself in re an affidavit made by one of my superintendents. The affidavit alleges that a man called Morris told a large concourse of persons that "when Confederation was carried the smallest labourer would get 3s. per day, that the Island was going to be put under martial law, and only those who were in favour of Confederation would be allowed to pass, &c., and that the Governor was paying him (Morris) one dollar per day to tell them what he was saying." The public will no doubt be pleased to find how emphatically his Excellency repudiates the statements of this miscreant, and I think the time has arrived when personal recriminations and aspersive banter should cease. To endeavour to secure quiet and order to the community should now be the aim of all sensible men, be they Confederates or Anti-confederates. If the question of Confederation is to be fought out, let it be conducted by fair and constitutional means, and not by misrepresentation and falsehood.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ELLIS.

His Excellency J. POPE HENNESSY, Esq., C.M.G.

DEAR SIR,

Canefield, April 4, 1876.

I HEREWITH enclose for your perusal an affidavit made by one of my superintendents regarding a man called Morris. I deem it my duty to bring this matter to the notice of your Excellency, feeling assured that you will take such steps as will effectually mark your disapproval of the course which this man is pursuing.

I may further remark that at the very time I was with you yesterday Morris was at Canefield inciting my labourers to strike work, and using such abusive language to my manager as to compel him this morning to lodge a complaint against him before the magistrate of the district.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. G. ELLIS.

DEAR MR. ELLIS,

Government House, April 5, 1876.

I HAVE received your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing an affidavit made on the 30th ulto. by one of your superintendents as to certain words which he swears were used by a man named David Henry Morris.

I need hardly assure you that as far as I am concerned the statements alleged to be made about me in it are totally unfounded.

I understood you to mention when you called on me on the 3rd instant, that this is the only statement of the kind you have seen, though you had heard that many similar ones had been reduced to writing and sent to England by the mail of the 31st.

This is however the only one that has been shown to me; and I must convey to you my cordial approval of your conduct as a magistrate and a gentleman in putting the document into my hands, and thus enabling me to contradict every statement in it respecting myself.

Not many weeks ago a poor man, who I understood had been hired by some foolish gentlemen to go about the town in a carriage with the object of creating a disturbance, made a communication to two police officers, in which he asserted that a member of my late Executive Council had paid him 16s. The moment I saw the statement of the police officers I sent the paper to the gentleman whose name had been so improperly mentioned. In doing so I wrote a minute to the effect that I was certain the man's

statement was a wilful falsehood, yet I felt, no matter how absurd the statement may be, that not a moment should be lost in bringing it to the notice of the gentlemen concerned.

In acting in a similar way now you have done that which every man of honour and loyal subject in the Colony should do when statements of the kind concerning the Governor are deliberately made.

I have sent the affidavit to the Attorney-General, who will deal with it.

W. Grant Ellis, Esq., J.P., M.C.P. Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

DEAR SIR,

Canefield, April 7, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th April, and would not again trouble your Excellency on the subject but for the following paragraph in your letter, which as it now stands is open to a misconstruction, and which it is due alike to your Excellency and to myself that I should remove:—"I understood you to mention, "when you called on me on the 3rd inst., that this is the only statement of the kind "you have seen though you had heard that many similar ones had been reduced to "writing, and sent to England by the mail of the 31st."

Your Excellency will remember that on reading the affidavit which I put into your hand, you asked me if that was the only one of the same kind that I had seen, inquiring at the same time if I had not heard that similar ones had reached the "Defence Association," and had been sent on to England. I stated in reply that, as a matter of fact, I had actually seen no other, but that it was matter of common rumour that others had been received by the Association just alluded to, and had been sent on to England.

In again thanking your Excellency for the permission you gave me to make any use I might desire of this correspondence, I will only further add that I am exceedingly pleased to learn that you have put the affidavit in the hands of the Attorney-General, who, I am sure, will take prompt measures to satisfy the public (as your Excellency has already satisfied me) that the emissary Morris has no authority whatsoever, and is in no way warranted, in using your Excellency's name in any shape for propagating dangerous and exciting doctrines among the labouring classes.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. G. ELLIS.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.

Enclosure 2. in No. 15.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL of POLICE to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Inspector-General's Office, March 14, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Governor the enclosed statements of police officers, Acting Corporal Woodruffe and 154 Squires, together with my remarks thereon.

Woodruffe's
statement.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. F. Gore,
Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector-General of Police.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

The INFORMATION of JOHN P. WOODRUFFE, Acting Corporal of Police.

Small informed me to-day that to-morrow morning he goes to the Lower Estate at 7 a.m. to Mr. Greaves, who lends him a horse; he then rides into town, calls at Mr. Pilgrim's, and then visits some friends; at 12 he comes into town, and goes in a carriage which Trotman has to furnish; a woman accompanies him who sells eddoes in Swan Street. He is to drive round the town, then call at Mr. Pilgrim's, and then to Erdiston to Sir Graham Briggs'. He says he has seen Chief Justice Packer to-day, who asked him if he were "Small," he then gave him some money, and told him to behave himself, not to have a mob round the carriage, and he was all right. A club furnishes him with money. Mr. Johnson at the corner of Swan Street is at the head of it, and Mr. Herbert of the Wharf Ice House collects it. Mr. Johnson gives Small a pair of grey horses on Friday, when he is to have four horses and a grand procession.

Mr. Carrington, Barrister, Member of Assembly,	gave him	- \$5
Mr. Philips do. do. do.	gave him	- \$5
Mr. Henry Pilgrim, Member of Assembly,	gave him	- \$5
Mr. Greaves do. do. do.	gave him	- \$5

And a promise if he bowed nicely, and did not get drunk, also a handsome present.

Mr. Arthur	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Mr. Maclean	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Mr. Alleyne	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Mr. Collymore	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Mr. Leacock	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Ramsay and Elder	-	-	-	-	-	16s.
Mr. Plunket Preston	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Trowbridge and Hendy	-	-	-	-	-	\$10
Mr. Jones (of Barrow's)	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Mer Brothers	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Mr. Henry (Kensington Estate)	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Mr. Waterman	-	-	-	-	-	\$5
Mr. Hazel	-	-	-	-	-	\$5

The money subscribed altogether about \$120, or 25l.

From this statement, made to me by Small, in the presence of police constable 154 Squires, it is my opinion that a breach of the peace is likely to be committed, as I hear he is to be dressed up in a uniform to imitate his Excellency the Governor. He says that the barristers have told him that if he drives along quietly, and avoids collecting a mob, he is all right. Small also told me that if a man puts a hand on him, that that person will be shot with a revolver.

(Signed) J. P. WOODRUFFE, Acting Corporal.

Sworn before me this 13th March 1876,

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J.P., Inspector-General.

Sub-Enclosure 2:

REMARKS OF COLONEL CLEMENTS UPON ACTING CORPORAL WOODRUFFE'S STATEMENT.

The statement of Small respecting the subscriptions and the procession may be partially correct, as Small has already paraded the town in uniform in a carriage, but his statement respecting his honour the Chief Justice must be wilfully false; but I have no doubt his honour will order such steps to be taken as will prevent this low drunken fool from bandying his name about, for some of the lower orders might believe his statements, and thus disturbances might ensue.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector-General of Police.

Sub-Enclosure 3.

MINUTE of his Excellency the GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF UPON COLONEL CLEMENTS' Letter, of March 14, 1876.

I concur with the Inspector-General of Police that the statement of this man "Small" about his honour the Chief Justice must be wilfully false; and no doubt his statement that he has been paid by four members of the Assembly and other influential gentlemen is also false.

Nevertheless, as the police officers apprehend a breach of the peace, and as the man's statements are publicly made, let these papers go to his honour the Chief Justice for any observations he may desire to make upon them.

March 14, 1876.

(Signed) J. P. H.

Sub-Enclosure 4.

MINUTE by his honour CHIEF JUSTICE PACKER ON COLONEL CLEMENTS' Letter of March 14, 1876

His Excellency is quite right in concurring with the Inspector-General that the statement made by Small about me is entirely false. But I cannot refrain from expressing my just regret that his Excellency should think it necessary to call on me for an explanation of* words attributed to me by a person whom the Inspector-General calls a low drunken fool.

March 13, 1876.

(Signed) CHARLES PACKER.

Enclosure 3. in No. 16.

EXTRACT FROM SATURDAY REVIEW OF April 15, 1876.

"We are in a position to state that Mr. Small has not received a dormant commission to act as Administrator of Grenada; although this gentleman has established his claims to the role as a Colonial Governor, it is proposed, on account of his declining years, to place him on the retired list, and not employ him on acting service."

* The Governor did not do so. The papers were simply forwarded for any observations the Chief Justice might desire to make.

No. 16.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY to the EARL OF CARNARVON. (Received
May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 1, 1876.

1. ON the 20th ultimo* I telegraphed to your Lordship to the effect that on the 18th ultimo some provision grounds were plundered, owing to disputes respecting wages between a manager and his labourers; that the police captured nine of the marauders, and restored quiet; that there was nothing political in the disturbance, and that Mr. Sealy, the police magistrate of district "B," had read the Riot Act.

2. During the preceding holidays anticipations of disturbances, not unusual in Barbados at Easter, were talked of, and the Inspector-General of Police had taken precautions to preserve the peace. One police magistrate only, the magistrate of district "C," had made any report that additional precautions were necessary on Easter Monday, and on the receipt of his report on the 15th instant, I had given him instructions to summon the rural constables of his district to assist the regular police force in keeping order.

3. From the enclosed reports of the police authorities, your Lordship will see that Easter Monday passed off quietly.

4. The disturbances that commenced on the Tuesday evening, 18th instant, are described in the reports I now lay before your Lordship.

5. Byde Mill is an estate nine miles from Bridgetown, of about 320 acres, mostly in the parish of St John, but it also extends into the parishes of St. George and St. Philip. It is belonging to an absentee proprietor who resides in England.

6. The Barbados agent or attorney is Mr. T. B. Evelyn (father-in-law of Mr. Phillips, the delegate), the manager is a Mr. Gooding, and the local under manager is a Mr. Reece, who entered on his duties in March last.

7. It appears that on Thursday evening, the 18th of April, a considerable number of the labourers went to the house of the under manager, Mr Reece, close to the mill yard, and asked for potatoes, saying they were starving, and some of them alleging that they had only received sixteen cents. (8d.), and even less, for the previous week's work. After some dispute the labourers proceeded to the potato field and began to plunder it.

8. I may here mention that in the other Islands under my government the labourers have provision grounds of their own, but in Barbados, owing to the limited amount of land as compared with the population, the owners of sugar estates keep the provision grounds as a rule in their own hands, and sell the potatoes and yams to their labourers, and this is no inconsiderable source of profit to the planters.

9. Mr. Reece sent off for the police authorities, and Mr. Arthur Sealy, the police magistrate of the district, and three policemen soon arrived.

10. Mr. Sealy having in vain called on the mob to disperse, proceeded to read the Riot Act, and then went away, leaving the three unarmed policemen facing the mob. Instead of making a written report to the Inspector-General of Police or to myself, and remaining with his men till assistance came, he drove into town with Mr. Gooding, the manager, and called on me to ask for aid.

11. I expressed my surprise that he had not remained at Byde Mill, especially as he had taken the extraordinary course of reading the Riot Act, when he had only three unarmed policemen to enforce the law; and I directed him to seek for the Inspector-General of Police, and return with him and a sufficient force to disperse the mob.

12. Mr. Sealy, however, found that Colonel Clements was dining out, so he confined himself to sending a verbal message through the sergeant at the Central Station in Bridgetown to the Inspector-General, and, instead of returning to Byde Mill, he went home. Nor did he return to Byde Mill until the evening of the next day.

13. Meanwhile I wrote to the Inspector-General, and sent him with a sergeant and eight police officers to Byde Mill, where he arrived at 10 o'clock at night on the 18th. He found that on the departure of Mr. Sealy the mob had set to work clearing out the potato field. Whilst engaged in this robbery, Sergeant Taylor and a small detachment of police arrived from district "C" station and made nine prisoners. In doing so two of the police were wounded, one from a blow of a stone, and another either from a cutlass or a sharp instrument used for cutting canes, and which is also used in digging up the potatoes. A policeman had been wounded with the latter instrument before the sergeant arrived.

14. The nine prisoners were sent safely to the station by Colonel Clements, though the cars conveying them had to pass through a large mob.

15. One of the three police officers, B 2, N. Griffith, who had been left alone for a considerable time with the mob, after Mr. Sealy's departure, reported to Colonel Clements that he "heard whilst in the yard the labourers complaining, saying their wages had been stopped, and that they were starving." Another of these policemen said some of the people complained "that they had worked the previous week, and all that they had received was, some 12 cents, and some 16 cents, and that they were starving." The third gives similar testimony as to what occurred that evening. Sergeant Ramsey, the sergeant of the district, has also reported that he had heard many such complaints made by the labourers in the parishes in his district.

16. On the 19th, warrants were issued for the apprehension of 14 of the rioters, and four arrests were made, so that on the 20th, Colonel Clements reported that 13 rioters were in custody. On the same day, however, small gangs, apparently connected with the Byde Mill gang, began plundering other provision grounds in the district, but they were stopped by the police, though the ringleaders were not captured.

17. I enclose for your Lordship's information, two reports of Colonel Clements, dated the 20th April, written at Byde Mill. To one of these a postscript is appended, dated on the morning of the 21st of April, stating that the district had been quiet during the night, but that the two chief ringleaders were not yet captured.

18. About 11 o'clock on the same day, Colonel Clements came to me and reported that soon after he had despatched his report of that morning, he had gone with nine policemen to capture a gang who were plundering a potato field at Halton, the estate of Mr. John Connell, and that as the mob did not disperse, he read the Riot Act, and then seized on three of the rioters. When placing handcuffs on them, the others threw stones and otherwise attacked the police. One stone struck Colonel Clements in the head, cutting a branch of the temporal artery. The police thereupon fired in their own defence, and one man was shot and seven wounded. The police also succeeded in carrying off the three prisoners.

19. On receiving this verbal report from Colonel Clements, and his further statement that the plundering was likely to continue, as some of the original Byde Mill labourers, and especially two men named Dottin, were going about in gangs, I resolved to send troops into the country districts with the object of supporting the police at the various stations, enabling the police to operate freely, and if necessary to co-operate directly in repressing the disturbances.

20. As there was not time to hold an Executive Council, I wrote to Colonel Sargent, the officer in command of the troops, requesting him (if he concurred with me, thinking it necessary to do so,) to send half a company to Gun Hill, and half a company to Moncrieffe, these being two central points commanding the disturbed districts.

21. Soon after I had written to him, Colonel Sargent came to Government House, when I requested him to relieve the police force at the Central Station in Bridgetown, by sending some troops to that station also.

22. A deputation of the commercial body, headed by Mr. Jones, then waited on me, but I was able to inform them that the officer in command of the troops was already taking the necessary steps to support the civil power. I also told them that I intended proceeding myself instantly to the disturbed districts, and would issue a proclamation as soon as possible, announcing a special Commission for the speedy trial and punishment of the offenders.

23. Accordingly, I drove to Byde Mill, Halton, and the other scenes of disorder, accompanied by Major Palmer, R.E., my Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. Hull, my private secretary.

24. At each place where I saw groups of labourers, I caused them to be called together, and in a few words denounced the criminal conduct of those who had been plundering provision grounds, intimidating managers, and otherwise violating the law, adding that I had called out the troops, and was taking steps for the speedy punishment of all those who had taken any part in the rioting or plunder.

25. I spoke in a similar way to the labourers at Mount Pleasant and other places where no disturbances had occurred, or where the mills had resumed work, asking the well conducted to spread amongst the others the fact that justice would swiftly punish the offenders.

26. In my Despatch of 30th ultimo,* transmitting some correspondence I have had with Mr. Haynes, a member of the Legislative Council, your Lordship will see some further account of the steps I took on the 21st to check the disturbances.

27. On the same day, however, many of the planters and managers left their houses and came into town, and on Saturday, the 22nd, the panic was so great that I was constrained to telegraph to Jamaica, Demerara, and Trinidad, for reinforcements.

28. I felt that the desertion of their houses in the country by the planters might possibly encourage not only plundering but perhaps wanton destruction of dwellings and sugar works. My main object, therefore, in sending for troops was to re-assure the planters, and this I also did by asking Colonel Sargent to despatch patrols through the Island.

29. On Saturday afternoon, the 22nd, the actual disturbances ceased, no more gangs of marauders were in existence, and the troops and police were posted throughout the Island with ready means of communication. Nevertheless, the panic amongst the merchants in Bridgetown continued unabated.

30. On Sunday, Colonel Sargent, the officer in command of the troops, seeing that the disturbances were over, asked for my authority to break up the large detachments into parties of twos and threes, to be distributed in various estates, so as to aid in reassuring the planters, and getting them to return to their houses. He said he would not think of recommending any such step, unless he had ascertained (which he had done from his military reports) that there were no more gangs going about the country, and that the disturbances were not likely to recommence.

31. From my own observations of the state of the principal parishes, and the reports I had received, I had no hesitation in sanctioning Colonel Sargent's plan, and the soldiers were soon distributed by means of cabs and carriages.

32. On Sunday evening and Monday, many of the planters who had come into Bridgetown returned to their estates.

33. On Tuesday some fresh political ferment was caused by the House of Assembly.

34. I enclose for your Lordship's information copies of my correspondence with the officer in command of the troops, and of the various reports he received from the military officers who commanded detachments or patrols. I also enclose copies of the police reports, the correspondence with the police magistrates, together with copies of other reports and papers relating to the disturbances.

35. I regret to add that one of the rioters shot at Halton has died of the wound, and that two other rioters were also killed by the police, when the latter were acting in self-defence. The number of wounded prisoners amount to 15.

36. Having authorised the formation of corps of special constables, some of whom are mounted, the number of prisoners began rapidly to increase. In actual plundering, or immediately after plundering, about 90 rioters were captured by the police. Since then the special constables and gentlemen who have gone about with small parties of the troops have taken some hundreds of prisoners, mostly on suspicion.

37. On Monday I directed the two magistrates in Bridgetown to commence preparing the cases for the Special Commission, and I hope to be able to announce the opening of the Special Commission before very long.

38. I enclose for your Lordship's information copies of the proclamations I issued. That printed on the 21st, in which I offer a reward of 100*l.*, is somewhat similar to the proclamation (a copy of which I enclose) issued by my predecessor Mr. Freeling, about three months before my arrival. At that time, as your Lordship will see from the printed narrative I enclose, "provision grounds were sacked by lawless bands of rioters, "and a watchman shot." Mr. Freeling's proclamation refers to the fact that two guns were discharged by the mob at those who attempted to apprehend the offenders.

39. In another proclamation, I undertook to ask the Legislature to reward faithful and courageous labourers who assisted in driving off the marauders and defending their masters' property.

40. Owing to the injudicious proceedings of some special constables, and of gentlemen who had small parties of soldiers in their houses, the officer in command of the troops and I thought it necessary to issue the enclosed circular memorandum preventing any further arrests, except in the ordinary way, that is, by the police force.

41. In considering what has been the cause of the disturbances, it is impossible to overlook the fact that there was a dispute about wages at Byde Mill, where the riot began. In addition to the police reports on this subject, I also enclose for your Lordship's information a petition from a resident labourer, named Emily Howell, on the Byde Mill estate, which was received on the 3rd April 1876.

42. This petition enclosed a four weeks' notice to quit in the handwriting of Mr. Recce, the under manager. The petitioner complains that only 12 cents at the end of

April 21, 1876.

Mr. Freeling's
Proclamation
Aug. 18, 1875.
Extract from
"Barbados
Globe," Aug.
12, 1875.

April 22, 1876.

Circular Memo.
April 25 1875.

a week is sometimes paid to a female labourer; and she asks for redress against the harsh treatment of the manager.

43. Such petitions are unfortunately not uncommon; but like my predecessors, I have never interfered between the labourers and their employers, unless some manifest breach of the law was committed, and I therefore was unable to do anything for the petitioner.

44. Within the last few days I placed it, however, in the hands of Mr. Evelyn, the agent of the absentee proprietor, and I enclose for your Lordship's information a minute of what passed in his interview with me.

45. Next day, at my request, he brought me the wages book of Byde Mill, which made it perfectly clear that the evidence of the police officers, and the statements in the petition, were correct.

46. My private secretary copied, in Mr. Evelyn's presence, from the wages book, the following sums which had been paid to all the first-class labourers at Byde Mill for the week ended 14th April who were not renters :—

1 -	-	- 10 cents.	9 -	-	- 8 cents.
2 -	-	- 10 "	10 -	-	- 28 "
3 -	-	- 60 "	11 -	-	- 38 "
4 -	-	- 38 "	12 -	-	- 16 "
5 -	-	- 47 "	13 -	-	- 12 "
6 -	-	- 26 "	14 -	-	- 10 "
7 -	-	- 45 "	15 -	-	- 30 "
8 -	-	- 28 "	16 -	-	- 36 "

47. The land-renting labourers appeared, as a rule, to have earned more, but in eight out of the seventeen cases their pay at the end of that week had only been, 22 cents, 12 cents, 4 cents, 8 cents, 24 cents, 17 cents, 22 cents, and 34 cents.

48. I told Mr. Evelyn that a respectable Barbadian gentleman, a magistrate, had informed me that it was his intention to ask Mr. Evelyn to dismiss the manager for being hard upon the labourers, and for causing the recent riots. The gentleman in question is Mr. Gooding, the police magistrate of District "D."

49. My own impression is, however, that there is nothing unusually harsh either in the conduct of Mr. Evelyn or his manager. It is a part of the system in Barbados, and your Lordship will see that one of my predecessors, who had not only been Governor here, but for 20 years Colonial Secretary in this Island, pointed this out more than once in accounting for similar disturbances.

50. In his Despatch of January 25, 1863, Sir James Walker says :—

"I regret very much to inform your Grace that, although we have succeeded chiefly by night patrols and other means in repressing the disturbances in St. Philip's parish, there has arisen in another district of the Island a spirit of lawlessness and disaffection which I find considerable difficulty in checking. * * * There is undoubtedly a question of wages mixed up with this movement, although the planters are very angry with me when I say so. They aver that there has been little or no reduction of wages, but whatever it may have arisen from, whether from the inability of the planters to give the same quantity of work, or from the difficulty with which the labourer can, on account of the hardness of the soil, accomplish his ordinary task, or from the task having been increased, the labourer is undoubtedly not earning the same amount of money which he has been accustomed to do. I can trace the disaffection to no other source.

"This lawlessness has not, however, been confined to the robbery of provision grounds. In several instances there has been a wanton destruction of other property, and the incendiary has been at work in firing trash, cane-pieces, and megass heaps; and last night I am sorry to add that at a fire at Mount Hilloby, where for some time past there has been some misunderstanding between the manager and the labourers, the police and the people came into collision. The police having been pelted with stones, and two shots fired from the mob, the magistrate of the parish having in vain exhorted the people to refrain from further violence, was at the last obliged to give orders to fire."

51. I have had, however, to deal with elements of disorder unknown in the time of Sir James Walker. Whilst he said he could trace the disaffection to no other source than a question of wages and misunderstanding between managers and labourers, I have, for some time past, had to contend with a political agitation which, as your Lordship will have seen from my Despatches noted in the margin, was persistently disturbing the minds of the labouring classes.

52. This agitation commenced five months before my arrival, when Mr. Foderingham, a member of the then Executive Council, made his injudicious appeal to the people against the Crown at a public meeting on the 24th June, and when a member of the Assembly, Mr. Phillips (the delegate of the Defence Association), told the people that Barbados should be governed, not by a Governor, by a Council, or by an Assembly, but by the people. I enclose, for your Lordship's information, extracts from those inflammatory speeches, as well as the articles in the local newspapers to the same effect. One newspaper, the "Agricultural Reporter," saying, "the Barbadian lion has spoken," and that Mr. Foderingham's public meeting "was a thunder clap of popular opinion."

53. My previous Despatches describe the mode in which this agitation was used to embarrass the Government, but I again venture to ask your Lordship's special attention to the facts stated in my Despatch of the 24th of March.* Mr. Thomas Sealy's letter signed "Agricola," a copy of which I enclosed in that Despatch, throws much light on the unsettled and dangerous state of the labouring classes and on some of the causes of the late disturbances.

54. Mr. Sealy's letter appeared in the "Agricultural Reporter" of the 11th of February 1876. In that letter he says: "Nothing can excuse the conduct of certain persons, who have apparently sought to enlist the passions of the labouring class in the struggle against Confederation by practising on their ignorance and poverty. Men who ought to know better have, in their misguided zeal, been going about proclaiming to the labourers that Confederation means, amongst other things, the re-introduction of slavery, and the influx into the already overcrowded Island of additional mouths to feed, and additional hands to find work for. Now, sir, there are points on which, as you may suppose, the lower orders of our population are extremely sensitive and very easily impressed, and there can be no doubt they have been worked into a most unhealthy state of excitement by the foolish and mischievous stories that have recently been circulated amongst them. It certainly is surprising to find that there are men in the country of so little reflection as not to see that they are pursuing a dangerous course with regard to the labourers, which may at any time produce an incalculable amount of mischief, whilst it cannot benefit us one jot in our exertions to ward off Federation. They fail to perceive that they are endeavouring to bring into operation a force, the power of which they cannot measure, and which they will find themselves unable to control when once they have put it in motion; it may burst forth in a manner and in a direction not contemplated by them, and may be productive of results they never dreamt of."

55. When Sir John Sealy's name was omitted from the new Executive Council, Mr. Sealy turned round and employed as agents of the Defence Association the very men he had thus denounced.

56. In addition to the evident consequences in a community like this of such political agitation, the planters unfortunately brought pressure to bear upon their labourers to induce them to sign petitions against Confederation and to take part in meetings against it. Mr. George Sealy, another son of Sir John Sealy, threatened the labourers at Colleton and dismissed some because they refused to join in his political agitation. Mr. Reece, the under manager of Byde Mill, did likewise. Every day for a considerable time before the recent disturbance, petitions and complaints came to me on this subject, all alleging how the labourers had been turned off estates because they had refused to support the planters at their anti-Confederate meetings.

57. I enclose some depositions and other evidence on that subject for your Lordship's information.

58. I deeply regret to say that I fear this political action against the labourers continues in full force. Overseers, managers, and even leading men amongst the planters do not hesitate to say to their labourers, "Are you against the Governor," and if the labourers say they are "not against the Governor," they are then and there turned off the Estate.

59. Even in my presence, and in that of the Colonial Secretary, my private Secretary, and Mr. Lawrance, the agent of the Byde Mill Estate, Mr. Evelyn, announced on Saturday (the 29th ultimo), that he "intended to clear off every one of the labourers on that estate;" I begged of him, in the interest of peace, not to do so, but I fear his annoyance at finding that one of them had sent a petition to me will overcome whatever influence my words might otherwise have.

60. In addition to this, the hostile attitude and the intemperate political action of the House of Assembly at this crisis, and the bitter words used by the present members in and out of the House, constitute another grave source of anxiety.

See Deposition of Mr. Dottin.

* No. 80 of 1539 of 1876.

61. By the next mail I shall lay before your Lordship the results of a circular I have sent to the various police magistrates as to the actual loss of property involved in the disturbances. As far as I have ascertained, the loss seems to have been much exaggerated.

62. Whatever may be the extent of injury to property, it is gratifying to know that not a white person sustained any personal violence from the rioters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 16.

The INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Inspector General's Office, April 15, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the communication addressed to his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief by Mr. John Lucy Toppin, of Rose Hill, St. George's Parish, and in answer beg to state, for the information of his Excellency, that the case referred to by Mr. Toppin, of a fight between a man called "Best" and a cooper at Moonshine Estate, was reported to his Excellency by me at the time of occurrence, and I have no doubt it is now under investigation by the police magistrate of the district.

With regard to Mr. Toppin's remark respecting this being the second case of late of assault and lawlessness, the police reports would show his Excellency that assaults are very common among the labouring class, and oftentimes without any provocation at all, they, however, do not appear to me to be on the increase, but rather considering the increase of our population on the decrease, as the Court of Grand Sessions calendar would show.

With regard to the cases of men going about in gangs, the police sergeants of the districts do not corroborate the statements made by individuals. The sergeant at district "B" (Sergeant Ramsey), informs me that the patrols of his district have never met any of these gangs, and that his district is quiet and orderly. Such a circumstance as Mr. Toppin reports might have occurred without the knowledge of the sergeant, but the fact of the police on their divisions meeting none of these gangs shows that the statement is exaggerated, and that the parish is not in the disturbed and lawless state Mr. Toppin would wish his Excellency to believe.

Vulgar and insulting expressions towards one another are, I regret to say, too commonly made use of by the labouring classes, and they are oftentimes punished by the magistrate for this offence, but the law permits any one to prosecute in these cases, and the police can only prosecute in the cases which come under their notice.

With regard to Mr. Toppin's complaint against the police for not patrolling the parishes, I beg to forward a list of the divisions belonging to district "B," and the estates which have to be patrolled; I also forward a return of the divisions which have been patrolled in that district during the last six weeks, by which his Excellency will perceive that the police patrolling has not been discontinued, the fact of Mr. Toppin not seeing the patrols is a matter not under my cognizance.

I regret to read that Mr. Toppin states that respectable females are unhappy at the present state of affairs, but such has not been caused through any neglect of duty on the part of the police, but by the silly agitation, caused by the husbands of those ladies and others of the respectable portion of the community, who to prevent the passing of Government measures for the amelioration of the condition of the people, but which they believe may be injurious to themselves, have without any hesitation propagated the most ridiculous statements respecting the labouring classes, which have now come to be believed in by some of the gentler sex, and they, as well as their husbands, are alike unnecessarily terrified at the Frankenstein they themselves have created. Time alone will show them how erroneous their views are, and they themselves alone are the authors of their own misery. I need not say that I feel sure his Excellency would gladly permit me to adopt any measure which might allay this nervousness, which Mr. Toppin complains of, but beyond the patrolling of the district, which has never been discontinued, I know of no other resource at my command.

I have, &c.

The Hon. W. Brandford Griffith,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector General of Police.

SIR,

District "D," April 18, 1876.

THE meetings in this district, bat and ball, concerts, and magic lantern shows, passed off creditably yesterday and last night, and as far as I can learn an unusual quiet prevailed throughout the parishes.

I have, &c.

Colonel Clements,
Inspector General of Police,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. A. PAYNE, Sergeant.

Enclosure 2. in No. 16.

SIR,

Inspector General's Office, April 18, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the enclosed letter received this morning from Sergeant Lyder in charge of District "F" Station, relative to the state of his district.

I have, &c.

The Hon. W. Brandford Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector General of Police.

SIR,

District "F" Station, April 18, 1876.

I HAVE the honour most respectfully to state, for your information, that my district continues quiet. Parris Hill, St. Joseph, which was reported to you that the people were most disorderly, was as quiet as possible; no disturbances whatever took place in my district up to the present time (that I am aware of). No prisoners in for the holidays.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HY. F. LYDER, Sergeant.

John Clements, Esq.,
Inspector General of Police,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3. in No. 16.

THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Byde Mill Estate, April 19, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I arrived here last evening with a sergeant and eight police officers from town. There was a great crowd in the yard and nine prisoners apprehended for riotous conduct on the estate and stealing the potatoes. B. 2 Griffith, Sergeant Taylor, and others were wounded by sword cuts and stones from the mob. I sent the prisoners on in the carriages which brought up the police, as there was a mob waiting on the hill to rescue them. They were, however, all taken safely to the station. I will report more fully to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.

The Hon. W. B. Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector General of Police.

REPORT from the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE.

SIR,

Byde Mill Estate, April 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, that I arrived here again about 7.30 p.m. last evening. I found that Mr. Sealy the police magistrate for St. George's had called here at 5.30 p.m., the first time he had visited the estate since he had read the Riot Act on the previous evening, having left immediately as he read it, and having left only three police officers at Byde Mill to act, or carry out the provisions of the Act, none of whom were non-commissioned officers. I did not see him, as I had not returned from town, but he told Sergeant Murrell if any disturbance took place to send for him, as it would not suit him to be coming out every night to read the Riot Act, when people were making a noise; Sergeant Murrell then informed him that Mr. Reece, the under manager, had informed him that he had received information that some people were coming last evening, with sticks and bills, which they cut the canes with, to again attack the place. He answered that he could not be expected to come. Sergeant Murrell then said, "Suppose I send two police officers to escort you." He answered, "Well, then, I will come."

F

The sergeant then told him, the Inspector-General had waited according to his message from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m., expecting to see him, but that the Inspector-General not finding that he came had gone into town, and that it was likely he would not return before 10 a.m. on Thursday (to-day), and that he was the magistrate of the parish and that he (Sergeant Murrell) would be compelled to send for him. He then answered that if Sergeant Murrell sent, he would try and come. Mr. Reece, the under manager, was present at the time. There are six police officers at Dran Hall, sent by me yesterday forenoon, at the request of Mr. Smith the manager. Mr. Police Magistrate Sealy informed the sergeant that he had come to ask the Inspector-General to send some police there, when Sergeant Murrell informed him that they had already been sent. He then said he should mention to the Acting Colonial Secretary to have his district put under martial law, but I cannot understand for what reason he can have come to such a conclusion, as although disturbances have taken place at Byde Mill, such a course would be unprecedented and unwarranted. Sergeant Murrell says Mr. Sealy said he should advise and ask for martial law, as it would save him reading the Riot Act a second time, and it would be a good plan and he would like to have the Acting Colonial Secretary's opinion about it. There have been no fires or disturbances either here or at Dran Hall during the night, and the police are to return from there at 6 a.m. Mr. Sealy issued writs for the apprehension of 14 persons yesterday, four of whom have been apprehended, two during the night at 3 a.m. this morning, and two at 7 p.m. last night, this makes 13 men apprehended in all for the disturbances on the afternoon, &c. of the 18th instant.

I know of no further information to give his Excellency, but should any arise, I will forward the same as soon as I possibly can.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector-General of Police.

The Acting Colonial Secretary,
Public Buildings.

Enclosure 4. in No. 16.

REPORT UPON DISTURBANCES IN ST. GEORGE AND ST. JOHN BY COLONEL CLEMENTS.

SIR,

Byde Mill Estate, April 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the enclosed letter marked A., received from Mr. Griffith, the manager of Haynesfield Estate, the property of his honour the President. Mr. Griffith's statement is not however wholly correct, for he neglects to inform me of the fact which must have been well known to himself that the Haynesfield Estate labourers also joined in the robbery of potatoes. His Excellency will perceive I bring this to his notice in my answer.

I beg also to bring to his Excellency's notice a letter received from Mr. Rose, the manager of Todd's Estate, respecting a robbery of potatoes this day on that estate, which I believe also belongs to the family of his honour the President. I sent over police to this estate, one of whom "B" I. Hill acted in a cowardly way, nearly knocked down a labourer, injuring his foot, his sword came out of the scabbard, which was taken by the man, who I believe has gone to town to represent the matter to his Excellency, his horse having nearly fallen down and his stirrup leather giving way. I believe from inquiries I have made, and did make on the spot, that B. I. Hill did not draw his sword, but the corporal says he ran away, and this is the second time within the last week in which this officer has acted in this cowardly way. I have sent him back to his station and shall try him for his offence on an early day when convenient. The labourer who has the sword was one of the ring-leaders in the potato robbery. I hear that potatoes have also been stolen from Colleton's Estate, St. John's, to-day. The whole of these robberies are headed by two brothers, Dottins, and until these men are captured I am afraid they will go on. I and the police will do our utmost to capture them. The police were out last night endeavouring to arrest them, and they will go out again to night. I also beg to bring to his Excellency's notice a letter I received to-day from Mr. W. H. Jones, of the firm of Louis, Son, and Co., respecting the robbery of wood on the wharf. Mr. Jones states that Dr. Sealy was also a witness to the robbery of wood, but the case alluded to was some days or weeks ago; it was investigated at the time, and it was found that the men who were supposed to have stolen the wood were paid in wood for their services instead of in cash, and nearly all the cases of persons apprehended with wood in their possession and brought into the station by the police are soon afterwards released, the persons who have given them

the wood for their earnings, coming to the station and requesting the persons release, as it was not stolen.

I would, however, bring to his Excellency's notice the unjustifiable nature of Mr. Jones' remarks respecting the efficiency of the police, and which I think most uncalled for. Mr. Jones is perfectly well aware that the police do their duty most satisfactorily. No robberies of stores or buildings have occurred for months in the town, and the supposed robbery of exposed firewood is made the excuse for vilifying the men under my command, whilst the efficient guarding of the stores and houses in the town is overlooked. The disturbed state of the country and the potato robberies have been, I again repeat, caused by the support which has been given by the merchants and planters to the opposition to the measures of Her Majesty's Government for the better advancement of the prosperity of the people through the means of Confederation, the people's minds have been unnecessarily excited on this subject by the open air meetings, which they (the merchants) have originated and supported throughout the country; by the lies which have been spread, at one time that it meant slavery, and at another that it meant the partition of the lands or estates, by the vile abuse circulated in their organ, the agricultural newspaper, and now when they find the police loyal to the Crown, as they ever will be whilst I have the honour to command them, an attack is made respecting their efficiency, which, at the present moment, when so many of them are away from their families and endeavouring to do good service to the Crown by preserving that order, which has been so abruptly interrupted of late, by unheard of previous measures being adopted, is to say the least a course of action which I did not think Mr. Jones would have supported by his complaint against the police. I have not answered Mr. Jones' letter, but leave it in the hands of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

I beg also to forward a letter (marked D.) from Mr. W. Smith, the manager of Drax Hall Estate, which, however, is written in a different strain to Mr. Jones' letter for he testifies to the services of the police on his estate yesterday, and thanks me for the promptness displayed in sending them to him. Should anything occur during the night I will report it in a postscript in the morning.

I trust I shall be able to return to-morrow evening. I have not yet seen Mr. Police Magistrate Sealy, nor has Mr. Pilgrim visited this estate since I have been here. The estate lies in both districts.

I have, &c.

The Honourable W. B. Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector-General of Police.

April 21, 1876.

The district has been quiet during the night. No fires. The Dottins have not yet been captured. I send a letter which I received from Mr. Croney, a shopkeeper, at 4, Cross Paths, St. John's. I have sent two mounted police in the district to patrol them. Saltram Estate at which the robbery Mr. Alleyne complains of is next to Villa Nova and Haynesfield. I allude to the letter sent Sergeant Lyder.

Sub-enclosure A. in Enclosure 4.

MR. N. P. GRIFFITH to COLONEL CLEMENTS.

SIR,

Haynes Field, St. John's, April 20, 1876.

HAVING heard that you are in the neighbourhood, I am directed by the proprietor, the Honourable Grant Elcock Thomas, respectfully to inform you that while the people of this estate were quietly and peaceably performing their day's work, a gang of strangers, roughly estimated to be about 400, came into the estate and dug up six acres of potatoes and took them away with them. I shall be glad to know from you what protection you propose to afford us in the event of their again returning with a view of their repeating further depredation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. P. GRIFFITH,

Colonel Clements, Inspector of Police.

Manager of Plantation, Haynesfield.

Sub-enclosure B. in Enclosure 4.

SIR,

Byde Mill Estate, April 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and in answer beg to state, that I regret to hear of the robbery and disgraceful act committed by the large mob of 400 people on his Honour the President's estate.

I would respectfully advise that measures should be adopted on your part to secure the names of those persons who have committed this act, and that warrants for their apprehension should be applied for, and as I hear that these persons were joined by some of the Haynes Field Estate labourers, there can be little difficulty in getting them furnished.

I will order patrols in the neighbourhood, but acts of this sort can only be put down by the aid of the estate people; the number of police at my disposal is limited, and the men are worked hard as it is.

I trust you will convey to his Honour the President that I will be happy to carry out any suggestions he may make to me, so as to put a stop to this lawlessness, we have 15 prisoners now for trial for the same offence, but the ringleaders, two brothers of the name of Dottin, I have not yet been able to capture.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CLEMENTS,

Inspector-General of Police.

N. P. Griffith, Esq., Haynesfield.

Sub-enclosure C. in Enclosure 4.

DEAR SIR,

Todds, Thursday, April 20, 1876.

A PARTY of about 12 men armed with sticks and bills have entered the potato field on this estate, where they have been joined by the estate people, and are now engaged in digging and manuring the potatoes. I have sent up to inform the police at District C. I shall be glad if you can give me any assistance.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. R. ROSE.

Sub-enclosure D. in Enclosure 4.

MR. W. H. SMITH to COLONEL CLEMENTS.

DEAR SIR,

Drax Hall, April 20, 1876.

I TAKE an early opportunity of thanking you for your promptness in sending the police to me yesterday.

From early in the morning a band of four men were going about the place endeavouring to muster recruits, and a message was sent to the watchman saying they would be here at 2 o'clock, which was carried out.

I lost three heaps of cane stalks which were packed up for fuel, about half an acre of potatoes, and about half an acre of pumpkins was damaged, but not entirely taken away. I feel quite confident that the police being on the spot prevented the people repeating the game last night.

I can identify some of the mob, but I propose only to deal with certain of the ringleaders, say six or eight.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) W. H. SMITH.

Colonel Clements,
&c. &c.

Sub-enclosure E. in Enclosure 4.

MR. CRONEY to COLONEL CLEMENTS.

SIR,

4 X Roads, Midnight, April 20, 1876.

IN consequence of the threats of large gangs of people yesterday, which came to my place and demanded it being open for the purpose of their distributing the things in my shop to the gang outside which seemed eager to have them, and the repeated threats that they intend to come back to-morrow, I shall be obliged to keep my shop closed until some protection is granted me, they must be no less than four or five fields of potatoes destroyed by them, and was readily assisted in the robbery by the people in the parish. I stand in danger both of life and property, and shall feel obliged to you to take some notice of it.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) W. T. CRONEY,
St. John.

B 2 Nicholas Griffith, sworn, states:—I was sent by Sergeant Ramsay to Byde Mill Estate with B 1 Hill and B 9 Pollard on the 18th April. When I went in the yard I saw the manager, Mr. Reece; he told me to try and apprehend two ringleaders named Dottin. I rode up to them and dismounted, and made one of them a prisoner; they had been stealing the potatoes. As I put my hand on Dottin, he struck me, and with a cutlass struck me across the face and cut my cheek open; his brother also struck me, and he was rescued, and I had to get back to the house for protection, as there was a large mob pelting stones. Mr. Sealy, the police magistrate, came up shortly after, read the Riot Act, and ordered them to disperse. They refused to do so. We had no arms, and could not act. Mr. Sealy then left us three alone, and went away to town, and the mob set to on the potato field again. Sergeant Taylor, from District "C," then came up with seven of his men, and tried to disperse the mob from the potato field; he was struck down and wounded, also some others. Nine prisoners were apprehended, and the Inspector-General of Police, with some men under arms, came from Bridge Town to our assistance. I heard whilst I was in the yard the labourers complaining, saying their wages had been stopped, and that they were starving. Mr. Reece, the manager, said he could not pay them what they had not worked for, in consequence of not having wind to put the mill at work, but that he had given all hands some molasses.

(Signed) NICHOLAS GRIFFITH, B 2.

Sworn to before me at District "B" Station, parish of
St. George, this 29th day of April 1876.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J.P.

B 9 Jacob D. Pollard sworn, states:—I am a patrolling officer at District B station. On Tuesday, the 18th April 1876 I was sent to Byde Mill at 5.30 p.m. with B 1 Hill and B 2 Griffith. I arrived there at 5.45 p.m. A large quantity of persons were there, 500 to 600 in number. They were in a potato field, stealing the potatoes. The manager, Mr. Reece, told us to try and apprehend the two Dottins, who were the ringleaders. B 2 Griffith and B 1 Hill apprehended one of them, who had a cutlass in his hand; the man Dottin then cut at Griffith with his cutlass, and wounded him in the face, and he was beaten by the mob as well as B 1, and Dottin made his escape. Mr. Sealy came up afterwards and read the Riot Act, and the mob, who were then turned to and finished robbing the potato field. The people, previous to robbing the potato field for the second time, assembled in the yard, and in the presence of Mr. Magistrate Sealy said that they had worked the previous week, and all that they had received was some 12 cents, some 16 cents, and that they were starving. Mr. Sealy then left for town, and said he should see the Governor, and reinforcements came up from "C." and town, and there has been no disturbance there since.

(Signed) J. DANIEL POLLARD, B 9.

Before me, this 29th April 1876.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector-General of Police and J.P.

DEPOSITION OF POLICE SERGEANT RAMSAY.

Sergeant Ramsay sworn, states:—I am sergeant in charge of District B station, St. George's. The parishes of St. George and Christchurch, over which I am, are generally orderly and quiet. I have no idea how the disturbances originated, but many of the prisoners and many of the labourers of the parishes state that their week's money had been stopped on several occasions of late, that they work, and that when the end of the work comes they get no money or very little, and that they are starved.

(Signed) J. H. RAMSAY,
Sergeant B Station.

Sworn to before me, this 29th April 1876, at District "B"
Station, St. George's parish.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J. P.

I, John Thomas Dottin, of the city of Bridgetown, merchant, make oath and say:—
That some time during the week preceding Easter week 11 labourers came to my office and complained of the treatment they had received on the 29th of March from the manager of Byde Mill plantation, who, they stated, had called them up and asked them "who they were for," and on their stating that they were for the Governor

dismissed them from said plantation, saying they must go to Sir Graham Briggs and to Mr. Dottin for employment.

I was expecting Sir Graham Briggs at the office, and the labourers (seven men and four women) waited several hours in the hope of seeing him, but did not.

On the same occasion 10 labourers (seven women and three men) came to me from Colleton's plantation, and said that Mr. Chandler, the manager, had discharged them, because on being asked on whose side they were, and having said on the Governor's, he had told them to go to the Governor, Sir Graham Briggs, and Mr. Dottin for employment.

Mr. B. Sandiford and a porter, F. Bradshaw, were both present on the above-mentioned occasions when the labourers made this statement to me.

(Signed) JOHN T. DOTTIN.

Sworn to before me at Bridgetown, Barbados, on the
29th day of April A.D. 1876.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J.P.

I, Benjamin David Sandiford, of the city of Bridgetown, do make oath and say:—

That I was present at Mr. Dottin's office some time during the week preceding Easter week, and heard 11 labourers (seven men and four women) from Byde Mill plantation tell him that on the 29th of March they were called up by the manager of the said plantation, and asked by him who they were for, and on their replying that they were for the Governor, he dismissed them from said plantation, saying they must go to Sir Graham Briggs and to Mr. Dottin for employment.

On the same occasion I was present at Mr. Dottin's office, when 10 labourers (seven women and three men) from Colleton's plantation told him that Mr. Chandler, the manager of said plantation, had discharged them because, on his asking them on whose side they were, they said on the Governor's, and that he then told them to go to the Governor, Sir Graham Briggs, and Mr. Dottin for employment.

(Signed) BENJAMIN D. SANDIFORD.

Sworn to before me at Bridgetown, Barbados, this 29th
day of April A.D. 1876.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, J. P.

COPY of the INFORMATION upon OATH of WILLIAM BRANDFORD GRIFFITH, junior,
Student of HARRISON'S COLLEGE, BARBADOS.

Windsor, April 29, 1876.

In the course of conversation with Mr. Reece, the under manager at Windsor, on the 1st of February 1876, he stated that he would tell the coloured people that Confederation meant slavery, and that when Confederation came the people would be made slaves again. On my asking if that was true, he replied that it was not, but that it would help to prevent Confederation from coming, and that was what was wanted.

Some time in the month of March Mr. Reece went as under manager to Byde Mill.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH, Jr.

Sworn to before me this 29th April 1876.

(Signed) F. B. GRIFFITH,

Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Evelyn, the attorney of the Byde Mill Estate, attended at Government House at the request of the Governor, on Saturday, the 29th April 1876. He was accompanied by Mr. Cottle his lawyer.

His Excellency put Emily Howell's petition, of 3rd April 1876, into his hand, and asked him if the enclosed notice to quit was in Mr. Reece's handwriting.

Mr. Evelyn did not know for certain but supposed so. He said it was simply the legal way his sub-manager was exercising a legal right by giving a notice to quit.

The Governor drew his attention to the passage about the wages, that 32 cents was given for a week's work and 20 cents stopped.

Mr. Evelyn said it was according to law, that they were paid by task, and when they only earned 32 cents they could only get 12 cents, as 20 cents had to be stopped for rent; it was the landlord's legal rent for half an acre. He did not deny what was said in the letter, beyond asserting that it would not be proper to pay the labourers for more work than they really did in the week.

The Governor also read the sworn statement of police officer Pollard, that the people

had said out loud in Byde Mill yard the night of the riot that they had only received some 12 cents, some 16 cents for the week, and that they were starving. To this Mr. Evelyn rejoined that he knew nothing of their disputes with Mr. Reece, but that he was confident his manager paid them 12 cents or 16 cents that week because they had not earned more.

The Governor drew his attention to the allegation that a woman labourer only earned 6 cents a day on that estate. Mr. Evelyn said sometimes even less. But whatever it is, it is according to law, and they might go to law if they were lawfully entitled to more.

The Governor mentioned that a respectable gentleman of the Island, and a magistrate had told him yesterday, that he thought Mr. Evelyn, in the interest of the absentee proprietor and in the interest of justice and the peace of the Island, should have dismissed the manager before now. Mr. Evelyn said on the contrary it was his intention to keep the manager, but to clear off every one of the labourers on the estate.

The Governor said he would venture to ask him not to take such a step at present in the interests of peace, and to refer the dismissal of all the labourers at all events to the absentee proprietor in England.

Mr. Evelyn said he did not think that necessary, as he knew that the absentee proprietor had entire confidence in him.

This terminated the interview.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

We, the undersigned, were present during the whole of this interview and hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing statement.

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

W. W. HULL,
Acting Private Secretary.

B. LAWRENCE.

Enclosure 5 in No. 16.

COLONEL CLEMENTS to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Inspector General's Office, April 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I regret to state that a disturbance took place yesterday morning, the 21st, after I had forwarded my morning report at Halton Estate, the property of Mr. John Connell in the parish of St. Philips. At 8 a.m. I went with nine police officers to search a cane-field for a man named Dottin, who had been seen near it, and who was one of the principal ringleaders in exciting the people to make the disturbance at Byde Mill on the 18th inst. We searched the two fields until 9 a.m. At about 9.45 a.m. I had just finished breakfast when I saw a large mob of persons coming over the hill armed with bills (the chopper which they cut the canes with) and knives, and bags over their arms. I at once turned out the police and watched the movements of the mob, they went into a field of potatoes at the back of Halton Estate, formed themselves diagonally across it, and then turned to steal the potatoes digging them out of the ground. I at once went to Halton with the three mounted men and ordered the dismounted men (nine) to follow me. I went and asked them what they were doing, they said boldly they were stealing potatoes, and that it was not my business. I sent the three mounted men up the field to try and disperse them, and as I did so some of them began raising their bills and using threats towards me. I ordered them to disperse and this they refused to do, so I read the Riot Act, and then went to the road to hasten in the dismounted men. As they came up I ordered them to go across the field and clear it. I also went into the field. One of the men came towards me with a bill to cut at me, I seized him by the arm, two of the police at once came to my assistance and I had him placed in handcuffs, whilst placing him in handcuffs another man advanced raising his bill to strike the police or myself, he also was made a prisoner, and the police then rallied to me. Whilst placing the second man in handcuffs a third man advanced and tried to rescue the second man, the mob closing round, shouting and raising their bills and knives. This man the police succeeded in placing one handcuff on he resisted so violently. I also stooped down to help them, the mob throwing stones all the time at us, but they were kept back about 10 yards by the other police. I was then struck on

head with a stone my blood spurting out over the men ; on the mob seeing me covered with blood they advanced on us, and the men seeing me wounded at once fired, they having previously received orders from me not to fire except we were attacked and our lives were in danger, as I believed the mob would quietly retreat from the police. I told the men then to fire, and I regret to have to report that seven men were wounded and taken to the General Hospital, one of whom has since died. It is my opinion that had I not fired on the mob, the whole of us would have been killed as the mob were so violent. The field was quickly cleared after this, and I returned into the house to have my wound attended to, and I ordered the police to remain at the house to defend it in case of attack, I returning to town, and reporting the circumstances to his Excellency the Governor. I beg to state that the police secured the three men who had commenced the disturbance, and that they are in custody at District C. The police also behaved orderly and bravely under the trying circumstances in which they were placed.

I have, &c.

The Hon. W. B. Griffiths,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector-General of Police.

Since his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief returned to Government House from Blackmans there have been people coming daily to his office asking to be allowed to see him, their numbers varying from at least 40 to 12 per diem. Some of them who had grievances in the police courts to complain of his Excellency has seen personally, but the majority of them complained of persecution by the planters, on account of their refusing to attend anti-Confederate meetings, and to join them in their abuse of the Governor. When the planters refused them work, they involuntarily almost and instinctively seemed to believe that they could get justice done to them at Government House, and hence they came. Besides, the planters would call them "Governor's men" in a taunting way, and tell them if they wanted work to go to the Governor. Such has been the information we have spent a great deal of time in receiving since the 19th March, the same story over and over again in each individual case, of heartless cruelty having been exercised to those who were loyal to the Queen's representative.

People who were evidently spies have also come to this office to "hear about Confederation," but they, like all others, have invariably been referred to the Governor's speech, and the recent Despatches of Lords Kimberley and Carnarvon on the subject.

We may mention as a very significant fact, that in the two districts whence especially intelligent inquirers have come—parts of St. John and St. Philip—no disturbances have taken place.

We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that in our respective position as private secretary and clerk in the Governor-in-Chief's office, we saw the persons who made the declarations sworn to in the above statement.

(Signed) WILLIAM WINSTANLEY HULL,
Acting Private Secretary.

Before me at Government House this 26th April 1876. BARRON LAWRENCE.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector General of Police, J.P., Barbados.

The DEPOSITION ON OATH of CHARLES GITTENS, Saddler, residing at BYDE MILL PLANTATION, in the Parish of St. GEORGE, April 25, 1876.

The deponent saith:—I am a black man, and know much about the labouring people. I am well acquainted with what they think. When Confederation was first talked about, the labouring people were first inclined to go against it. They saw the newspapers, and that they reported that Confederation had turned out badly in Antigua and the other Leeward Islands. Afterwards, a paper called "Information for the People about Confederation" was printed by the "Times" newspaper and sent up all about in the country, and people were said to be paid to go about and hold meetings so as to talk to the labourers against Confederation. I have heard that Straw Waterman gave out some of the little sheets from the "Times." The planters talked to the labourers against Confederation, and recommended them to have nothing to do with it. When the people in the country found the planters were so anxious for them to go against Confederation, they began to think that there must be something

in it, that the planters were afraid of it themselves, but that something would be good for the labourers, and when the labourers took up this opinion they made up their minds to hold by what the Governor and the Queen said in the Governor's speech and the two letters from England, and so the labourers set their minds that Confederation was a good thing, and they determined they would not have any meetings against it.

(Signed) CHARLES GITTENS.

The deponent having been fully cautioned as to whether his statement was strictly accurate, and in the presence of a witness, swore to the same before me.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH, J.P.

April 25, 1876.

SIR,

Inspector General's Office, April 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward you the enclosed letters from Mr. J. T. Dottin, which he asks you will be pleased to forward for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor, so as I may know how to act.

I also enclose you a letter I have now received from acting sergeant Waite, at Hole Town Station, relative to four ringleaders being apprehended, also that he is in want of ammunition. I respectfully beg to state that I have delivered to the officer from that station 200 rounds ammunition and 250 caps.

I have, &c.

Colonel Clements,
Inspector General of Police,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) DA ROCHA,
Superintending Serjeant of Police.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR.

I regret to learn that Mr. Lynch (who is the treasurer of the Defence Association) should allow political feeling to interfere with the formation of this corps of special constables; but at this moment, I think it better not to notice the matter as long as it does not actually interfere with the efficiency of the corps or lead to an increase of political feeling.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

April 22, 1876.

SIR,

Prince William Henry Street, April 22, 1876.

I LEARN that Mr. James A. Lynch has been administering an oath to clerks and others to enable them to act as special constables. I hear also he has refused to administer the oath to others save clerks and white men.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN T. DOTTIN.

Note.—It has just been told to me that every person known to have Confederate views has been refused the oath, and cannot therefore act in the preservation of order.

(Signed) J. T. DOTTIN.

I hereby authorise Messrs. Louis, Son, & Co. to form a special volunteer corps of the sailors from their ships now in the harbour, such volunteers to carry their own side arms, or such arms as the Government may supply them with, and to be under the command of an officer whom Colonel Sargent may please to select.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

April 23, 1876.

Central Station, Coleridge Street,

April 23, 1876.

DEAR MR. HULL,

It is reported that it is the intention of the rioters to cut the waterworks' pipes giving a supply to the town, with the object, as is said, of firing the town to-night; this if true is no doubt serious, and I am desirous of having the report conveyed to his Excellency the Governor. I would suggest that a patrol of two or three mounted police might be spared to keep a look out about the road from the reservoir down by Government House during the night.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. H. DELAMERE, P. M.

MINUTE by the GOVERNOR.

I attended to this point last evening, though I believe there is no foundation for the rumour.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

April 22, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR,

Canefield, April 24, 1876. 8 a.m.

ACTING upon your advice, I have sworn in special constables on all the estates with which I am connected, and now beg to hand you a return of same. Should it be necessary I will add to the number. My people are behaving admirably, and so are those on the neighbouring estates.

I hope to be able to wait upon your Excellency during the day.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. G. ELLIS.

Enclosure.

MR. HOWARD BAYLEY to GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

April 24, 1876.

I AM truly sorry to trouble you, but under the present circumstances I cannot help so doing. I will just quote an extract from a letter that I have just received from my overseer.

"I was told by poor servant Isabel yesterday evening, that the people told her the rebels intentions were to get at you and to saturate the dwelling with kerosine oil, and to burn it flat with me in it; for God's sake and your's don't come alone, and bring a strong guard beside." There are other passages also threatening in his letter, but I won't trouble your Excellency with any more. I trust your Excellency sees my serious position, and will help me to return to the estate which I have not seen since Friday last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HOWARD BAYLEY.

P.S.—I may further add that three of the faithful men of the estate came down to me about an hour ago and advised me not to return alone, but they also said the entire district was very quiet.—J. H. B.

MINUTE by his EXCELLENCY.

As all my reports from this district confirm that part of Mr. Bayley's statement that the entire district is very quiet, I refer the question of the personal protection of Mr. Bayley to the Inspector-General of Police with authority to communicate with Mr. Police Magistrate Gooding.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Received April 26, 1876.

SIR,

Gun Hill, 1 o'clock p.m., April 26, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report that the people here are conducting themselves entirely to my satisfaction.

I have insisted on the planters the necessity of going on reaping their crops and finding employment for the labourers.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor, &c.
Government House.

(Signed) RICHARD A. P. BIBBY,
Justice of Peace.

SIR,

Government House, April 26, 1876.

I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and to say that his Excellency entirely approves of the advice you have given the planters.

I have, &c.

To Richard A. P. Bibby, Esq.

(Signed) W. W. HULL.

St. Philip, End View Cottage,

April 26, 1876.

SIR,

As a loyal subject of Her Majesty, and feeling a deep interest in the welfare of my country, I consider any observations I may feel disposed to make on the recent disturbances should be entitled to the consideration of the Executive, therefore I beg that you will lay these remarks before the Governor.

In the absence of any formal inquiry, one can only speculate as to the probable cause of the recent disturbances, and I am of opinion, having regard to the proceedings of the anti-Federal party in the way of agitation meetings, abusive articles in the newspapers, and burlesques on the Governor, that the recent outrages have resulted from an attempt on the part of the anti-Federal party to throw discredit on the administration, and to bring it into disgrace with the Government at home. I am induced to adopt this theory from the fact that the idea is pretty general among the people that men were paid by parties in the city, noted for their opposition to the policy of Her Majesty's Government, to excite the country people to commit depredations, in order that the *onus* of blame might be laid on the shoulders of the Governor, and that thereby they might get him recalled; one part of the plan was that he should, in consequence of the riotous conduct of the people, place the country under martial law, which would have afforded them an opportunity to shoot down the "vast majority" of the people in favour of Confederation, and to get all they desired. This brings to my mind the fact that the soldiers shot a man in this parish at the order of a Mr. Hinkson, which in my opinion was a most wanton and arbitrary act, and calls for investigation. In connexion with this, I may inform the Governor that it can be proved that a member of the House of Assembly paid a man to attend an anti-Federal meeting, in the parish of Christ Church, and to exclaim "No Confederation."

There is every reason to believe that the people have been duped by the teachings of agents in the employ of the anti-Federal party, and consequently some of their worst passions have been excited by the appeals made thereto by these men; they have committed certain outrages in the belief that they were avenging themselves of the wrongs done to them by the dominant class, and affording unmistakeable proofs that they were in favour of Confederation.

I think it right that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the origin of the late depredations; and the newspaper editors and proprietors should be made to give up the names of those writers in the press that called public attention to the probability of a rising of the people.

This parish is tolerably quiet at present.

It is worthy of note that the people only ravaged the provision fields and destroyed a few cattle, and that they did not carry fire-arms or offer personal violence to any one.

The Hon. W. B. Griffith,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAS. S. LLOYD.

DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Government House, April 26, 1876.

SOME of the local gentlemen have been forwarding alarming telegrams and urging the War Office to send re-inforcements.

Come up and see me as soon as you can about this.

The local gentlemen of the same party are also urging trials by court-martial, hanging, and shooting.

On the other hand all my police reports this morning are to the effect that there is not now the smallest disturbance.

Colonel Sargent,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

P.S.—Could you bring up any of the military reports for me to embody in the Despatches I have begun to write. I shall want your report about the unfortunate case in which Mr. Hinkson ordered a soldier to fire on a fugitive.

(Signed) J. P. H.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR,

The Retreat, April 27, 1876.

I CONSIDERED it necessary, to enable me to obtain information regarding the steadiness of the small band of troops I have established in detached positions on various estates in the southern position of the Island, to send two field officers yesterday in carriages to visit and inspect these posts, with special instructions to

them to direct that on no account are the non-commissioned officers in charge to permit the men under their care to leave the estates which they have been directed to proceed to, and further, that the troops so employed are not sent out for the purpose of apprehending persons other than those actually caught in the act of committing plunder and depredation. The officers have conducted this duty most satisfactorily, Colonel Fowler and Major Brown, whom, on their return last evening reported having found the soldiers correct and regular at their post, and have further reported to me particularly, indeed I may say emphatically mentioned, that in conversations they had with the influential and respectable gentlemen on the estates they had visited, that at present matters appeared quiet, and that there was a lull in the alarm and excitement that existed a day or so ago, but that this temporary quiet was only awaiting the result of the trial or investigation into the conduct of the ring-leaders and promoters of all the riot and disturbances we have just seen, and who, if not punished to the utmost rigour of the law, of course I mean only in a legitimate and proper manner, and if allowed to be again set free, we will not only have a repetition of the last few days, but consequences of far greater danger. These reports of the officers named I shall send home, indeed I am almost inclined to think it might be advisable to telegraph them to England to day.

So that your Excellency might be made acquainted with the information reported to me, I directed the officers in question to proceed to Government House, and report to your Excellency as they had done to me.

I fear very much I shall be unable to call upon your Excellency to day, having a great deal of writing to accomplish, and not being at all well.

I shall be exceedingly obliged if your Excellency will instruct Colonel Clements to let me know the number of prisoners taken by the troops, and the number taken by the Civil power since the time or day the troops have been called upon.

Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. W. SARGENT.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SARGENT.

DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Government House, Barbados,
April 27, 1876.

WITH reference to your letter just received, I am happy to say that the Inspector General of Police confirms your military reports that matters continue quiet; Colonel Clements briefly writes to me this morning "everything quiet."

I shall be glad to receive, as soon as possible, the military reports I wrote to you for yesterday. As I mentioned, I want them for completing the Despatches I have begun to write to Lord Carnarvon, I also asked for a copy of the military report about the unfortunate case in which one of the gentlemen on the estates ordered a soldier to fire on a fugitive.

Of course you will let me see, in time to write to the Secretary of State, any reports of yours which may happen to involve civil as well as military considerations; as well as all reports you may now forward, other than those relating to the discipline and routine of the service.

As to the opinion some of your officers have heard expressed by influential gentlemen on the estates respecting the operation of justice and "not allowing the prisoners to be set free," you know, as a member of my Executive Council, that while I have steadily refused to agree to the numerous and constant suggestions made as to summary hanging, shooting, and flogging, what my determination on this point has been all along, viz., that for the speedy operation of justice and effectual punishment of such evil-doers, I propose issuing a special commission and invoking the utmost severity of the law; see my proclamations of the 21st instant and last night.

As to your proposed telegram, it is no doubt highly desirable to keep the military authorities at home acquainted with the disposition of the troops and any other military matters of importance, but might not the telegram you propose to send seem to imply that the Government was about to treat the prisoners in a different manner from what you are well aware had been resolved on.

I am sorry to learn from your note to the private secretary that you are not well enough to attend our Executive Council this morning; but I shall drive down to see you when I have a moment to spare.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

MY DEAR COLONEL SARGENT, Government House, April 29, 1876.

Do you think you shall want the troops in the "Argus" (now in harbour) as well as those that will be here to-morrow from Demerara, to give rest to those that have been employed?

If you think fit to keep the troops in the Argus and land only those from Demerara, so as to send back the "Argus" troops at once to the Jamaica command, I shall have no objection.

The Hon. Colonel Sargent,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR,

Barbados, April 29, 1876.

I THINK it will be advisable to land the troops just arriving in the "Argus," even for a few days, say four or five, notwithstanding that there are troops coming from Demerara; it will make very little difference now that they are here, and it will enable me to give a little rest to those who have had so much hard work.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. W. SARGENT.

MY DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Government House, April 21, 1876.

THE plundering of provision grounds continues, and I think it would be well for you (if you agree with me as to the necessity of showing the troops) to send, say half a company to Gun Hill and half a company to Moncrieffe.

The Hon. Colonel Sargent,
Commanding the Troops.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

FROM the LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDING TROOPS.
Very pressing.

SIR, St. Ann's, Barbados, April 21, 1876.

I PARTICULARLY request that your Excellency will be pleased to order the attendance of three (3) police magistrates without the least possible delay, to report themselves to me at the orderly room, 35th regiment, as the troops cannot move from garrison without the presence of these magistrates, on the arrival of whom here the troops will at once proceed to their different destinations.

To his Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Troops.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876.

IN reply to your letter of this date just received, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you that his Excellency has directed the following magistrates to report themselves to you immediately at St. Ann's garrison, to accompany the troops to their several destinations in the rural districts:—

Mr. R. A. P. Bibby, to Gun Hill, St. George.
Mr. F. B. Smith, to Moncrieffe, St. Philip.

I am also instructed by the Governor to request that the troops for Moncrieffe will halt for a short time at Halton plantation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent,
Commanding Troops,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876.

I AM instructed by his Excellency the Governor to request that you will forthwith proceed to St. Ann's and report yourself to the officer in command of the troops, Colonel Sargent, in order to accompany the troops detailed by him for special duty at St. George.* **

* St. Philip. ** Bridgetown.

The Governor further directs me to request that you will do all in your power to preserve the public peace and to protect life and property.

I have, &c.

R. A. P. Bibby, Esq., J.P.
F. B. Smith, P.M., Bridgetown.
P. H. Delamere, P.M., Bridgetown.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876.

IN further reference to your letter of to-day's date I am instructed by the Governor to acquaint you that his Excellency has directed Mr. Police Magistrate Delamere to report himself to you at St. Ann's; and I am to request that you will send to the city an equal number of troops to that despatched to either of the rural districts, so as to assist the civil power in preserving the peace. This force will be attended by Captain Delamere.

I have, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent,
Commanding the Troops,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Received at Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876, at a quarter before 12 o'clock.)

SIR, Commercial Hall, April 21, 1876.

I AM requested by a meeting of the commercial body to ask you to inform his Excellency the Governor that a deputation of merchants purpose to wait upon his Excellency at half-past 12 o'clock to-day, to put before him information that they have received in respect of the dangerous condition of the country.

I have, &c.

The Honourable W. B. Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. H. JONES,
Chairman of the Commercial Hall.

SIR, Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876.

I HAVE submitted your letter of to-day's date to the Governor, and I am directed to state in reply that his Excellency will be prepared to receive the deputation of merchants at any hour to-day that it may be convenient to the gentlemen composing it to wait upon him.

I have, &c.

W. H. Jones, Esq.,
Chairman of the Commercial Hall,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Received at Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876.)

SIR, Commercial Hall, April 21, 1876.

IN compliance with the request of his Excellency the Governor, I subjoin a list of the gentlemen who had the honour of waiting upon his Excellency this afternoon.

I have, &c.

The Honourable W. B. Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. H. JONES,
Chairman of the Commercial Hall.

Bankers and Merchants :—

W. H. Jones.	John G. Austin.
Richard Barnes.	David C. Da. Costa.
Oswald Jones.	Geo. W. Hutchinson.
E. G. Louis.	F. A. Clairmonte.
Benj. Tuniss.	James F. Browne.
James A. Lynch.	E. S. Daniels.
Sydney Winterbourne.	

Planters :—

A. Pile.	John Carrington.
W. C. Burgess.	T. C. Lloyd.
J. P. Mason.	George Olton.

(Received at Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876.)

W. Brandford Griffith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR, Police Court, District B, April 21, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a letter, in original, which was brought to my residence this morning by Mr. James Hinkson, the manager of Applewhaite's estate, in the parish of St. George, representing the depredations committed on that estate yesterday and requesting that I would bring the matter to the notice of the authorities.

The numerous serious disturbances of a similar nature which took place yesterday have no doubt been already reported to his Excellency the Governor through the police.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR SEALY,
Police Magistrate.

The Honourable
the Acting Colonial Secretary.

P.S.—Since writing the above the accompanying communication has been put in my hand by the sergeant of police at this station, and I beg to forward it in original likewise.

(Signed) ARTHUR SEALY,
Police Magistrate.

SIR, Applewhaites, April 21, 1876.

As you are the police magistrate of the parish of St. George in which the greater portion of the above estate is situate, I deem it my duty to bring to your notice the circumstance which took place here yesterday evening.

I was at the lower end of the estate between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m., when my superintendent informed me that a gang of about 400 or 500 people had broken into one of field of potatos in the upper part of the estate, and were digging them up and carrying them away. I immediately rode off to the field, and on my arrival found that the potatoes out of over three acres had been dug and taken away by the gang who had made their escape prior to my arrival.

I shall also be glad if you would bring this matter to the notice of the proper authorities in order that some steps may be taken to afford me some assistance in the event of a recurrence of such a case.

I am, &c.

Arthur Sealy, Esq.,
Police Magistrate, St. George.

(Signed) JAMES HINKSON.

SIR, District B Station, April 21, 1876.

I BEG leave respectfully to state that B. King has just reported that a large number of people have assembled at the Vally Plantation and Salter's Plantation, and pulling up all the potatoes, and is making a circuit for Stepney and Constant to do the same; they have also demanded rum at the Vally Plantation. It is said that the manager is so furious that the rioters of the Vally have left the estate.

I have, &c.

Arthur Sealy, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

(Signed) JAS. H. RAMSEY, Sergeant.

SIR, April 1876, 6.30 p.m.

I AM directed by the Governor to request that upon the receipt of this communication you will immediately prepare and despatch 10 policemen to district "F," where they are greatly required, obtaining for them, if possible, some means of conveyance, so that the men may arrive at their destination fresh and ready for service in case of need. It is presumed that, having been reinforced by the troops, you can spare 10 men without inconvenience.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sergeant in charge,
District "C."

REPRESENTATIONS having been made to the Governor respecting the disturbed state of your district, his Excellency has been pleased to direct that a reinforcement of 18 men should be sent to enable you to preserve the peace, and to protect life and property in your district. Eight men will be despatched from Bridgetown, and 10 will be sent from district "C." You will have to take steps for the sustenance of these men.

Sergeant, District "F."

(Signed) W. B. GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Received at Government House, 7 p.m., April 21, 1876.)

William Brandford Griffith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

District E, April 21, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that reports have reached me through the inland telegraph that the parish of St. Joseph and part of St. Andrew's are in a state of great insubordination, the people conducting themselves most riotously.

As these parishes join my district I beg respectfully to submit to his Excellency the necessity of swearing in a number of special constables to act with the police in case of necessity by virtue of Act No. 239, cl. 35, July 29, 1852.

Hon. Wm. B. Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NABOTH GREAVES,
Police Magistrate.

SIR,

7.30 p.m., April 21, 1876.

IN reply to your letter of this date just received, I am directed by the Governor to authorise you to take the steps that you propose and others that may be necessary for the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of life and property in your district; and I am to add that his Excellency fully appreciates the zeal and discretion that you have evinced in the discharge of your duty.

His Excellency himself proceeded this afternoon through several of the disturbed districts, and found things much quieter than they were reported to have been in the earlier part of the day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

To Naboth Greaves, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

SIR,

Government House, 10.45, April 22, 1876.

I AM directed by the Governor to request that you will take prompt steps to send a detachment of troops to the neighbourhood of Windsor Lodge and the Pine Estate, and Haggatt Hall, where there are tumultuous assemblages. A magistrate will wait upon you immediately to accompany the troops, whose presence, with the least possible delay, is indispensable.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sargent,
Commanding the Troops.

(Received at Government House, April 22, 1876.)

SIR,

Applewhaites, April 21, 1876.

I AM sorry that I have to report to his Excellency the Governor that I was riding about the lower part of the parish Saint Thomas this morning with the sergeant and others of the police, when I was informed that there was a riot at Applewhaites. We hurried here as soon as possible, and found a large mob which was only noisy, but the manager's house was shattered, every window and door broken, as well as *all* the furniture, &c., and worse still, a dead man at the back of the house, who seems to have come to his death by a gun-shot wound; this I have intimated to the coroner of the district. The out-buildings and stockpens have also been sacked, and all the sheep, goats, fowls, &c., taken away as well as one or two cattle. I must again ask to be

allowed to swear in some special constables, and if need be, authority to send to Gun Hill for some of the troops which his Excellency may be assured will not be used except on due necessity.

Hon. W. B. Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. GOODING.

SIR,

Government House, noon, April 22, 1876.

I HAVE just received your letter of this date, and I am directed by the Governor to authorise you to swear in as many special constables for each of the two parishes composing your district as you may deem necessary for preserving the public peace, and protecting life and property.

I am to direct your attention, particularly to Oxnards Estate in St. James', urgent applications for assistance there having been made to his Excellency.

J. R. Gooding, Esq.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Received Colonial Secretary's Office, April 22, 1876.)

SIR,

Police Office "D," April 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Despatch of yesterday's date, which came to hand while I was riding with the sergeant and four police officers about the upper part of St. Thomas' parish, and will carry out the instructions of his Excellency the Governor with respect to the constables although I have but little faith in many of them; indeed it was reported to me that several had been seen among the potato stealers.

There were gangs of depredators yesterday at Mount Wilton, but I am glad to say they were beaten off by the labourers, who behaved admirably. There were potatoes stolen from Applewhaites, Hopewell, and some other places, but the moment the rabble caught sight of the police they decamped, and hid themselves in the cane fields. The last row occurred yesterday evening at Mangrove Pond, but I am glad to say we got there in time to prevent any damage.

I shall be glad if his Excellency will authorise me to swear in a few special constables for each of the two parishes, as I think they will be useful. Thanks for the reinforcement of police, of whom we now have an additional 20 men.

Hon. W. Brandford Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. GOODING.

GENTLEMEN,

Government House, April 22, 1876.

I HAVE placed your letter of this date, with enclosure, before his Excellency the Governor. I am to inform you that the police magistrate of the district in which Oxnards is situated, has been specially instructed to afford every assistance to that estate. He has applied for power to enrol special constables, and it has been given to him.

A detachment of troops is moving in the Christchurch District, but it had been despatched before the receipt of your letter.

Messrs. Louis, Son, & Co.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Received at Colonial Secretary's Office, April 22, 1876.)

SIR,

Police Office, District E, April 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that this district remained quiet through the night.

I am here with the police, and shall not fail to use my utmost endeavours to preserve the peace.

Hon. W. Brandford Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NABOTH GREAVES,
Police Magistrate.

TO SUPERINTENDING SERGEANT DA ROCHA.

SIR,

"D," April 22, 1876.

I RESPECTFULLY beg to state that all things up to 7.30 a.m. is quiet in the district. I have not heard of anything during the night.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. W. WAITE.

(Received at Government House, April 22, 1876.)

W. Brandford Griffith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

My DEAR CLEMENTS,

Lower Estate, 2 p.m., April 22, 1876.

I THANK you very much for your kindness, and I send back your carriage. Everything is perfectly quiet; we have seen no mob or disturbance anywhere. I shall come in with Greaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. KERR.

Col. Clements.

(Received at Government House, 4 p.m., April 22, 1876.)

W. Brandford Griffith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

Police Office, District F, April 22, 1876.

I BEG leave most respectfully to state, for the Governor's information, that there is at present confined at this station, 47 prisoners (30 males and 17 females), the prison rooms are somewhat crowded, and as a good many more prisoners are yet to be apprehended, charged with various offences, which cannot be done just now for want of room, I beg to know from his Excellency what steps I shall take in the matter, or where I shall send the prisoners for safe custody until brought up for trial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. T. EVELYN.

The Honorable W. Brandford Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

N.B.—19 more prisoners, males and females, have just been brought into the station, charged with having stolen property in their possession.

MINUTE by the GOVERNOR.

April 22, 1876.

I am informed by the Inspector General that there is a large forage room at F, which may be used for these prisoners, until further orders.

See that the question of prison dietary is attended to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. H.

STATEMENT of JAMES E. INCE, Proprietor, Adams Castle Plantation, Christ Church.

April 22, 1876.

The estate is at present overrun by from 1,000 to 1,500 rioters, and seeks military protection.

I have seen Colonel Sargent, commanding the troops, who is quite willing to afford the assistance required, say four or five men, if your Excellency will grant an order for him to do so. I will remark that there is no military protection as yet granted for the parish of Christchurch.

MINUTE by the GOVERNOR.

Government House, April 22, 1876.

Refer this to Colonel Sargent, who I have no doubt will do all in his power to protect Mr. Ince's property.

Whatever Colonel Sargent thinks best I approve of, in accordance with the conferences we had yesterday and this morning.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

(Received at Government House, 5 p.m. April 22, 1876.)

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH, Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR,

Inspector General's Office, April 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, that four of the ringleaders (black men) were apprehended about 4 p.m. to-day, near Whitehall Estate, St. Michael, by order of H. H. Haynes, Edward Lawrence, and Hugh W. Seale, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, and are in custody at the Central Police Station, viz.:—Albert Thompson, John W. Nurse, George Whitaker, Joseph Crichtlow, "for being in a riotous mob, plundering, &c."

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. F. A. DA ROCHA,

The Honourable W. Brandford Griffith, M.C.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Superintending Sergeant of
Police.

(Received at Government House, April 22, 1876.)

DEAR SARGENT,

Brewster's Estate, St. Philips, April 22, 1876.

I MUST ask you to try and send me some help if you can to-day, as I have just received a message from the people, that they intend to come in the yard at 10 o'clock to-day and destroy all my stock. In the upper part of St. Philips, they have commenced already. It is a sight to see them around the estates. Try your best for me.

I have, &c.

W. Brandford Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) A. A. MAHON.

With respect to hiring cabs or carriages to convey small bodies of troops throughout the Island to the various estates that may be menaced, I authorise the Inspector General of Police to engage whatever number the Officers in command of the troops may think necessary.

I undertake the responsibility of saying that I wish no expense to be spared in promptly complying with the requisition of the Officers in command of the troops in this important duty.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Government House, April 23, 1876.

(Received at Government House, 9.30 a.m., April 23, 1876.)

MY DEAR SIR,

Dodds, Sunday, April 23, 1876, 6 o'clock a.m.

I REGRET to report that the depredations committed in this parish have far exceeded the destruction of the growing crops of potatoes. On several estates all the poultry, sheep, pigs, &c. have been either destroyed or carried away, and they are threatening that the cattle shall be the next to be destroyed. I dread a more serious outbreak when the stolen potatoes are all eaten. No money came up yesterday to pay the labourers, the bank being closed, and the shopkeepers are afraid to go to town for goods, so that in a few days there will be nothing in the shops for sale, and then will come the worst. If your Excellency will permit me to swear in 30 or 40 special constables, I feel satisfied I can select the most respectable men in the district, ready to mount their horses and assist in preserving the peace at any point in the parish. I will endeavour myself to be present on all occasions required, or place the constables in charge of Mr. James Carter Thurban, a sworn justice of peace, and in whose wisdom and judgment I have the utmost confidence. That we require such a force is proved by the fact that my son and three gentlemen on horseback, with 10 foot police, dispersed a mob of 500 in a potato piece on Hampton Estate yesterday, and the horsemen secured four ringleaders, namely, Bellrave, Beckles, Tull, and Blades, well-known notorious characters. I would strongly advise these mounted forces being established in every parish of the Island; one mounted man can do more than six foot men.

We have now 60 rioters at District C Prison, and a list of 150 identified, and can be taken up at any moment. With such numbers, and these increasing, some very summary mode of punishment should be immediately adopted to try and check the rebellion.

I am, as your Excellency knows, opposed to flogging, but a desperate disease requires a desperate remedy. I think at present it might be the best punishment that could be inflicted, and calculated more than anything else to stop the disturbances, but whatever course your Excellency might adopt, for God's sake do it quickly.

As no doubt every moment of your time is taken up, pray do let the Secretary drop me a line by the bearer, a police officer sent with this letter expressly, with permission to swear in the special constables.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRED. WATTS.

P.S.—I have often heard the old planters say that a mounted force quelled the insurrection of 1816.

F. W.

DEAR MR. WATTS,

Government House, April 23, 1876, 9.30 a.m.

By all means swear in special constables. The day before yesterday I gave instructions to have this done by the police magistrates, but every justice of the peace and especially every man in a position such as yours, cannot do better than carry out such instructions.

I visited the special constables in the town last night and again this morning and found everything quiet.

Your idea of the mounted force is also a very good one, and its organization in each locality in co-operation with the police authorities, cannot fail to be a valuable aid in preserving peace; provided it is done in the prudent and judicious way described by you with reference to the affair at Hampton Estate yesterday.

For the speedy operation of justice I have proclaimed my intention of issuing a special commission forthwith to deal with the offenders.

I deeply regret the non-payment of the labourers. I heard a similar cause was likely to create disturbances last night in Bridgetown, and hence I visited the streets and wharves myself.

I am communicating with the Chairman of the Commercial Hall on the subject, and trust that the regular payments may soon be sent into the country.

I inform the labourers who have assisted the managers in defending property, and in capturing the marauders, that I shall cause lists of such men to be made out and rewards for their courage and fidelity given to them. A proclamation to this effect was issued by me last night. I enclose copies of it.

In addition to swearing in special constables yourself, it would be well for you to instruct all justices of the peace in your vicinity to do so likewise, which is indeed only carrying out the general injunctions given to justices in the 2nd last clause of my proclamation of the 21st instant.

As to your suggestion about flogging the captured offenders, the law as you know does not sanction it, and all I can do is to hasten the speedy operation of the existing laws.

The report I received late last night from the Officer in command of the troops was to the effect that all the communications he received from the officers commanding detachments in the country indicated a subsidence of the disturbances, nevertheless, we must not only continue but as far as possible increase our precautions, and employ every lawful resource at our disposal to repress and punish the violators of the law.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

MINUTE by his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.

(Received 12.30 p.m., April 23, 1876.)

Referring petition for aid from Speight's Town to the Officer commanding the troops.

The police magistrate of this district, Mr. Naboth Greaves, has sworn in 60 special constables and taken very prudent measures for the preservation of the peace. At the same time the district contains the second largest town in the island, and I venture to ask the Officer in command of the troops to send, if possible, a few soldiers to be quartered in Speight's Town.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

SIR,

Government House, April 23, 1876.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction the various reports from your district, showing as they do the success of the precautions you have taken to prevent the spread of the disturbance.

To support the special constables you have already had on duty, I am now asking the Officer in command of H.M. troops to send you out a detachment of soldiers.

In addition to the special constables whom you have sworn in, you can authorise the various justices of the peace in your district to act likewise and swear in prudent and trustworthy men.

Naboth Greaves, Esq., P.M.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

(Received at Government House about 1 p.m., April 23, 1876.)

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Commercial Hall, Bridgetown, April 23, 1876.

IN the absence of the Chairman of the Commercial Hall I have been deputed to write to your Excellency and say that the subscribers who contributed to so large an extent in forming the body of special constables last evening state that they have considerable doubt of being able to do so again this evening, owing to the increased excitability of the people in town, which would necessitate the possession of firearms to make their patrols effective.

It is therefore for your Excellency to decide what is to be done on this point.

One field gun pointed down Broad Street might have a good effect.

I have, &c.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, C.M.C. (Signed) J. GARDNER AUSTIN.
&c. &c. &c.

MINUTE by his EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.

April 23, 1876.

From my own inspection last night of the special constables in town, I should be sorry to intrust them with firearms. They seemed zealous, but far too nervous and excited. As ordinary constables with staves, under the command of the Inspector General of Police, they may be found very useful, but for the real work of protecting the town against an attack (never very likely) the troops and the police can alone be relied on.

The officer in command of the troops concurs with me in this opinion, and accordingly Mr. Austin must be informed that I cannot sanction the use of firearms by the special constables.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

SIR,

The Garden, April 23, 1876.

I HAVE been applied to by residents in my immediate neighbourhood to enlist and swear them as special constables for the protection of the families around here.

I beg to know if your Excellency will authorise me as a justice of the peace to swear them in.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency John Pope Hennessy,
Government House.

(Signed) H. PILGRIM.

SIR,

Government House, April 23, 1876.

IN answer to your communication of this day's date, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to say that he accords to you the authority asked for to swear in special constables to act in your neighbourhood for the preservation of life and property and the public peace.

His Excellency relies on your discretion in only empowering prudent and discreet persons to act as special constables.

I have, &c.

To Henry Pilgrim, Esq.

(Signed) W. W. HULL,
Acting Private Secretary.

SIR,

Government House, April 23, 1876, 4.32 p.m.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to forward to you a copy of a Proclamation, which he has issued on the 21st inst., as to the appointment of a special commission for the trial of persons who have been or who may be found committing acts of plunder, violence, or in any other way endangering the public peace.

His Excellency desires that you will at once proceed to investigate the charges

brought against those persons now in custody, and when the evidence enables you to do so to commit such persons for trial before the said special commission.

Mr. Kerr is appointed to act with you, and after consulting with him you can determine whether it is more advisable to sit together or to hold separate Courts.

To P. H. Delamere, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. W. HULL,
Acting Private Secretary.

From the "BARBADOS GLOBE," August 12, 1875.

We regret to learn that another of those disturbances which are so serious a reflection on the conduct of the labouring population of St. Philip occurred this morning. There is in this instance not even the shadow of an excuse such as is sometimes put forward for these scenes, when the cupidity of the people is excited by a wreck on the coast. The provision grounds of Brewsters and Four Square have been sacked by a lawless band of rioters, and at the latter plantation the watchman has been shot down by some daring ruffian while defending the property entrusted to his care. A detachment of police were sent from the Central Station to the scene of the disturbance at an early hour this morning, and the Inspector General proceeded shortly after to the spot. We have not yet ascertained full particulars, but we trust that the prompt measures which have been adopted will be successful in arresting the disturbance, and that the leading rioters will speedily be brought to justice.

BARBADOS.

From the "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE."

(L.S.) By His Excellency Sandiford Freeling, Esquire, Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Administrator of the Government of this Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.
S. FREELING,
Administrator.

A. PROCLAMATION.

Whereas divers evil-disposed persons on Friday night, the 16th instant, entered the lands of "Four Square" Estate in the parish of St. Philip, the property of John Gittens Kirton and others, and stole a large quantity of potatoes from the said lands, on which occasion Edward Richard Weeks, the watchman of the estate, attempted to apprehend the said offenders, whereupon they discharged two guns at his person, and dangerous wounds were inflicted on various parts of his body.

I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred pounds to be paid to any person or persons who shall give such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this atrocious act, and I do further offer a free pardon to any person or persons, not being actually those who discharged the said guns, if he or they shall give evidence to convict the offender or offenders, and I enjoin all justices of the peace, police officers, and constables, and all other loyal and peaceable subjects of Her Majesty, to be aiding and assisting in the discovery and prosecution of the offender or offenders.

Given under my hand and seal at arms this eighteenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By His Excellency's Command,

FREDK. WATTS, Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE HONOURABLE N. FODERINGHAM'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

At a public meeting held on the 24th June 1875, where Mr. Foderingham was chairman, he said :—

"About 40 years ago they were called upon to abandon a condition of things which had existed for a great number of years—he alluded to the abolition of slavery. It was a trying time for the country; there was no precedent to guide us. They were called upon to adopt a change in our social system, and to do it at the expiration of four years. History taught them that from the earliest times slavery existed in some

form or other. The Roman historian informed us that it existed to a considerable extent during the most prosperous days of that Empire. Gibbon told us that the bond men far outnumbered the free men, but that after a time, when property in man became less and less valuable, slavery wore itself out of that Empire.

"It has been officially announced that Mr. John Pope Hennessy is to succeed Mr. Rawson. If it is proposed to make any alteration in our Constitution, when he leaves England he will probably receive instructions as to what course he is to pursue in carrying out the measure. If we don't take this opportunity to express our views on the subject, he may come here under the impression that he will have an easy task to perform. But I think he will find himself mistaken. I am convinced that he will meet with opposition at every point.

"It would be an unseemly spectacle to see the representative of the Crown in antagonism with the Legislative bodies and the people."—"Barbados Globe," June 28, 1875.

"After some further remarks the chairman concluded his speech, amid prolonged cheers, by observing that if any one said 'It will take place,' our reply must be, 'It will not take place,' and the Imperial Government would not be likely to treat the wishes of the people otherwise than with deference."—"Barbados Agricultural Reporter," June 25, 1875.

MR. PHILLIPS, the DELEGATE'S, APPEAL to the PEOPLE.

"We had a Governor who was the representative of the Crown; we had a Council which represented the House of Lords in England; and a House of Assembly, composed of representatives of the people, which performed the same functions as the English House of Commons. As was the case in England, the power of governing was vested, not in the Governor, in the Council, or the House of Assembly, but in the people."—"Barbados Globe, July 5, 1875."

EXTRACT from DESPATCH of GOVERNOR WALKER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, Barbados, July 7, 1863.

5. Although the immediate cause of this excitement has been removed by the disposal of the wreck, and the minds of the people on the spot quieted, the disposition to turbulence which there originated has been communicated to other portions of the labourers in the same parish of St. Philip, and has even extended to the neighbouring parish of St. George, where large gangs have within the last few days been entering on the provision grounds of several of the estates and helping themselves.

6. There is now every appearance of rain, and with a little firmness and increased vigilance on the part of the police, who have hitherto conducted themselves in a most anexceptionable manner, I trust that things will soon resume their wonted condition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. WALKER.

MY LORD DUKE; Government House, Barbados, July 25, 1863.

I REGRET very much to inform your Grace that, although we have succeeded chiefly by night patrols and other means in repressing the disturbances in St. Philip's parish, there has arisen in another district of the Island a spirit of lawlessness and disaffection which I find considerable difficulty in checking. In St. Thomas' parish, which is the quarter I refer to, numerous bands of people have been going about by night, from one estate to another, and digging up the provisions in large quantities. There is no longer any pretence that these robberies are committed by the people to satisfy their wants, because many of the plants have been wantonly torn up and strewed about the fields. There is undoubtedly a question of wages mixed up with this movement, although the planters are very angry with me when I say so. They aver that there has been little or no reduction of wages, but whatever it may have arisen from, whether from the inability of the planters to give the same quantity of work, or from the difficulty with which the labourer can, on account of the hardness of the soil, accomplish his ordinary task, or from the task having been increased—the labourer is undoubtedly not earning the same amount of money which he has been accustomed to do. I can trace the disaffection to no other source.

2. This lawlessness has not, however, been confined to the robbery of provision grounds. In several instances there has been a wanton destruction of other property, and the incendiary has been at work in firing trash, cane pieces, and megass heaps; and last night, I am sorry to add that at a fire at Mount Hillaby estate, where for some time past there has been some misunderstanding between the manager and the labourers, the police and the people came into collision. The police having been pelted with stones and two shots fired from the mob, the magistrate of the parish having in vain exhorted the people to refrain from further violence, was at the last obliged to give orders to the police to fire, but to do so over their heads. This having no effect, and the people becoming indeed more outrageous in their attack upon the police, the magistrate ordered the latter to protect themselves, when they again fired upon the mob, who thereupon withdrew, though no report has been made of any person having been killed or even wounded.

3. I have a strong force of police stationed on the district, and I hope that by their exertions we shall be able to prevent the extension of this turbulent and marauding spirit, without the necessity of calling in the aid of either the yeomanry force of the Island, or of Her Majesty's troops.

4. I enclose a proclamation which I issued yesterday afternoon before the occurrence at Mount Hillaby.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAS. WALKER.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

St. George, Barbados, April 3, 1876.

YOUR humble servant writes these few lines to you, trusting that your Excellency will with due sympathy hear to this my petition. I live, sir, in the above-said parish, and am a widow for the last 10 years, having three children left by my husband, and I have tried by God's grace to live respected by all classes in the community.

I am a domestic, my children are labourers on Byde Mill estate. This estate is under the control of Thomas B. Evelyn, of Wotton Estate, Christchurch, managed by a Mr. Gooding, a very harsh and cruel manager. This Mr. Gooding has placed one Mr. Reece as deputy on the said estate. One of my daughters is married; the other daughter and my son are grown up and work on the estate daily, but are still under my control. My daughter (the labourer on the estate) works for 6 cents. a day; my son (so employed for the first time) assists in driving the mules to town. My daughter and son not making any arrangement about the price of the work that they had to be done, the so-called manager gave my daughter on Saturday 32 cents., after discounting 20 cents. out of the 32 cents. for her land rent, which only left her 12 cents. for her week's support. My daughter and others spoke about being robbed out of their labour, and the so-called manager threatened to fight or kick her.

I now write to you for satisfaction, as the manager has given me four weeks' notice to give up my land, after my daughter being robbed out of her labour, which notice I enclose to you. I am now 54 years of age, and I was born on the said estate. I will be thankful to you to write to me by post, and I will be able to give you a better account of the treatment of the managers on the different estates, how they treat the poor labourers, and I am only sorry that you was not our Governor the last 10 years ago, but since God has been pleased to unite you to us, may your reign amongst us be as the dew of Hermon where God's blessing ever remain.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) EMILY HOWELL,
Byde Mill.

To His Excellency John Pope Hennessy,
Esquire, C.M.G., Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy of Notice to Quit.)

To Rachel Howell,

I HEREBY give you four weeks' notice from date, 1st April 1876, to quit and deliver up to me the land you now hold, or claim to hold, as renter on Byde Mill Plantation.

(Signed) A. A. REECE.
Pro G. N. GOODING.

MR. POLICE MAGISTRATE GOODING to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Police Office "D," April 24, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that nothing of consequence has occurred in my district since Saturday, but there is still very great excitement, and we are still with the police patrolling daily. We get mule or horse carts to take the riflemen about the parishes, and this is gratuitously done by the owners or managers of estates. I have also sworn in a good many special constables who have done good service.

The convicts at present here are very much in our way, and I should be glad if his Excellency could have them removed at once. They are twelve, including Lucas, who is very harmless and quiet and may remain. My object in wishing to be rid of these prisoners is, that I have to keep many of the police at the station as a guard who could be better employed elsewhere, and prisoners are being brought in for whom we want room.

Hon. W. B. Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. GOODING.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL to GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

The Shrubby, Barbados,

April 25, 1876.

SIR,

A RUMOUR seems to be gaining ground in Bridgetown to the following, viz. :—

That I had applied to you for troops to guard my residence, and had been refused, and that I had in consequence telegraphed for an American man-of-war.

The rumour may reach you, and I simply write this to contradict the entirely false rumour. In reply to the rumour, a short time ago in a public place, I informed those who asked me that I had neither applied to you, or sent for a man-of-war—that had I applied I most surely would not have been refused, and that I had not as yet seen the occasion for doing either.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. Y. HOLLY,
United States Consul.

His Excellency Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Government House, Barbados, April 25, 1876.

THE groundless story that you have so properly brought to my knowledge, is but one of the many false rumours now circulated in Bridgetown.

You are right in thinking that any application you might have made to me would have been promptly complied with.

I need not say how entirely I share your view as to there being no occasion whatever for such protection as the rumours specified.

There has been no disturbance in any part of the Island since Saturday, and, with the exception of the panic created by false rumours, there is not the smallest apprehension.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY,
Governor.

Captain Holly, United States Consul,
&c. &c. &c.

COLONEL CLEMENTS to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Inspector General's Office, April 25, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the town was patrolled by the special constables during the night, nothing of any importance occurred, saving the death, through drinking a glass of iced water, of one of the constables, whilst sitting down at the public buildings; his name was Joshua Hunt, and he was a cooper living in the Church Village.

I beg further to state that in my opinion the excitement throughout the country is dying out, and from what I can gather, the marauders consisted of about 1,000 persons, who have been going about in gangs of 100, attacking the estates, by pillaging the growing crops and killing the stock. These men on arriving at estates blow a

shell, and in some instances the estates people have driven them away, but in many other instances they have been joined in their disgraceful acts by the estates people; but I am of opinion that these acts of pillaging are not the acts of the large class of well behaved labourers, but the acts of those men who from some evil influence have been led into the commission of these crimes, and who are severally the most lawless people in the country parishes.

I beg also to bring to his Excellency's notice the fact, that on its being made known to the mounted constables that they were asked to proceed to Hole Town to bring up some prisoners, the cells at that station being overcrowded, they refused to do so, Mr. Henry Thornhill late Acting Landing Waiter at the Customs, stated aloud for every one to hear, that they would go where Mr. Haynes wished them, but would take no orders from any Government officer, nor go where any Government officer wanted them, nor would they receive any orders from any public officer. I then reported the circumstance to his Excellency the Governor, who requested me to apply to Colonel Sargent, the officer commanding the troops, who at once gave me the order for the required number of soldiers to proceed at 5.30 a.m. in the morning. I, however, found that on my return, the cavalry or mounted constables had changed their minds and had gone to Hole Town. They brought up 15 prisoners from that station about 1.30 a.m. I beg to bring to his Excellency's notice the willingness of Mr. Henry Haynes to render every assistance in his power, and the good and faithful service he has performed, and he has told me he is ever ready to aid and assist me, with his mounted constables in any way he can.

I enclose Mr. Austin's report of the duty performed by the constables on foot.

Hon. W. B. Griffith,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector General of Police.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GARDINER AUSTIN to COLONEL CLEMENTS.

SIR, Public Buildings, April 26, 1876.
I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I dismissed from duty for the night at 4 o'clock this morning the special constables from under my directions. The men employed numbered 427, viz., 26 officers, 401 privates.

They patrolled from 9 p.m. of the 25th to 4 a.m. 26th, through the following streets:—Broad, Baxters, Swan, Tudor, Church, Constitution, Hall's, Roebuck, Crumpton's, Bay, Beckles, Jemmotts, River, Nelson, Ferniehirst, Cavan's, High, Fontabelle, Chapman, Masonhall, Passage, and Westbury. They also visited the Petroleum Warehouse, where they had to waken the watch. Two patrols reported meeting his Excellency.

The town was orderly and quiet the whole night with the exception of pistol and gun shooting, which I think is done as much by timid people as peacebreakers. Two fires were reported in the direction of St. Thomas' and St. Andrew's parishes.

There were more people knocking about the town than usual; whether armed or not I can't say, but they all had sticks.

The force under my command have behaved admirably, not a single instance of disobedience or insubordination was reported. I regret to add that a very respectable man, a volunteer, was found dead in the Assembly Hall when we came to dismiss. I at once sent for a doctor, but he evidently had been dead for over an hour. He was last seen alive about 1.30 a.m.

The cavalry rendered good aid in the early part of the evening, being detailed off on special service in the later part.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. GARDINER AUSTIN, Jr.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Adjutant.

P.S.—The above was written at 5 a.m. this morning in the Assembly Hall, where I have been on duty for three nights in succession without any sleep. I much regret it should now reach so late.

(Signed) J. G. A., Jr.

From the "AGRICULTURAL REPORTER" of April 4, 1876.

The parochial treasurers of the several parishes are required by law to publish a list of licensed dogs. It shall be our care, for the future, to publish the names of all persons known or suspected of Confederation tendencies. Those parties who wish to appear in this list can leave their names at the office of this paper. If perchance any anti-Confederate should by misapprehension be gazetted, we shall be happy to remove his name, and set the matter right with the public, should he desire it.

Return of Persons of Confederate tendencies :—

The Bishop.

Sir Briggs.

C. Kemp Sturgeon, late of the penal gang, St. Kitts.

Benj. D. Sandiford, do. do. Demerara.

H. R. Semper, Attorney-General.

T. J. Davis, quack doctor.

John Clements, Inspector-General of Police.

J. R. Douglas, late coachman, and insolvent debtor.

R. A. P. Bibby, briefless barrister.

T. Kerr, Judge Assistant Court of Appeal.

J. T. Dottin, bankrupt merchant.

W. B. Griffith, Auditor General.

F. B. Griffith, Inspector Inland Revenue.

S. Cowes Ellcock, constable and village lawyer.

E. R. Smart, assistant master of Harrison's College, and protégé of the

B. C. Howell, ex-Member of Assembly.

W. T. Armstrong, Inland Revenue Officer.

David Morris, Cordwainer.

The Rev. E. R. Smart, organist of the Cathedral and a protégé of the Bishop, has been summarily dismissed by the vestry of St. Michael, in consequence of certain impudent remarks made by him in reference to our delegates. Shortly after it was announced that the vestry had no further service for Mr. Smart, and that an effort would be made to have him removed from Harrison's College, it was currently reported that he would seek "fresh fields and pastures new" in the Island of Tobago.

A collection was made at St. Ambrose on Sunday last in aid of the New Cathedral Fund. The sum taken reached ninety cents (90 cts.)

"What a falling off is here!"

Thus much for the lip sympathy patronage of Mr. Pope Hennessy's vaunted majority from the literary and journalistic point of view. There is one more remarkable point to which we would direct attention, and in which the Barbados people seems to be particularly deficient; it is this,—the companions and emissaries of Briggs, who have been going about the country with Federation petitions for people to sign, have invariably employed as their great argument, a promise to the labourers, not only of higher wages, but of 20 acres of land in some neighbouring el dorado, where they would become gentlefolks, and be elevated from the position of labourers to that of landed proprietors in their own right. And not only that, but these unscrupulous, mercenary tools have not scrupled to impose upon their illiterate dupes the lying impression that the land of estates in Barbados is to be freely apportioned to them, that they are to drive in their carriages, and indulge in other luxuries. The consequence is that the labourers are already heard selecting the spots of land for which they have a preference, and otherwise manifesting the results of the evil influences which are thus brought to bear upon their impressionable and excitable natures. Why has not this grand inducement received more general publicity by being advertised in the Federal organ itself? Because the unscrupulous persons who have been spreading abroad this deceptive promise among the illiterate peasantry are perfectly well aware, that they dare not publish in black and white those things which they know to be arrant, audacious, and deliberate falsehoods, whether propagated by a pauper shoemaker, a child stealer, a gaol bird, a "village lawyer" demagogue, a bankrupt merchant, a Colonial Secretary, an Auditor General, a baronet "with more money than brains," or a Governor who has more cunning than all his confrères taken together.

From "THE WEST INDIAN," Bridgetown, Friday, October 9, 1874.

We learn with regret but without surprise that our remarks on the labour question have given offence in certain quarters, where they are considered of a mischievous tendency as well as unsupported by facts. With regard to the facts they are notorious. Everybody knows what is the rate of wages and the condition of the labouring class in Barbados; how they live, how they behave, how precarious is their employment and means of subsistence. Every year a report on their condition is forwarded by the Governor to the Secretary of State in the Blue Book. In 1871 our present Governor reports the average rate of wages at 8*d.* per day, and that, by task or job work, an able-bodied labourer may earn from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* within the ordinary working hours, and that there is no yearly hiring of agricultural labourers. The wages of tradesmen are given at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, of masons and carpenters at from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per day. The Governor adds, "I am obliged to report my inability to fill up these returns without the assistance of a legislative enactment. I find that a circular was written by Governor Sir W. Colebrooke's directions in 1858, impressing on the proprietors of land, or their representatives, the importance of obtaining the fullest information respecting the produce of the island, but the planters having manifested a strong and general aversion to make returns, some on the plea of the labour which they would entail, but most from an unexplained reluctance to give any information on the subject. Another appeal with the same object appears to have been made by Governor Hinks, but the great majority of the planters failed to afford the requisite information." We put the average rate of wages of the field labourer during the crop season at 1*s.* per day, and out of crop at 10*d.*, which, we think, may fairly be taken as a general average, although in point of fact the amount of wages earned varies considerably not only in different parts of the country, but on different estates in the same parish, according to the amount of the day's work, which on some estates is much greater than on others. Our remarks being general, it was not necessary to go into these particulars, which only modify the circumstances, without materially affecting the truth and significance of the statement. With regard to "the tendency" of our remarks, as they were expressly directed to show the intimate relations between land and labour, and the reciprocity of interest between the landowner and the labourer, we fail to see anything mischievous arising from such inquiries. These relations form an important branch of political economy, the elucidation of which has occupied the attention of the best thinkers since the days of Adam Smith. Of all the sciences it is the most practically useful, treating of the production of wealth by means of its two principal agents land and labour, and their mutual relations. The London "Times," in a recent article on the address of Lord O'Hagan, President of the Economic Section, at the Belfast meeting of the British Association, observes:—

"Of all forms of knowledge the most important for a backward and divided country is that which will teach her the mutual interdependence of her classes, and the benefit which may result to all from their harmonious and concerted action. The ill feelings between landlord and tenant, and between employer and workmen, are the offspring mainly of unduly narrow and selfish views of private interest, and it is by better knowledge and civilisation that they may be most effectually dispelled."

Lord O'Hagan, after alluding to the steps taken in Belfast and Dublin to promote the study of political economy by establishing classes for its systematic teaching amongst the students of the Queen's College, the apprentices of solicitors, and others engaged in mercantile pursuits, says:—

"There is a moral government which 'shapes our ends' pervading the apparent chaos of motive and action, and making the liberty which belongs to us as individuals subordinate itself, with a felicity as admirable as it is incomprehensible, to the promotion of the universal good. Three millions of free and responsible beings constitute the population of London, each having his own idiosyncrasy and power to act in independent isolation, but all overruled and subdued by an overmastering, although unacknowledged, influence to the working out of a common system, by which, while they prosecute their respective interests and their separate objects and pursuits, they supply one another with all things useful for their existence and enjoyment. This is the greatest of marvels, and it is achieved, as no human power could achieve it by any governmental force or police strategy, because there is a law which dominates the movement of society and moulds the earthly destinies of men; and surely the inquiries which are bent to the comprehension of that law, and strive to ascertain the principles on which it acts from earnest observation, laborious record, and just appreciation of the facts, which more or less clearly disclose its systematic operation in the various depart-

ments of human effort, are vital to our well being and progress in the world? They are fruitful in precise and enduring results. They have already in many points revolutionised the opinions of communities and shaped the policy of cabinets, and they have furnished canons of public conduct which have had an ever-widening acceptance wherever civilisation has made its way. Statistical inquiry is, therefore, scientific inquiry, and scientific inquiry of the highest value; and its successful prosecution is important to every class of men, from the statesman and the legislator to the humblest operative. It has relations with all matters of real human interest. It touches the reciprocal rights of classes, the claims of capital and labour, the advancement of education, the repression of crime, the relief of distress, the prevention of disease, the improvement of agriculture, the extension of commerce, and all the various cognate questions which affect our social and industrial state. All men may profit by an acquaintance with a department of knowledge which concerns all alike—the high and the low, the wealthy and the poor. If there are ascertainable laws by which the relative rights and responsibilities of human being are regulated, and by the evasion or defiance of which they must suffer inevitable injury, it is plainly important that some knowledge of such laws by all men should promote the equitable and reasonable enforcement of those rights and responsibilities.”

These eloquent words and enlightened views of the relations and duties of the several classes of society towards each other are a sufficient answer to those who complain of “the mischievous tendency” of our attempt to show that the interest of the landowner and the labourer in the products of the soil is the same, and consequently that it is best promoted by mutual confidence and harmonious combination of the capital and skill of the one with the labour of the other. Is it mischievous to look to and seek to further any improvement in the condition of the labouring population? Is it sedition to mention the hardships of their lot, and to point out the burthens which press upon them unduly, the grievances of which they may justly complain, and the strong claims they have upon the other classes, which are supported by the profit of their labour, for relief and protection. The possession of property involves the responsibility of protecting it and turning it to its proper uses. The land of Barbados and other British American Colonies was granted on the condition of being planted and the produce sent to England to promote her trade and add to her wealth. When the original charters were surrendered after the civil war, it was stipulated that an export duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the staple produce of each Colony should be set apart for the Crown, and that a militia should be kept up for its defence against the foreign enemy, and for the maintenance of order. As the labouring class was almost exclusively composed of slaves brought from the Coast of Africa and their descendants, it became necessary to raise the militia from amongst the white settlers and their servants, the numbers of whom were largely increased by the banishment of prisoners during the civil war, and after the defeat of those engaged in the attempt of the Duke of Monmouth, and subsequently of the partisans of King James, and in consequence of the revolution of 1688. Laws were passed to require every man in possession of 10 acres of land to serve in the militia, and the owners of large estates to furnish in addition to personal service a number of men in proportion to the number of acres of land they occupied. This state of things continued with slight alteration till the emancipation of the slaves in 1834, when the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty was given up by the Crown, and it was found necessary to embody a police force to maintain order and to carry on the civil administration. The militia after a while ceased to be called out, and the land tax of 1s. per acre was retained, but applied towards the payment of the police. The effect of emancipation was thus to relieve the land of taxes exclusively borne by it previously, and to throw the burden of taxation more upon labour. Another instance of the tendency of recent legislation is in the grants in aid of the highway tax for the keeping in repair of the roads and highways formerly exclusively borne by the land and houses, out of the general revenue. Is it a crime to point out the unequal distribution of the pressure of taxation upon different classes of society, and that while land has been relieved, labour has been burdened with additional taxation, and the class least able to bear the heaviest part of it.

BARBADOS.

(L.S.)
J. POPE HENNESSY,
Governor.

By his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Esq., Companion of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain evil-disposed persons have gone about in gangs, plundering the provision grounds and intimidating the managers and guardians of property, and otherwise endangering the public peace of the Island, I do hereby offer a reward of One hundred pounds to be paid to any person or persons who shall give such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the ringleaders of these gangs who have thus committed highly criminal and illegal acts.

And for the more speedy operation of justice and effectual punishment of such evil-doers, I hereby declare that I shall appoint a Special Commission for the trial of all persons who have been found or shall be detected committing such acts of violence, or in any way endangering the peace of the community.

And I hereby enjoin all justices of the peace, police officers, and constables, and all other loyal and peaceable subjects of Her Majesty, to be aiding and assisting in the discovery and prosecution of offenders.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Government House, this twenty-first day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By his Excellency's Command,

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BARBADOS.

(L.S.)
J. POPE HENNESSY,
Governor.

By his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Esq., Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that certain labourers on various plantations in this Island have acted in a most praiseworthy and courageous manner in protecting and defending the property of their employers, from the attacks of lawless marauders, and disturbers of the peace.

Now I hereby desire it to be made known that it is my intention to cause a list to be made of the names of such faithful and well conducted labourers, with a view of recommending them to the favourable consideration of the Legislature for a reward as a recognition of their loyal and praiseworthy conduct.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Government House, this Twenty-second day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

BARBADOS.

(L.S.)
J. POPE HENNESSY,
Governor.

By his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Esq., Companion of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS for some time past false and libellous statements have been industriously circulated by political agitators and other evil disposed persons addressing the labouring

classes at public meetings and otherwise, by certain newspapers in this Island, and by publications of the so-called "Barbados Defence Association," to the effect that I had sent emissaries through the Island for the purpose of dangerously misleading the people; and whereas endeavours are now made by the same publications and other agencies to induce the ignorant peasantry to believe that I countenance and abet the recent disgraceful and lawless acts of certain gangs of marauders. Now therefore—

By virtue of the power vested in me I hereby cause it to be made known, that I have directed the law officers of the Crown to take prompt measures to bring to justice any person who may again be guilty of circulating such seditious and eminently pernicious libels.

And I do hereby call upon and enjoin all loyal subjects of Her Majesty to aid in dispelling the dangerous illusions that may have been created by such wanton and mischievous statements, and further to explain to the people that those who have taken part in plunder and riot will be speedily punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Government House, this twenty-sixth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

The Governor and the Officer in command of the troops, are of opinion that in the present state of affairs, soldiers are no longer to be expected to assist in searching for and arresting offenders; such arrests must in future be made only in the regular course of civil process, that is, upon warrants of the police magistrate of the district; such warrants to be executed by the police force only.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent, the officer in command of Her Majesty's troops, entirely concurs with his Excellency in the foregoing memorandum.

Government House,
April 25, 1876.

By order of His Excellency,
(Signed) H. S. PALMER, Major, R.E., A.D.C.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

The Governor desires it to be made known that the preliminary proceedings for the Special Commission have begun this day, and that duly appointed magistrates are now engaged in examining the prisoners, previous to their speedy trial before the Commission.

Government House, April 24, 1876.

From the LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDING TROOPS, BARBADOS.

SIR,

Barbados, April 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Excellency's information, certified copies of the original reports rendered by the following officers of the duties performed by them, *i.e.*, Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler, Royal Engineers, dated April 23, 1876; Major Brown, Royal Artillery, dated April 22, 1876; Major Vandeleur, 35th Regiment, dated April 23, 1876; Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler's, dated April 27, 1876; Major Brown's, dated April 26, 1876. These documents are marked respectively D, E, F, H, and I, and as they are required for record in the Adjutant-General's office, it is requested they may be returned to me when your Excellency has extracted the necessary information or caused copies of them to be made as your Excellency may deem necessary.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, Esq.,
C.M.G., Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. N. SARGENT,
Commanding Troops.

REPORT of a PATROL in AID of the CIVIL POWER:

COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER to the OFFICER COMMANDING the TROOPS:

SIR,

Barbados, April 23, 1876.

I BEG to report for your information that I proceeded in command of a patrol, as per margin, in aid of the civil power on the 22nd instant:

Mr. Wilson, magistrate, accompanied me.

In obedience to instructions, I proceeded from St. Ann's along the Hastings Road to Graham Hall, the residence of Mr. Thornhill Spencer, who reported to me that a body of rioters had attacked his estate, but had been driven off by an armed party which he raised on the estate and had consequently done no damage. Mr. Spencer accompanied me to Warners, Mr. Batson's estate, when the rioters had burnt the sugar canes, and carried away potatoes. They had dispersed after doing so and I could not find any of them, some of the ringleaders had been recognised and the depositions of the witnesses were taken down by Mr. Wilson for conviction. Four men of the 35th Regiment had lately arrived at Mr. Batson's for the defence of the house.

I received information that the rioters had burned canes and carried off stock at Adams Castle, and gone in the direction of Staple Grove. I therefore proceeded to Staple Grove when I found that they had attacked the house and carried off potatoes, cattle, &c. taking a gun from the manager, Mr. Deane.

On my arrival they were no where to be seen, and apparently had scattered when the troops were seen moving from St. Ann's, Mr. Wilson took depositions for conviction of the ringleaders.

Passed Upton's where I found four police who had taken four prisoners all quiet. I then went to Claphams which the rioters had attacked during the day, and were beaten off by the proprietor, Mr. Phillips and his sons, who were armed, they burnt some fields of cane old and young. They had dispersed, and I was unable to trace them, three men of the 35th Regiment had recently arrived to protect the house. Mr. Phillips had apparently made a good defence and wounded some of the ringleaders.

Mr. Thornhill Spencer had also shown a very good example in defending his estate.

I had arrived at St. Ann's before dark having failed to meet any of the rioters as they dispersed on seeing the troops.

The patrol restored confidence in the planters who requested that some troops might be sent to them at once, as the rioters had stated that they would return and wreck their houses.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES J. FOWLER,
Lieut.-Col., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer,
Commanding Patrol.

A true copy.

Barbados,
April 25, 1876.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Commanding Troops.

SIR,

St. Ann's, Barbados, April 22, 1876.

I PROCEEDED this morning according to orders at about 10.30 a.m. to Bridgetown, and went to the Central Police Station to get the assistance of a police magistrate in order to patrol the country near Bridgetown.

We then marched to Bush Hall, where we found that a riotous mob had been driven away by the well behaved people about. I halted here for half an hour, and hearing that a mob was at Whitehall, about a mile further, I left the 9-pr. gun, and a detachment of Royal Artillery at Bush Hall and went to Whitehall, on arriving at which place we found that the rioters had gone off. One of the magistrates then told me that some rioters were in the neighbourhood, but as I saw it to be useless marching men about after them, I halted at Whitehall and sent Lieutenant Dowdall, 35th, with seven men in two carriages to capture these rioters. In about one hour, at 1.30 p.m., they returned with three prisoners who were identified as rioters, and soon after hearing that the ringleader in an attack on another estate was near, I sent Lieutenant Dowdall again in a carriage with five men, and they brought back the man, who was identified. I then withdrew the force to Bush Hall and to Bridge Town, and handed the four prisoners into the custody of the civil power at the Central Police Station, Bridgetown.

(Signed) TALTON BROWN,
Major, R.A.

Colonel Sargent,
Commanding the Troops, Barbados.

SIR, St. Ann's, Barbados, April 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state that according to instructions I marched with a party of 22 men, and proceeded in the direction of Gun Hill viâ Government House. About half a mile from Government House I found that the house occupied by Mr. Gill had been attacked, and learnt that it was with some difficulty that the rioters had been repulsed. I left two men for Mr. Gill's protection and proceeded on my way. A short distance on I met Mr. Howell, late of the Engineer Department, who stated that his house had been attacked and that the ringleader was John Edward Price. I then proceeded to Mr. Greaves (Lower Estate) whose house had been attacked five times that morning, and 150 fowls, 4 pigs, and 8 sheep killed. I rested my men for a few hours, and opened out communication with Major Blyth at Gun Hill, and established a code of signals, namely, a red flag flown from the house-top in the day time, and two lamps at night, in the event of Mr. Greaves being attacked. The ringleaders I learnt were Touly, Green, Moonshine Hall, George Thomas, St. George, one of Mr. Bourne's tenantry, and a short black man who is employed on the wharf and can be identified by Charles Antrobus in the employ of Mr. Greaves. I left two men for Mr. Greaves's protection; on my return I picked up the two men I had left at Mr. Gill's and replaced them by two men under the charge of a sercant, as I ascertained that during my absence a discharged convict Cephas Johnson had been there representing himself as a magistrate, and another man who demanded money from Mrs. Gill, but on the appearance of one of the soldiers ran away as fast as he could. The reports that I heard from time to time were greatly exaggerated, and the tenantry, as far as I could judge, seemed ill inclined to assist their master.

(Signed) J. O. VANDELEUR,
Brevet-Major, 35th Regiment.

The Officer commanding
the Troops.

REPORT on a VISIT to the DETACHED PARTIES of the 35th REGIMENT in CHRIST CHURCH on the 26th April 1876.

COPY of INSTRUCTIONS.

THE detached parties of troops at the planters houses are for the protection of life and property, and (though fully authorised in concert with the police magistrates or justices to apprehend all persons actually seen at the moment illegally occupied) are not to be employed in searching the country for offenders.

COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER to OFFICER in COMMAND of the TROOPS.

SIR, Royal Engineer's Office, April 27, 1876.

IN obedience to your instructions I visited the detached parties of the 35th Regiment stationed in the parish of Christ Church, in company with Lieutenant Chapman, Adjutant, 35th Regiment.

I read the circular memorandum published by order of his Excellency the Governor, and the written instructions founded on the above to the troops, and the planters or managers of the estates in which the troops were stationed. A copy of instructions given on opposite margin.

I first visited Staple Grove, where the manager informed me that everything was now quiet.

Stepney all quiet.

Searles all quiet.

The troops had been withdrawn from Searles. Visited Lowther's, Mr. King's estate, where four soldiers are quartered. Read instructions to planters and troops. All quiet at present. Heard that a rioter named Clark had been wounded at Fairy Valley on the 25th, by Mr. Griffiths. Passed Charnock, no troops there. Visited Balls, Mr. Hollinshed, manager. The four men who were sent to Balls had been withdrawn to Newton by Mr. J. Hinckson, under whose orders they were placed. There were nine special constables and two guns at Balls, all quiet.

Visited Newton's. One non-commissioned officer and three men, 35th Regiment; read instructions to Mr. Hinckson and troops, eight constables and two guns.

Visited Adams Castle, where a party of one non-commissioned officer and three men of the 35th Regiment are stationed, read instructions to Mr. Ince and troops; 14 constables and two guns on the spot.

Visited Graem Hall, Mr. T. Spencer's, where one non-commissioned officer and three men, 35th Regiment are stationed; read instructions; six constables and six

guns on estate. Some disturbances took place near Graem Hall at Maxwells, but all was now quiet.

The planters appeared to think that if troops were withdrawn, that some disturbances might take place in consequence of prisoners having been taken.

The general opinion among the planters is that if the rioters who have been arrested receive slight punishment, and are again discharged in the Island, a further disturbance may take place. The people in general do not believe that they will be punished.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. J. FOWLER, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Commanding Royal Engineers.

A true copy.

E. N. SARGENT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Troops.

Barbados, April 28, 1876.

SIR,

St. Ann's, Barbados, April 26, 1876.

I YESTERDAY proceeded, according to orders, with Captain Montifiore, R.A., to visit the detachments north of Bridgetown.

I first went to Holborne, where I found a corporal and four men, 2nd West India Regiment. No attempts had been made at this House since the troops arrived.

We then visited Bush Hall, which had been three times attacked on Friday night and Saturday morning, but the people on the estate had driven off the rioters, and no fresh attacks had been made since the troops were here on Saturday morning.

There is a detachment of one sergeant and seven men, 2nd West India Regiment here.

We then drove through Cane Wood, to Cane Gardens, where I found no troops, but a cart was getting ready to take some men from Edge Hill, on an expedition in search of prisoners. I stopped this, and went to Edge Hill where there is an officer (Lieutenant Sapte) and a detachment, 35th Regiment, and from there we went to Holder's where is a party of one corporal and three men, 35th Regiment. I read the circular memorandum of his Excellency, to the officer and non-commissioned officers in charge of parties, and gave them orders also on no account to leave the estates on which they are quartered.

The country through which we rode seemed quiet, and I saw no bodies of people about, except those apparently at their usual work.

At Holder's I heard that five estates near had been attacked last week, but no attacks seem to have been made anywhere since the troops came out.

Having seen no houses which had been successfully attacked, I returned by Welch's to see it, and found the whole of the outbuildings had been entered and a great deal of damage done. The cellars, pantrys, potato store, pigsties, rabbit patches, &c., had been completely rifled, and in some cases pulled down, but the mob seemed to have been under control of some leaders with a system of their own, for no glass even had been damaged in the dwelling house proper, nor had it been entered, although there were marks of bill hooks on the doors and other woodwork. It seemed as if the leaders had control over the mob, and thought that if they did not break into a dwelling house they were not liable to so much punishment.

All the owners and managers with whom I conversed were of one opinion, viz.: that the people, though quiet for the present, were only waiting to see the result of the trials of their leaders in the late outrages, and that should these be at large again soon, the attacks on property would be renewed and probably personal outrage attempted.

I may add that I found all the detachments on the alert and in very good order. The small party of 2nd West India Regiment at Holborn, under a corporal, I particularly noticed for their smartness in turning out.

I have, &c.

(Signed) TATTON BROWN, Major, R.A.

A true copy.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Troops.

Barbados, April 28, 1876.

No. 17.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 1, 1876.

1. RECENT events, and especially the fact that the House of Assembly is endeavouring, even at this moment, to keep alive the dangerous political agitation which its leading members promoted in June 1875 and ever since, have compelled me to review the opinions I expressed in my first speech to the House, on the 23rd of November last, when I opened the present legislative session.

2. At that time I had no experience of the Barbados House of Assembly. In my anxiety to allay the political storm in which I found the Colony, I frankly accepted all their promises to work well with the Executive in future.

3. Referring to their disputes with Lieutenant-Governor Freeling, which terminated in the dissolution, the local newspaper published on the day of my arrival, 1st November 1875, said "the present crisis is the most momentous in the history of Barbados."

4. I did nothing to embitter this hostility to the Executive. The local papers had boasted that Governor Rawson, after his six years of service, had quitted the wharf at Bridgetown without a single member of the Assembly or the Council to pay him the compliment of attending him on his departure.

5. They attacked him unsparingly in and out of the House because he had declined to assent to a Bill for creating a temporary superintendent of public works, it being well known that he acted under your Lordship's instructions.

6. The moment he was gone his temporary *locum tenens*, the senior member of Council, a local gentleman, assented to the Bill, though he knew Her Majesty would not be advised to allow it.

7. This hostility to the Executive became more violent in Mr. Freeling's time, and led to a complete stoppage of public business three days before my arrival.

8. Accepting their promises and believing in the programme of work I saw, I gave them credit for Parliamentary capacity and a business-like knowledge of public affairs.

9. Five months experience of the House of Assembly has however convinced me that I was somewhat premature in praising them before I saw their actual work. I found that, so far from being a business-like body, they met only once a week, or once a fortnight, and then more to make speeches than to consider practical legislation.

10. But this has been so often and so strongly urged by my predecessors that I pass from it without further detail, to that which is the real question as regards the future welfare of the Colony: How far is the political Constitution of Barbados suited to the existing condition of the community?

11. Your Lordship was pleased to say in the Despatch of the 28th January last,* that from the assurances I had so strongly expressed as to the disposition of those concerned in public affairs to exert themselves earnestly for the good government of the Colony and the improvement of its institutions, you were not desirous of urging those constitutional reforms which Lord Kimberley and his predecessors had declared essential.

12. I have certainly been disappointed in my own anticipations on this subject. Not only are the local gentlemen indisposed to exert themselves for the good government of the Colony, but they are making clearer than ever the accuracy of Lord Granville's statement, that what the Legislature of Jamaica was the Legislature of Barbados continues to be.

13. What better illustration can be given of the inconvenience of the existing Constitution than the fact that on consulting the Officer in command of the troops as to the effect of a dissolution in the event of the House proceeding to adopt the hostile resolution proposed by Mr. Carrington, Colonel Sargent assured me that he believed a general election would require troops in every parish, and might lead to riots far more serious and bloody than those we had just suppressed.

14. The other members of my Council concur in this; and I believe no sensible man in the Island entertains a different opinion on the subject. In other words, the constitutional action of the Governor must be superseded, owing to the unsuitableness of the community for dealing with the ordinary machinery by which representative institutions are worked.

* No. 34 of C. 1539 of 1876.

15. But for the disturbances that would instantly arise, I should have no hesitation in appealing to the electoral body. Though the electors number only 1,000 out of 180,000, there is little doubt but they would return a totally different set of members from the present House; and that even a motion for establishing a Crown Colony would, in the present condition of the public mind, have a fair chance of being carried.

16. Nevertheless, so serious is the hostile attitude of the two classes towards each other, that I cannot think of adopting such a course. Nor indeed can I look forward with anything but apprehension to the dissolution which, in this Colony of annual Parliaments, is inevitable in a few months unless the Imperial Government intervenes.

17. Whatever may be the advantage and necessity of Confederation, I deem it my duty to state that the settlement of this constitutional question in Barbados is of paramount importance, and I would venture to add needs serious and urgent attention.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 18.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 1, 1876.

AMONGST the multitude of groundless accusations, brought against me by the Defence Association, not one has been more persistently urged than the statement that I was in constant consultation with a Mr. Sturgeon, who came here as a foreman printer from St. Kitts, in the month of February last.

2. Within the last few days I saw the enclosed paragraph in the Barbados "Times," asserting that I called upon him to bid him good bye. The same statement was made in the "Agricultural Reporter" and the "Globe."

3. Mr. Wm. Grant Ellis informs me that no less than four sworn statements were obtained by the Defence Association describing this parting interview.

4. I need hardly assure your Lordship that all the statements on this subject are untrue.

5. The day the mail steamer arrived in February, Mr. Sturgeon, in common with many others, came to Government House to pay their respects. I saw him with others for a minute or two in my outer office where my clerks sit, and, being pressed by business, I got rid of his visit, which seemed to be a purely formal one, as quickly as possible.

6. From that day to this, I have never spoken a word to him or held any communication with him direct or indirect.

7. I have no idea where he lived, and, of course, the story of my visiting him in company with Lieutenant Governor Graham, or at any other time, is a pure fabrication.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 18.

His Excellency, J. P. Hennessy, drove out on Thursday evening, accompanied by Mrs. Hennessy, Mr. C. C. Graham, the Lieut.-Governor of Grenada, and his lady. Before returning to Government House the carriage containing this distinguished party drove to the residence of Charles Kemp Sturgeon, the forger, who was liberated from prison in St. Kitts before the termination of his imprisonment. Governor Hennessy was seen to alight and enter the premises, and hand something to a man at the entrance. Was ever Her Majesty's representative in Barbados before seen in such low company? No! Never!! What next?

Enclosure 2. in No. 18.

We sympathize most cordially with his Excellency Pope Hennessy, with the Honorable Sir Graham Briggs and Lady Briggs, as also with certain other ornaments of the "upper ten," on the irreparable loss which has been recently sustained in their charmed circles by the abrupt departure from the Island of Charles Kemp Sturgeon, Esq., exiled convict of St. Kitts, Mrs. Sturgeon, and the youthful Sturgeons. In the language of the immortal Prince of Denmark, "take him for all in all, eye shall not look upon his like again." The absence of Mr. Sturgeon must, indeed, have left an aching void in the hearts and homes of his chums at Pilgrim and Erdiston; and although nature is said "to abhor a vacuum," we sadly fear that the present cavity will be found precious difficult to fill. "We have lived and loved together through many a changing scene." The interesting Ladislaus will also, doubtless yearn for his youthful playmates. We have reason to believe that up to 5 o'clock on the preceding Saturday Mr. Kemp Sturgeon had no idea of taking his departure from Barbados on the ensuing Monday. Rumour says that he has been despatched as Pope Hennessy's delegate to counteract the operations of Messrs. Austin and Phillips. We trust that Lord Carnarvon will not be so scared as to lose his presence of mind at sight of the appalling looking apparition.

No. 19.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 1, 1876.

1. WITH reference to my Despatch of 10th April,* I have now the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of the result of the magisterial inquiry before Mr. Naboth Greaves in the case of Boyce against Parris.

2. Your Lordship will see that Mr. Parris, through his Counsel, Mr. Carrington, "reserved his defence," and that the police magistrate then committed him to the Grand Sessions to take his trial for that "he did feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously "shoot the said John E. Boyce with intent to murder."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

&c.

&c.

&c.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE PROCEDURE ACT.

(Form A c.) *Statement of the Accused.*

John E. Boyce, Parish of St. Peter, v. Edward Parris, Barbados.

A charge having been made against Edward Parris before the undersigned Justice that he, the said Edward Parris, on the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1876, did feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously shoot the said John E. Boyce, with intent to murder, against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided; and the said charge having been read to the said Edward Parris, and the witnesses for the prosecution having been severally examined in his presence, and the said Edward Parris having been first duly cautioned that he was not obliged to say anything, but that whatever he did say would be taken down in writing, and might be given in evidence against him upon his trial, saith as follows:—

I am not guilty, and reserve my defence.

(Signed) E. EVAN PARRIS.

Taken before me this 10th day of April, in the year
Eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at District "E."
in said parish.

(Signed) NABOTH GREAVES,

Police Magistrate and Justice of said Parish.

Edward Parris is ordered to take his trial for the within offence at the next Court of Grand Sessions, and bailed himself in four hundred pounds, and two sureties in two hundred pounds each.

(Signed) NABOTH GREAVES.

P. M.

April 10, 1876.

No. 20.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 1, 1876.

ADVERTING to the second paragraph of my Despatch of 1st May,* I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information an advertisement issued by the Defence Association, indicating some intention on their part to make a claim on the Imperial Government for the damage caused by the recent disturbances.

2. As there is not the slightest doubt but that the Association and the political agitators connected with it are responsible for the fact that the late riots went beyond the ordinary quarrel between labourers and managers, described by Sir James Walker, I think it unnecessary to make any comment on this characteristic advertisement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure.

TO THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE RIOTS.

All persons who have had property destroyed or carried off by the mobs which have traversed the country ever since the 19th instant are requested to make, without delay, returns of the same to T. H. Sealy, Esq., Secretary of the Defence Association, at the Chambers of Messrs. Carrington and Sealy, Bolton Lane. These estimates are to be laid before the British Government, and, therefore, it is necessary to give not only the items of the loss, but also their money value as near as can be ascertained, with a view to making some claim for the damage done.

April 28.

No. 21.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 17, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 1, 1876.

re Kerr.
30, 1876.

1. IN continuation of my Despatch of the 10th April,† I now lay before your Lordship a copy of a letter from Judge Kerr, conveying his opinion as to the causes of the Mount Prospect riots of the 28th of March last.

2. He says, "The unhappy consequences of this meeting resulted from the suddenly aroused anger of an excitable crowd at the sight of fire-arms, and the fury which ensued on the subsequent use of them."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

PROCEEDINGS OF INQUIRY.

SIR,

Ferniehurst, April 30, 1876.

THE disturbed state of the Island has interrupted the inquiry which was being made by the police magistrate of District E. and myself, by the command of his Excellency the Governor, "into the circumstances which led to the disturbance in the parish of St. Peter on the 28th March, to the open use of fire-arms, and to the shooting of Moses Boyce."

Mr. Greaves and myself sat together at District E. Station on five days, and took the evidence of 25 witnesses. Our last sitting was on the 19th April inst., and we adjourned

* No. 16.

† No. 145 of C. 1539 of 1876.

on that day to meet again on the 22nd inst., but the disturbances which took place on that day made it impossible for me to go to District E. to proceed with the inquiry. Mr. Greaves also was, as I was informed, fully occupied in taking measures for preserving peace in his district.

We had, however, already taken sufficient evidence as to what took place at Mount Prospect on the day of the disturbance, but as significant allusions had been made by several of the witnesses as to advice which was said to have been given to some of the labourers who attended the meeting by Sir Graham Briggs at Farley Hill on the day before the disturbance occurred, we were desirous of taking the evidence of Sir Graham Briggs and of his

[*Sic in orig.*]

created the impression that he was about to fire it. The attack upon the house was not made until shots had been fired, and a man seriously (and as it was then thought mortally) wounded. Mr. Pedder, the manager of the estate and the person who called the meeting, says, "While I was on the pasture on my way to the house, I saw Mr. Michael Springer fire a shot from a pistol. He was in the gallery; it was fired in the direction I was coming from. Down to the time the shot was fired no stones had been thrown at the house * * The wounded man Boyce was brought to me before I reached the house * * The man was bleeding very much; one leg of his trowsers was saturated with blood. I expressed my regret, and the people who brought him said to me, 'Manager, you see what they've done; they've shot one of us.' I asked them to behave like men and Christians, and a man named Samuel R. Harris told me they had been to Farley Hill the day before, and Sir Graham Briggs had told them what to do."

I think this evidence, supported as it is by so much concurrent testimony, is, with that of Sir Graham Briggs as to what took place at the interview between the labourers and himself the day before, sufficient to show that the unhappy consequences of this meeting resulted from the suddenly aroused anger of an excitable crowd at the sight of fire-arms, and the fury which ensued on the subsequent use of them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. KERR.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 22.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,

May 18, 1876.

MY LORD,

WITH reference to Sir Julian Pauncefote's letter of the 9th instant, I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the fact that the fuller and complete information therein referred to has now been received, and it substantially confirms the telegrams, we felt it our duty to lay before your Lordship.

In addition to what has been already stated to Lordship the numerous affidavits, declarations and letters received by this mail from persons whose truthfulness is above suspicion, clearly show that the disturbances can be traced to the agitation caused by the public addresses of the Governor.

It is a fact that throughout all their proceedings the rioters made use of the Governor's name as their justification; it is also a fact that this was well known to his Excellency, and notwithstanding this knowledge the proclamation especially intended to counteract so mischievous an impression was not issued till the 26th of April, although the riots commenced on the 18th of April.

We beg further to inform your Lordship that great apprehension is expressed that later in the season fresh outbreaks may occur, when the crop will be over and the difficulty of procuring provisions will be more felt, a difficulty seriously aggravated as it must be by the lamentable destruction which has occurred, and which, according to our present information has taken place on more than 40 estates.

The Committee do not think it necessary to add one word to convince your Lordship how deeply all connected with the Island are impressed with the conviction that some

steps should be taken without delay to prevent the possibility of any such recurrence of the disturbances as is now apprehended.

Again deploring the fact that an Island which for so many years has continued peaceful and contented should have been so disturbed, and begging your Lordship's permission to communicate to you a statement of the information brought by the last mail as soon as it can be prepared.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. DANIEL HILL, Chairman.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 23.

ADMIRALTY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Admiralty, May 19, 1876.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, copy of a letter from the Commodore at Jamaica, dated 23rd ultimo, reporting that, in consequence of a telegram received by the Governor of Jamaica reporting disturbances in Barbados, he had despatched H.M.S. "Argus" to that Island with a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment.

2. The Commodore further reports that the disturbances at Barbados were ceasing, and that another telegraphic message had been received from Mr. Pope Hennessy stating that further assistance was not required at Barbados.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

SIR,

"Aboukir" at Port Royal, April 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report that I received on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, from the Governor of this Colony, a copy of a telegram which had just been sent to him by Mr. Pope Hennessy at Barbados in these words:—

"Disturbances here. Pray send any reinforcements you can spare, and ask Commodore to despatch a man-of-war as quickly as possible."

Acting in concert with Colonel Cox, the officer commanding the troops here, I forthwith despatched H.M.S. "Argus" to Barbados with the detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment about 180 strong, which she was that day to have conveyed to Belize.

I have instructed Commander Jermain that so soon as these troops can be spared at Barbados he is to take them on to Belize for the purpose of effecting the exchange as previously arranged.

The "Dryad," just returned from the coast of Spanish Honduras, is ready to proceed to Barbados with any additional reinforcements which can be spared from this Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALGERNON LYONS, Commodore.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. Key, K.C.B.,
North America.

Since writing the above, I have received from the Governor a communication to the effect that Mr. Pope Hennessy had just telegraphed to him that the disturbances at Barbados were ceasing, and that further assistance from here is not required.

A. S.

No. 24.

WAR OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

War Office, May 20, 1876.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Carnarvon, copies of letters, and of their enclosures, relative to the military movements in Barbados in connexion with the late riots.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for
Colonial Office.

(Signed) RALPH THOMPSON
(for Under Secretary of State).

From Lieut.-Colonel SARGENT, Commanding Troops, to the Right Hon. the SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR WAR, War Office, Pall Mall, London.

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 30, 1876.

IN continuation of my Despatch to your Lordship's address posted yesterday, I now do myself the honour to forward reports from officers, as per margin, who have been on outpost duty since the commencement of the riots on the 21st April 1876, and as these officers have had frequent opportunities of gathering useful information and obtaining a thorough knowledge of the country, I have thought it my duty to submit them to your Lordship, being convinced that they contain information of useful interest.

I have to report the arrival this morning of the following detail of troops from Demerara of the 1st West Indian Regiment, 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 16 non-commissioned officers, 116 rank and file, who have landed and will only be detained here till their services are no longer required.

The state of the country as far as can be gathered appears quiet at present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Troops.

From Lieut.-Colonel A. TISDALL, Commanding 35th (R.S.) Regiment, to the OFFICER
COMMANDING THE TROOPS, BARBADOS.

SIR,

St. Ann's, Barbados, April 28, 1876.

1. AGREEABLY to your instructions, I have the honour to report that I have visited the three detachments of the regiment under my command, viz.:—1st, Gun Hill, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 53 rank and file, under command of Major Blyth, 35th Regiment; 2nd, Moncrieffe, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file; 3rd, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 16 rank and file, at Edge Hill; and I also enclose reports from the officers commanding at these posts, which will show how the forces under their command have been employed.

2. I found the officers and men comfortably accommodated, considering the very hurried way they had to be sent off from head quarters; their rations have been sent to them daily under escort, and they do not appear to have suffered in any way from the duties they have had to perform.

3. They have behaved exceedingly well, and with much cheerfulness and alacrity.

4. As to the other small detached parties despatched to several plantations, as they have been visited by other officers of the garrison, I presume they will be reported upon to you by those officers.

5. As to the distribution of the troops on this very peculiar service, considering the sudden manner the pressure came upon the military, and the urgent call on all sides for protection of life and property, I consider that the arrangements made were the best that could be devised under the circumstances, and they appear to have hitherto been successful, and the planters are loud in their grateful acknowledgments of the prompt protection afforded to them; and although they have been unable to do little more than disperse the rioters by their approach, and assist the civil authorities in searching for and apprehending the most guilty, they have by their presence in the disturbed districts prevented the riot from assuming more alarming proportions, and gave (what appears to be much required) such moral support to the planters as enabled them to act with greater firmness than they otherwise would have done towards the protection of themselves and their properties.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. TISDALL, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 35th (R.S.) Regiment.

From Lieut. A. H. BATHURST, 35th Regiment, to Lieut.-Colonel TISDALL,
Commanding 35th Regiment.

SIR,

Gun Hill, April 27, 1876.

IN obedience to your instructions of yesterday's date, requiring me to send in a detailed account of my proceedings from the time of my being detached from the party under Major Blyth's command, I have the honour to state that I proceeded at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd instant, in command of a party of one non-commissioned officer and 10 men, from Gun Hill to Searle's Estate, a distance of about seven miles. The natives we met on the road seemed in a very excited state. I stopped at the house of one estate (Buckley's), the owner of which told me that he that morning had been attacked by a band of lawless marauders, whom, with the assistance of the estate labourers, he had been able to drive off with the loss of only one calf, which had broken loose. I arrived at Searle's at about 8.30 p.m., where I found I was required for the protection of house and estate belonging to Sir Graham Briggs. The people there reported to me that on the previous day the rioters had been on the estate digging up and taking away potatoes, and that on the morning of the day of my arrival had been in the yard killing the pigs, but that they had recognised only one of the men belonging to the estate taking part in the slaughter; they likewise told me that a man (whom we afterwards captured) had come up to the door of the house with a paper, which he said gave them authority from the Governor to take whatever they wanted, but that they were not to take life or plunder houses. I disposed sentries according to the requirements of the house and grounds. Nothing occurred until 1.30 p.m. on Sunday, when a man on horseback came galloping up to me from Lowther's Estate, saying that a very large band of rioters was coming down upon the estate. I proceeded there at once; on arrival found the owner and all his people ready and determined to keep the rioters off; they did not, however, come near the place. Whilst there a picquet arrived from Mounterief, who reported they had seen nothing of importance on the road. From there I proceeded to higher ground beyond, to ascertain if anything was going on on the other side, but seeing nothing I went back to Searle's. During the night everything was quiet. At 5 a.m. on Monday I was called out by the sergeant, who said that several shots had been heard to the south. I went out and heard one more, which, apparently, was a long way off. At 8 a.m. I took six men and went through Lowland's, Pilgrim's, and Ball's Estates, and found that each of them had been visited by the rioters on Saturday, and more or less damage done; at the latter I met eight of our men that had come from the garrison to protect the house and that of Newton. At three o'clock I was informed that some of the men that had done damage at Searle's had been seen about a village close to the buildings. I proceeded there with five men, and caught four, and sent them with an escort to the nearest police station (Borded Hall). As the escort were returning they captured a ringleader, the very man who had on Saturday proclaimed he was acting with the Governor's sanction. At about 9.30 p.m. the sentry on the house gave the alarm that he had seen six or eight men run into the orchard close to the house. I called out the rest of my men, but before I could surround the orchard the men had decamped, and the darkness prevented me from following them. I doubled the sentries, and everything was quiet for the rest of the night. On Tuesday nearly all the mills within sight were at work, and everything was quiet. At about 11.30 I received orders to return with my detachment to Gun Hill; started at once, and arrived there at about 2.30 p.m.

The general opinion of the planters and overseers in Christchurch is that there are yet more disturbances to come, and that the rioters are only keeping quiet until they see if those already in custody are treated leniently or otherwise.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. BATHURST,
Lieutenant, 35th Regiment.

From Captain W. TOLSON, 35th Regiment, Commanding Detachment "Moncrief," to
Lieut.-Colonel TISDALL, Commanding 35th Regiment, St. Ann's.

SIR,

Moncrief Station, April 28, 1876.

IN compliance with orders received from Major Blyth, 35th Regiment, commanding detachments, I have the honour to forward a report of my proceedings from the date of my arrival at Moncrief Police Station up to date.

1. I arrived at Moncrief Station "C." at 8.30 p.m. on the 21st instant, in charge of
Officers. R. & F. a party of men (strength as per margin), and found a police sergeant
2 61 and half a dozen policemen in charge, who reported everything quiet

that evening. Finding there was not enough room for the whole detachment, I sent a sergeant and 12 men to the Moncrief Signal Station, about half a mile distant.

2. With the exception of having to send small parties of men to certain estates supposed to be disaffected and others with special constables to assist in apprehending some of the ringleaders in this district, nothing unusual has occurred since my arrival.

3. From what I can ascertain, however, the country is in a very unsettled state, and though the natives appear quiet enough at present, they are, in the opinion of the planters in general, founded from the remarks of the natives, only waiting till the troops are withdrawn to commence pillaging, &c. again.

4. As far as I can gather from the conversation of the planters and the labourers at the different estates I have visited, the feeling in general is, that these riots would never have taken place if the rioters had not been labouring under the idea that they would be backed up in everything they did by superior authority.

5. In conclusion, I would add that, taking everything into consideration, I think it would be a bad measure to withdraw the troops from this district for the present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILFRED TOLSON,
Captain, 35th Regiment, Commanding Detachment.

TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS.

SIR,

Barbados, April 27, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report to you my proceedings since I arrived at Edge Hill, which was on Saturday, the 22nd instant. On my arrival everything seemed quite quiet; about 3.30 p.m. a man came to say that the rioters were close to Warren's, half a mile from here. I proceeded with my men and a magistrate towards the rioters; before I had gone a quarter of a mile a planter came to say that the rioters, on hearing the troops were coming, had gone off as hard as they could go, so I returned. There were no other disturbances during the rest of the day. On Sunday morning a man arrived to say that Lear's, two miles from this, was attacked by the rioters. I proceeded with my men and a magistrate to Lear's; when I arrived I found that no rioters were there, but that the whole of the people who belonged to the estate had turned out to defend the place, as the rioters had threatened to attack the house. The remainder of Sunday was quiet. I have heard no reports of any disturbance since.

Several planters came up here on Monday and Tuesday to say that, although the country seems quiet, the people are still in a very unsettled state. I marched some of my men out on Monday and Tuesday to the different estates round here so as to show the people that the troops were still about. Since I have been out here I have ridden round to several estates that had been attacked by the rioters; on all the estates the people have returned to their work, and seemed quiet. I was going to help the police magistrate search some of the houses about here, as, although he has a large force of police up at the station, he can only send out a few at a time, as the people have threatened to attack the station and let out the prisoners. I did not go, as I received an order not to help the police in searching for and arresting offenders. The majority of the people have returned to their work, they all seem very frightened now the police have begun to search their houses; everyone is now waiting to see what the people who have been taken up will get: if they get a severe punishment I think that there will be no more riots.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. L. SAPTE,
Lieutenant, 35th Regiment.

[These reports are undoubtedly prepared with great care and consideration, and are worthy of the most special attention.]

E. W. SARGENT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Barbados, April 29, 1876. Commanding Troops.]

From Major BLYTH, 35th Regiment, Commanding Detachment, Gun Hill, to
Colonel TISDALL, Commanding 35th Regiment.

SIR,

Gun Hill, April 29, 1876.

IN obedience to your instructions of yesterday's date, I have the honour to forward herewith a detailed account of the proceedings which have taken place from

the time of my arrival up to date. I marched with the detachment under my command from the garrison, and arrived at Gun Hill about 6.30 p.m., 21st instant. On our way the people appeared to be much excited, and the planters we met on our march alarmed, but their confidence was restored by our appearance. We passed through three estates which had been previously plundered that day by the rioters, but these depredations were confined to robbing provision grounds, no stock having been touched, or houses entered. On Saturday morning, 22nd instant, our attention was attracted by crowds of people collecting all round this station, and we had several applications from managers of estates in the neighbourhood for assistance, they being threatened with violence. I therefore marched 40 men in the direction of Grove's Estate, about one and a half miles to the north of Gun Hill; on our arrival we found that about a quarter of an hour previously the mob had dispersed, having first destroyed and taken away with them the under-mentioned cattle, viz., six pigs, seven goats, one calf, six sheep. We observed that the ground in the vicinity of the house was covered with blood from the slaughtered animals. Being informed that the rioters had gone in the direction of Applewhite (Mr. James Hinckson's) Estate (about two miles to the west of the above-mentioned estate), we followed them, and I may say arrived not a moment too soon, as the rioters had gutted the house, and threatened the lives of the inmates; on our road we met several gentlemen on horseback, who had been sent to hasten our arrival; on our approach we noticed a number of people dispersing in various directions, some of them carrying what I now conclude was plunder, but a large portion (perhaps two or three hundred) were loitering about, most of them appeared to be armed with bill-hooks and long cane knives, who on being questioned explained that they were the usual tools for their daily work, cutting canes, &c. In the avenue leading to the house we found a man apparently dead, shot through the right lung; the medical officer of the detachment afforded his assistance. On getting to the house we found large stones strewn all round in the verandah, which had evidently been used as missiles, and for breaking in the doors. All glass smashed, doors, windows, sashes, and Venetians hacked and broken as if by hatchets or bill-hooks; in this way an entrance appears to have been made. The house was completely gutted of all portable articles, and the heavier furniture destroyed; for instance, the piano smashed, chandelier pulled from the ceiling and broken to pieces, also marble tables shattered in pieces, and lock-up places for the reception of papers and money burst open, and in fact the lower part of the house a complete wreck, as would doubtless have been the case with the upper part, where the family had retired to, and the mob had just gained access to when the report reached them of our approach, which caused them to decamp. Another rioter was lying dead, shot through the forehead in rear of the house; this man's name was Smith Baird, whom the mob recognised as their "colonel," or second in command, the man "Green" (previously mentioned as having been shot through the right lung) being their chief, or "general," as they called him. This man on receiving restoratives from the medical officer revived sufficiently to be removed as a prisoner to the General Hospital. In the crowd we noticed a lad covered with blood, whom we arrested; on being searched, a box containing jewellery, identified as belonging to one of the household, was found upon him; the lad turned out to be brother to the man "Green." A few other prisoners were also made. On going upstairs, where Mr. Hinckson's family had gone for safety, we found him in a deplorable condition, caused by the threats that were used by the rioters as to murdering him, and carrying off his wife. Mrs. Hinckson had given the man "Green" all the money in the house, about \$200, in hopes of appeasing them, which expedient failed. On the estate 6 (six) policemen were stationed when the mob arrived; we only saw 3 (three). The following is a list of cattle, &c. missing from Applewhite, viz., 8 cattle, 14 sheep, 14 goats, 12 pigs, 34 rabbits, 20 fowls, 4 turkeys, 5 geese, 3,000 feet of new boarding; a pump was also destroyed, which needs comment; we had obtained a bucket of water from it for the soldiers, but on sending for a second found the pump broken, evidently to prevent our getting a further supply. Mr. Hinckson's family were about to proceed in a carriage to Gun Hill for safety, but from threats overheard in a crowd that had collected on the public road as to their intention of destroying him, I deemed it advisable to bring him in with the detachment. To disperse this crowd it was necessary for Mr. Bibby, the magistrate, to read the Riot Act, which he did; and the people reluctantly, and by the aid of two mounted police, made a move. Our next point was "Locust Hall," where we heard the mob had gone to, but on arrival they had dispersed; we here found two policemen from Applewhite, who had taken refuge from the mob; they informed us that one of their number had been captured by the mob, and that they had marched him up and down, ill-treating

him and threatening his life, and they supposed him to have fired upon them at Applewhaite. There the two police claimed our protection, as they said they would be killed by the mob; they came with us to Gun Hill. Having searched for some time in vain for the missing policeman, and taken a few other prisoners (one of whom made great resistance, attempting to use his knife, and on whom was found a flask of powder), we returned to Gun Hill about 3 p.m., not at that time hearing of any more rioting. On arriving at Gun Hill we noticed a crowd collecting to the south-east about one mile off; our assistance was claimed by two or three planters, and after a little observation I proceeded with 10 men to an estate called "Jordan's," where the crowd had assembled; they dispersed on our approach, doing but little damage; we took two prisoners who had "looted" boards, and returned to camp. Nothing more occurred that day.

On Sunday, 23rd instant, several applications came in from estates that had been threatened. We noticed mobs moving about over Layard's Estate, about four miles west, but having heard that police were in that neighbourhood I proceeded with 20 men on a very urgent application to the eastward, to "Ellesmere," three or four miles off. On our way there, from information, we captured with some difficulty a man who resisted with his knife; on going to his house, which had only been rented for two days, another man escaped into the canes. The house was searched, as it was reported to contain firearms, but nothing was found except a very large quantity of potatoes. This prisoner has been identified as the man who was to have headed a riot early on the following morning. On reaching "Ellesmere" everything was quiet, but the manager much alarmed, as crowds had been hovering all day near him and he had been threatened with an attack. We heard a mob had assembled at "Redlands," but on arriving at the hill overlooking it saw all was quiet, and so changed my route by "Golden Ridge" to barracks. During my absence there was an alarm in the direction of Fisher Pond, to which place Captain Buscorlet detached a corporal and two men; on my return I sent a corporal and four men to "Ellesmere" to protect that and two or three adjoining estates, where I thought disturbances might occur. About 6 o'clock p.m., I had information that some ringleaders had assembled in a house about a mile from Gun Hill. I sent a sergeant and four men, who were assisted by Mr. Smith of "Rohans;" the door of this house had to be broken open, and two shots were fired from it without injury. The party brought back four prisoners, Mr. Smith identifying them all as leaders in the attack on his house the previous day. Some people were hovering about the barracks during the night, apparently with a view of rescuing the prisoners; one party was reported by the sentry as making a rush on him, but he quickly turned out the guard, and they retired precipitately into the canes, and in this manner we were frequently turned out during the night. I may mention this was the only occasion in which we have been disturbed during the night. Since this there has been no disturbance, and the mills have been working as usual, but the planters are under the impression that this, from their observation and from what they hear, will only last as long as the troops remain out; they also consider that much will depend on the way the prisoners are dealt with. The people have evidently got very erroneous ideas into their heads as regards their right to commit acts of robbery, and from what I hear there is no doubt that mischievous agitators have been deluding them. Each gang has acted under a recognised leader, whose baton seems to have been a conch-shell or bugle, on the sounding of which they assembled, and which proceeded them "looting"; I have no evidence that they are rioting under a "head centre," but they appear to have risen simultaneously. The opinions I have expressed have been confirmed by a gentleman who is a justice of the peace in this neighbourhood, and than whom no one has had more experience of the habits of the people, and whose views on the subject I consider most temperate. I consider the most efficacious way to protect life and property is by stationing parties of four or five men at different estates, as it gives confidence to the planters and deters the rioters. Where I have detached these parties the men are extremely comfortable and very well treated in every respect. I have taken the opportunity of sending in daily prisoners by the commissariat cart, under an escort, and on the 24th instant, near the town, one of the escort, Private Gurnham, was struck on the finger by a stone, but was unable to identify the delinquent, as a crowd had assembled. By order of Colonel Sargent I sent a party, consisting of Lieutenant Bathurst, one sergeant, and 10 men, to "Searle's" Estate on the 22nd instant, from which he returned on the 25th instant. I enclose his report, and in conclusion I would beg to recommend that a corps of mounted volunteers should be formed, armed with swords only, unless it was afterwards found necessary to add a revolver, and dressed in a plain and serviceable uniform. A sergeant-major appointed from a cavalry regiment, a captain, and subaltern, the whole

under the command of a military officer appointed by his Excellency the Major-General commanding the troops. This corps could easily be formed, as several applications have been made here to be enrolled as such. They would be of the greatest use in taking prisoners, from their knowledge of the country and the quickness with which they could move, infantry being easily outstripped by rioters, who have nothing to carry and who are perfectly conversant with the country, disappearing with extraordinary rapidity on the report of the approach of troops, as I have experienced.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. V. BLYTH,
Major, 35th Regiment, Commanding Detachments.

From Lieut.-Colonel E. W. SARGENT, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General,
Commanding Troops, to the Right Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

MY LORD,

Barbados, April 26, 1876.

BEFORE commencing at the date of my narrative of military movements connected with the report I am now rendering, I must mention to your Lordship that for some time there were rumours and signs of the greatest disquietude prevailing, I may say all classes, throughout the Island, and which culminated at last in an outbreak of the most uncontrollable state of excitement and alarm in consequence of the angry attitude and demonstrations of numerous bands of riotous blacks threatening not only the property but the lives of the gentry, planters, and white population, together with their wives and families, on the estates nearly over all the Island.

About seven or ten days previous to the date of the assistance of troops being required, several respectable persons came to me praying for my aid and assistance, and who at the time evinced the utmost consternation, so much so that I felt it my duty to represent on two different occasions to his Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy that these persons had been to me and what they had said, but his Excellency felt assured or expressed himself in terms that he was of opinion that the fears of those who came to me were groundless, and that they were unnecessarily excited and nervous where there was no occasion to be so. No doubt at the time a great many persons of high respectability and position in the Island evinced a great degree of excitement and alarm, and appeared to lend a willing ear to the wildest rumours and reports circulated by the evil disposed of the black people. It is deeply to be deplored that all this distress and pain should so suddenly come upon a community whom I can safely assert only a few months ago were the happiest and most contented people of all classes in any of the Crown Colonies in Her Majesty's possessions, and in this opinion I may venture to appeal for corroboration to Major-General Munro, C.B., who commanded the forces here for many years, and who has the most minute and intimate knowledge of the constitution of the country, a personal acquaintance of the leading gentlemen, the planters, and men constituting and representing the interest and welfare of the Colony in every way, and who was much respected and esteemed by all classes. However, of this it may not be in my province to write further, and will commence my report.—

2. By stating that on the morning of the 21st instant I received an urgent message from Governor Pope Hennessy to proceed to Government House, and on arrival there his Excellency handed me his note marked A, just written then, applying for troops K., and subsequently the letter marked B. was addressed to me, after having some conversation with his Excellency on the urgent necessity of immediate measures being taken to employ the troops, and accordingly I proceeded to St. Ann's and assembled the whole of the troops in garrison. I selected and told off 50 rank and file, 3 sergeants, 1 captain, and 1 subaltern for duty at Gun Hill, an excellent military position about seven miles from here. I then selected and told off a similar detail, consisting of 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, and 50 rank and file, both of the 35th Regiment, for duty at Moncrieffe (a report from officer commanding at Moncrieffe on 23rd instant herewith attached, marked C.), another excellent military position about five miles further on than Gun Hill, the whole under the command of Major Blyth, 35th Regiment, and as soon as the detachments were equipped in every particular and provided with everything necessary, and the police magistrate had arrived (correspondence marked G. having reference thereto, herewith attached), I despatched them in buggies hired for the purpose; these detachments arrived at their posts in good time before nightfall, and met with no resistance. I may mention that Gun Hill and Moncrieffe are both central positions in the southern part of the Island, and I may say in the middle of a populous country surrounded by large sugar and other plantations,

indeed no better selected positions for military purposes and protection of property could have been made under the emergent circumstances.

3. Simultaneously with the above arrangement I fell in a picquet of 40 rank and file, under the command of a captain and subaltern, properly equipped, and despatched them to the city to occupy the Central Police Station (at that moment in rather an excited state); this party, together with the two others above mentioned, are still occupying their positions to this day (26th April 1876), the latter is relieved daily from the garrison, the two former, of course, from the distance, remain at Gun Hill and Moncrieffe respectively, and afford most valuable aid and protection to the surrounding vicinity by sending out patrols at uncertain hours to positions requiring their presence.

On the same day (21st instant) and as soon as I despatched the above detail, I formed small patrol parties to proceed in different directions on roads leading from St. Ann's and Bridgetown to estates reported to be in a disturbed state; these patrols returned later in the day without having met with any opposition.

During that day I had great pressure put upon me by the innumerable demands from people of all denominations, the cry being for troops for aid, for help, but having met the immediate requirements of the position, I felt that I dare not, indeed could not with the very small force at my disposal in garrison, yield to the pressing demands of private families and planters to let them have soldiers to occupy their houses and estates, some at considerable distances from here. At that moment I did not feel quite certain of the real state of affairs, and therefore felt that I was bound with only about 120 rank and file and a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers to keep in view the protection of St. Ann's, containing most valuable property and a large magazine, besides being the only stronghold and base to afford protection to the families of the people in garrison, in short, the only place of shelter and protection to the white population of the whole country should matters come to extremities; at the same time I told the people appealing for aid that they should have every protection if they wished to come into St. Ann's. I had also on that day, and have done so since, kept an inlying picquet or supports for the party occupying the Central Police Station in the city.

4. On the morning of the 22nd I formed three strong, at least as strong as I could safely reduce the garrison, parties to patrol the country eastward, or north-easterly and northerly directions, under experienced officers, whose reports are attached and marked respectively D, E, F, (these reports have been perused by his Excellency the Governor,) the strength of the patrols are entered in the officers' reports, and as the patrols were commanded by Colonel Fowler, Commanding Royal Engineers, Major Brown, Commanding Royal Artillery, and Major Vandeleur, 35th Regiment, respectively, their reports will be interesting to peruse. I sent with Major Brown's patrols a 9-pr. Armstrong gun, horsed by the Commissariat Department, and which worked very well.

5. On the return of these patrols from performing their duties it became very evident that this mode of patrolling the country would not have the desired effect of effectually restoring confidence to the gentry and others, or would not be productive of attaining the great end of pouncing upon marauders and plunderers, because as these bodies of troops proceeded along their route the people whom it was the object to detect and punish simply clear off and get out of the way of the soldiers on their approach being signalled, beside the exposure and fatigue of the men is very considerable and in itself would be a method of conducting offensive operations most trying and injurious to the health of the troops in a climate like this. I then determined upon the following plan and commenced my arrangements on the next morning, the 23rd April.

6. Having ascertained from his Excellency the Governor the names of the several estates and properties threatened with danger and more urgently requiring prompt and immediate aid, I proceeded to St. Ann's, fell in all the troops at my disposal, and with all the officers of the garrison present I told off 12 or 13 parties, consisting of a non-commissioned officer and three or four men, according to circumstances, such as that of places being most seriously threatened, distance, &c., with explicit directions how to act (I may here mention that I had told his Excellency the Governor that morning how I intended acting, and his Excellency at once afforded me every assistance with carts and carriages for the occasion), when I lost no time in despatching the men in the manner I have indicated to the various points requiring the immediate and urgent presence of the troops. In acting as I had done I was quite borne out by Lieut.-Colonel Tisdall, Lieut.-Colonel Fowler, and other experienced officers. I know I have departed from one military axiom in detaching small

bodies of men in this manner, but indeed I must beg your earnest consideration of the circumstances under which I was placed; it would be almost impossible for me to describe the scene of alarm and consternation of numerous gentlemen, planters, and others who were surrounding me that morning, earnestly imploring me for aid and help, and the pressure upon me in consequence was of a nature to demand my utmost power of resistance in keeping in view the important necessity of my holding in hand a sufficient number of men to protect St. Ann's and keeping a separate support for the picquet in the Central Police Station in the city. Nearly all, if not all, of these small parties left the garrison in carriages and cars, accompanied by the gentlemen to whose properties they were going, and nothing can exceed the alacrity and cheerfulness with which the soldiers of the 35th Regiment started on this duty, the utmost order and obedience was shown by all ranks, and cheerful willingness on the part of all to support and aid me in carrying out what I had done. On the arrival of these parties at their several destinations in the afternoon may be dated the commencement of quiet and confidence as having been restored to some extent amongst all those who had evinced so much alarm before the troops had been sent in the manner described for their protection and security; this state of feeling continues to exist, and I hope may continue. On the 26th I directed Lieut.-Colonel Fowler, Commanding Royal Engineers, to proceed in one direction, and Major Brown in another, each accompanied by an officer, to visit and inspect all these detached parties, and who have reported most favourably of each separate post; the reports of these officers are marked H, I, and which have been perused by his Excellency the Governor. It will be seen by them that although the feeling of alarm and excitement of the gentlemen and planters, &c. have been allayed to a certain extent by the presence of troops amongst them, that there still exists fear of or apprehension that the present state of affairs is merely a lull, and that a great deal of uneasiness and discontent prevails in the midst of the turbulent and riotous people both in the country and town.

7. There can be no doubt that since the commencement of these riots a great amount of wanton destruction of property of planters and others has been perpetrated throughout the country, that the marauders and rioters from the 21st instant and during the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant have committed the most extensive and wanton, indeed the expression is not too strong to say brutal, destruction of cattle, poultry, and other farmyard stock, sufficient in itself to create the greatest and most intense alarm in the minds of landed proprietors, evidencing what these scoundrels would do if not deterred to a certain extent by the knowledge that there were European troops at hand. There can be no doubt whatever that after the experience gained by the present transactions, that Barbados can never be left without the presence of European troops. I am fully convinced that if we had not a sufficient force to stem the spirit of riot and disorder openly and unreservedly shown by the evil disposed on this occasion, that the white population might, and I have no doubt would, have met with consequences of the most grave and painful character.

8. Situated as we are at present as regards our military position, with the prospect of the immediate arrival of H.M.S. "Argus" from Jamaica, and 180 of the 2nd West India Regiment, and 150 troops from Demerara, I have not the least apprehension but that we shall be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. Colonel Cox telegraphs that in the event of the 180 men from Jamaica not being required they are to go on to Honduras without landing, but I think under all the circumstances they had better be landed, and will do so accordingly; the detachment from Demerara I will also keep here for a short time and until the country is in a settled state, but as soon as ever I can see the judiciousness of dispensing with either or both of these detachments I shall gladly send them back, viz., the 1st West India Regiment to Demerara, and the detachment, 2nd West India Regiment, to Honduras, as requested by Colonel Cox, and the presence of these two detachments here, besides restoring confidence, will also enable me to relieve the extreme pressure of duty necessarily imposed on the troops already here during the events of the last few days.

9. During the three days, viz., 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant, a large number of families, hundreds of ladies and children flocked in from the surrounding country and neighbourhood for protection, leaving their estates and residences with nothing but the clothes they had on them or a few articles of value, money, &c. St. Ann's was crowded with ladies and children, as was also the Pavilion at the General's residence, Queen's House, and it is only within the last day or so that these families have returned to their homes.

10. With reference to my mention of confidence being restored in consequence of

the detachments of small parties of soldiers being sent to the estates and plantations, I forward several letters marked K from gentlemen on the subject which is conclusive as regards the opinion I advanced that the presence of these parties contributed to restore confidence and quiet; these letters are only a sample of the universal opinion and feeling on this point.

11. Since the commencement of these riots there have been 3 negroes killed, 15 wounded by the police, 200 prisoners, most of whom have been taken by the military, and are, in numerous instances, ringleaders and others prominently associated with the rioters. 250 prisoners suspected, and have committed minor offences.

12. A tracing of the map of Barbados showing the position occupied by the troops, their numbers, &c., on and since the 21st April to present date, 28th April 1876, for your Lordship's information, also a state showing the distribution of the troops under my command actually on duty and available for emergent services.

13. I sent your Lordship the following telegram from here on the 26th instant, viz. :—

“Colonel SARGENT, Commanding the Troops, to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, War Office, Pall Mall.

“Sent off 11.10 a.m., 26th April 1876.

“The Governor has shown me telegrams from and to Lord Carnarvon. I agree with him that the black troops coming in the ‘Argus’ will be sufficient to relieve those requiring rest. The detachment from Demerara will only be detained here for a short time. I am happy to say I have had no necessity for calling on one of the troops to fire to the present time.”

14. Among other enclosures I send your Lordship a copy of a letter of consequence I addressed to his Excellency the Governor on the 27th instant, relative to certain reports made to me by officers visiting the outposts and detached parties of troops; the letter in question is marked J.

15. I would respectfully suggest to your Lordship to send for General Munro, now in England, at Taunton, who can afford your Lordship the fullest and most complete information concerning Barbados, the Government, the people, and Constitution of the country, and there is no one I am aware of who can so completely afford your Lordship information connected with the Colony in every way; he has also an intimate knowledge of the position the troops are now occupying.

April 29, 1876.

16. H.M.S. “Argus” has arrived this day with the following detail of the 2nd West India Regiment on board, viz. :—

Three sub-lieutenants, 1 staff surgeon, 6 sergeants, 10 corporals, 4 drummers, and 158 men, 11 women, and 3 children; this detachment is now being landed, and, as I previously mentioned to your Lordship, will not be detained longer than absolutely necessary, perhaps not more than four or five days, when I will despatch them to Honduras, as requested by Colonel Cox, Commanding at Jamaica. The arrival of these men will afford me the opportunity also of giving a little rest to those who have recently had so much hard work. Colonel Cox sends me a memorandum that Major Brett and Captain Sheppard are following by mail to join the above detachment.

To time of closing the mail, 4 p.m., 29th April, I am happy to say the whole of the troops in Barbados are in excellent health, and not a soldier on outpost duty since the 21st has been brought in sick.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General, Commanding Troops.

P.S.—17. With reference to my report of the arrival of H.M.S. “Argus,” with the detail of troops already mentioned, I attach a note just received from his Excellency the Governor, by which your Lordship will perceive how opportunely the detachment from Jamaica has arrived here, as it will enable me to do that which was quite out of my power to accomplish before, viz., to send support to Speights Town, the second town of importance to Bridgetown in the Island, about 12 miles from here, and I am sending this evening a detachment of 30 men, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned, to relieve the merchant sailors at that town, so likely to prove an

incumbrance instead of a support. Twenty additional men will follow to-morrow morning to augment the detachment now going there.

4 p.m., April 29, 1867.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. W. SARGENT, Lieut.-Colonel.

MY DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Government House, April 29, 1876.

As the troops so quickly brought to us by H.M.S. "Argus" are now landed, I should be glad if you would relieve the merchant seamen corps at Speights Town as soon as possible with a small detachment.

Mr. Beresford has written to Mr. Jones this morning, sending in four men "he could not get on with," and the rest seem disposed for a row.

The sooner we get these sailors on board their ships the better.

Yours most faithfully,
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

A.

MY DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Government House, April 21, 1876.

THE plundering of provision grounds continues, and I think it would be well for you (if you agree with me as to the necessity of showing the troops) to send say half a company to Gun Hill, and half a company to Moncreiff.

The Hon. Colonel Sargent,
Commanding the Troops.

Yours most faithfully,
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

B.

SIR,
Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876.
IN further reference to your letter of to-day's date, I am instructed by the Governor to acquaint you that his Excellency has directed Mr. Police Magistrate Delamere to report himself to you at St. Ann's; and I am to request that you will send to the city an equal number of troops to that despatched to either of the rural districts, so as to assist the civil power in preserving the peace. This force will be attended by Captain Delamere.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel Sargent, Commanding the Troops,
&c. &c. &c.

C.

From Captain W. TOLSON, 35th Regiment, Commanding Detachment, Moncrieffe, to ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, ST. ANN'S, BARBADOS.

SIR,
Moncrieffe Police Station, April 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Officer Commanding Troops, that the detachment under my command arrived safely here at 8.30 p.m., Friday night, and found everything quiet. Yesterday, on application from Mr. Pilgrim, a magistrate, I sent a party (strength as per margin) to Newcastle, about four miles distant. On their arrival there everything seemed quiet enough, but the police handed over five prisoners, who were brought back to Moncrieffe.

Last night, at 7.30, I received an order from his Excellency the Governor, requesting me to send a non-commissioned officer and 10 men to Jor's River Estate, which I did, and received a report early this morning from the corporal in charge to the effect that the rioters had gutted the whole estate before he arrived. I have forwarded the report to the Governor.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. TOLSON, Captain, 35th Regiment.

G.

From the LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDING TROOPS to His Excellency
J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,
St. Ann's, Barbados, April 21, 1876.

I PARTICULARLY request that your Excellency will be pleased to order the attendance of three (3) police magistrates without the least possible delay, to report themselves to me at the orderly room, 35th Regiment, as the troops cannot move from the

garrison without the presence of these magistrates, on the arrival of whom here the troops will at once proceed to their different destinations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. SARGENT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Troops.

SIR,

Colonial Secretary's Office, April 21, 1876.

IN reply to your letter of this date just received, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you that his Excellency has directed the following magistrates to report themselves to you immediately at St. Ann's, to accompany the troops to their several destinations in the rural districts :—

Mr. R. A. P. Bibby, to Gun Hill, St. George.

Mr. F. B. Smith, to Moncrieffe, St. Philip.

I am also instructed by the Governor to request that the troops for Moncrieffe will halt for a short time at "Halton Plantation," St. Philip.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel Sargent, Commanding the Troops,
&c. &c. &c.

D.

REPORT of a PATROL in aid of the CIVIL POWER.

COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEERS to the OFFICER COMMANDING THE TROOPS.

SIR,

Barbados, April 23, 1876.

I BEG to report, for your information, that I proceeded in command of a patrol, as per margin, in aid of the civil power on the 22nd instant.

1 officer	} Royal Artillery.
1 sergeant	
11 rank and file	} 2nd W. I. Regiment.
1 officer	
1 sergeant	
10 rank and file	

Mr. Wilson, magistrate, accompanied me.

In obedience to instructions, I proceeded from St. Ann's along the Hastings Road to Graeme Hall, the residence of

Mr. Thornhill Spencer, who reported to me that a body of rioters had attacked his estate but had been driven off by an armed party which he raised on the estate, and had consequently done no damage.

Mr. Spencer accompanied me to Warner's and Adam's Castle, Mr. Batson's estate, where the rioters had burnt the sugar-canes, and carried away potatoes. They had dispersed after doing so, and I could not find any of them; some of the ringleaders had been recognised and the depositions of the witnesses were taken down by Mr. Wilson for conviction. Four men of the 35th Regiment had lately arrived at Mr. Batson's for the defence of the house.

I received information that the rioters had burnt canes, and carried off stock at Adam's Castle, and gone in the direction of Staple Grove; I therefore proceeded to Staple Grove, where I found that they had attacked the house, and carried off cattle, potatoes, &c., taking a gun from the manager, Mr. Deane.

On my arrival they were nowhere to be seen, and apparently had scattered when the troops were seen moving from St. Ann's. Mr. Wilson took depositions for conviction of the ringleaders.

Passed Upton's, where I found four police, who had taken four prisoners; all quiet. I then went to Clapham, which the rioters had attacked during the day, and were beaten off by the proprietor, Mr. Phillips, and his sons, who were armed. They burnt some fields of cane, old and young. They had dispersed, and I was unable to trace them. Three men of the 35th Regiment had recently arrived to protect the house.

Mr. Phillips had apparently made a good defence, and wounded some of the ringleaders.

Mr. Thornhill Spencer had also shown a very good example in defending his estate.

I arrived at St. Ann's before dark, having failed to meet any of the rioters as they dispersed on seeing the troops.

The patrol restored confidence in the planters, who requested that some troops might be sent to them at once, as the rioters had stated that they would return and wreck their houses.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. J. FOWLER,
Lieut.-Col., R.E., Com. Royal Eng., Commanding Patrol.

E.

FORCE under orders of Major SUTTON BROWN, R.E.

R.A. :—1 9-pr. field gun (B.L.R.), 12 men.

35th Regiment :—1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 22 men.

SIR,

St. Ann's, Barbados, April 22, 1876.

I PROCEEDED this morning, according to orders, at about 10.30 a.m., to Bridgetown, and went to the Central Police Station to get the assistance of a police magistrate, in order to patrol the country near Bridgetown. We then marched to Bush Hall, where we found that a riotous mob had been driven away by the well-behaved people about. I halted here for half an hour, and hearing that a mob was at Whitehall, about a mile further, I left the 9-pr. gun and detachment of Royal Artillery at Bush Hall and went to Whitehall, on arriving at which place we found that the rioters had gone off. One of the magistrates then told me that some rioters were in the neighbourhood, but as I saw it to be useless marching men about after them I halted at Whitehall and sent Lieut. Dowdall, 35th, with seven men in two carriages to capture these rioters; in about one hour, at 1.30 p.m., they returned with three prisoners, who were identified as rioters, and soon after, hearing that the ringleader in an attack on another estate was near, I sent Lieut. Dowdall again in a carriage with five men, and they brought back the man, who was identified. I then withdrew the force to Bush Hall and to Bridgetown, and handed the four prisoners into the custody of the civil power at the Central Police Station, Bridgetown.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SUTTON BROWN, Major, R.A.

Colonel Sargent, Commanding the Troops, Barbados.

F.

SIR,

St. Ann's, Barbados, April 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state that, according to instructions, I marched with a party of 22 men, and proceeded in the direction of Gun Hill, viâ Government House. About half a mile from Government House I found that the house occupied by Mr. Gill had been attacked, and learnt that it was with some difficulty that the rioters had been repulsed. I left two men for Mr. Gill's protection, and proceeded on my way; a short distance on I met Mr. Howell, late of the Engineer Department, who stated that his house had been attacked, and that the ringleader was John Edward Price. I then proceeded to Mr. Grave's (Lower Estate), whose house had been attacked five times that morning, and 150 fowls, four pigs, and eight sheep killed. I rested my men for a few hours and opened out communications with Major Blyth at Gun Hill, and established a code of signals, namely, a red flag flown from the housetop in the daytime and two lamps at night, in the event of Mr. Graves being attacked. The ringleaders I learnt were Touly Green, Moonshine Hall, George Thomas, St. George's, one of Mr. Bourne's tenantry, and a short black man who is employed on the wharf, and can be identified by Charles Antrobus, in the employ of Mr. Graves. I left two men for Mr. Graves' protection. On my return I picked up the two men I had left at Mr. Gill's, and replaced them by two men under the charge of a sergeant, as I ascertained that during my absence a discharged convict, Cephas Johnson, had been there representing himself as a magistrate, and another man who demanded money from Mr. Gill, but on the appearance of one of the soldiers ran away as fast as he could. The reports that I heard from time to time were greatly exaggerated, and the tenantry, as far as I could judge, seemed ill inclined to assist their masters.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. O. VANDELEUR,

The Officer Commanding the Troops, Barbados.

Bt.-Major, 35th Regiment.

H.

REPORT on a VISIT to the DETACHED PARTIES of the 35th Regiment in CHRIST CHURCH PARISH on the 26th April 1876.

COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER to OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS.

SIR,

R.E. Office, April 27, 1876.

In obedience to your instructions, I visited the detached parties of the 35th Regiment stationed in the parish of Christ Church in company with Lieut. Chapman, Adjutant, 35th Regiment.

I read the circular memorandum published by order of his Excellency the Governor, and the written instructions founded on the above, to the troops, and the planters or managers of the estates in which the troops were stationed. A copy of instructions given on opposite margin.

Copy of Instructions.

The detached parties of troops at the planters houses are for the protection of life and property, and (though fully authorised, in concert with the police magistrates or justices, to apprehend all persons actually seen at the moment illegally occupied) are not to be employed in searching the country for offenders.

I first visited Staple Grove, where the manager informed me that everything was now quiet.

Stepney all quiet. Searles all quiet.

The troops had been withdrawn from Searles. Visited Lowthers, Mr. King's estate, where four soldiers are quartered. Read instructions to

planters and troops. All quiet at present. Heard that a rioter named Clark had been wounded at Fairy Valley on the 25th by Mr. Griffiths. Passed Charnock, no troops there. Visited Balls, Mr. Hollinshed manager. The four men who were sent to Balls had been withdrawn to Newton by Mr. J. Hinckson, under whose orders they were placed. There were nine special constables and two guns at Balls. All quiet.

Visited Newtons. One non-commissioned officer and three men 35th Regiment. Read instructions to Mr. Hinckson and troops. Eight constables and two guns.

Visited Adam's Castle, where a party of one non-commissioned officer and three men of the 35th Regiment are stationed. Read instructions to Mr. Ince and troops. Fourteen constables and two guns on the spot.

Visited Graeme Hall, Mr. T. Spencer's, where one non-commissioned officer and three men 35th Regiment are stationed. Read instructions. Six constables and six guns on estate. Some disturbances took place near Graeme Hall at Maxwell's, but all was now quiet.

The planters appeared to think that if troops were withdrawn that some disturbances might take place in consequence of prisoners having been taken.

The general opinion among the planters is that if the rioters who have been arrested receive slight punishments and are again discharged in the Island, a further disturbance may take place.

The people in general do not believe that they will be punished.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. J. FOWLER,
Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineers.

I.

SIR,

St. Ann's, Barbados, April 26, 1876.

I YESTERDAY proceeded, according to orders, with Captain Montefiore, R.A., to visit the detachments north of Bridgetown.

I first went to Holborn, where I found a corporal and four men, 2nd West India Regiment. No attempts had been made at this house since the troops arrived.

We then visited Bush Hall, which had been three times attacked on Friday night and Saturday morning, but the people on the estate had driven off the rioters, and no fresh attacks had been made since the troops were here on Saturday morning. There is a detachment of one sergeant and seven men, 2nd West India Regiment here.

We then drove through Cane Wood to Cane Gardens, where I found no troops, but a cart was getting ready to take some men from Edge Hill on an expedition in search of prisoners. I stopped this and went to Edge Hill, where there is an officer (Lieut. Sapte) and a detachment 35th Regiment, and from there we went to Holders, where is a party of one captain and three men, 35th Regiment. I read the circular memorandum of his Excellency to the officer and non-commissioned officers in charge of parties, and gave them orders also on no account to leave the estates on which they are quartered.

The country through which we drove seemed quiet, and I saw no bodies of people about, except those apparently at their usual work.

At Holders I heard that five estates near had been attacked last week, but no attacks seem to have been made anywhere since the troops came out.

Having seen no houses which had been successfully attacked, I returned by Welch's to see it, and found the whole of the outbuildings had been entered and a great deal of damage done. The cellars, pantrys, potato store, pigsties, rabbit hutches, &c. had been completely rifled, and in some cases pulled down; but the mob seemed to have been under control of some leaders, with a system of their own, for no glass even had been damaged in the dwelling-house proper, nor had it been entered, although there were marks of bill-hooks on the doors and other woodwork; it seemed as if the leaders

had control over the mob, and thought that if they did not break into a dwelling-house they were not liable to so much punishment. All the owners and managers with whom I conversed were of one opinion, viz., that the people, though quiet for the present, were only waiting to see the result of the trials of their leaders in the late outrages, and that should these be at large again soon, the attacks on property would be renewed and probably personal outrage attempted.

I may add that I found all the detachments on the alert and in very good order. The small party of 2nd West India Regiment at Holborn, under a corporal, I particularly noticed for their smartness in turning out.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SUTTON BROWN, Major, R.A.

J.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR,

The Retreat, Barbados, April 27, 1876.
I CONSIDERED it necessary, to enable me to obtain information regarding the steadiness of the small bands of troops I have established in detached positions on various estates in all parts of the southern portions of the Island, to send two intelligent field officers to proceed yesterday in carriages to visit and inspect these posts, with special instructions to them to direct that on no account are the non-commissioned officers in charge to permit the men under their care to leave the estates which they have been directed to protect, and further that the troops so employed are not sent out for the purpose of apprehending prisoners, other than those actually caught in the act of committing plunder and depredation, which duty has been conducted most satisfactorily by Colonel Fowler and Major Brown, whom on their return from this duty last evening reported having found the soldiers correct and regular on their posts; these officers, having made their reports to me, mentioned most particularly and emphatically that in conversation with the influential and respectable gentlemen of the estates they have visited, that at present matters appeared quiet, and that there was a lull in the alarm and excitement that existed a day or so ago; but that this temporary quiet was only awaiting the result of the trial or investigation of the conduct of the ringleaders and promoters of all this riot and disturbance we have just seen, who if not punished to the utmost rigour of the law, of course I only mean in a legitimate and proper manner, and who if allowed to be again set free, we will not only have a repetition of the scenes of the last few days, but consequences of far greater danger.

* These reports of the officers named I shall telegraph to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War this day; and so that your Excellency may be made acquainted with the information reported to me, I directed the two officers in question to proceed to your Excellency and report to you as they have done to me.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding Troops.

K.

DEAR SIR,

Edge Hill, April 22, 1876.
IN reference to the troops you were kind enough to send into this parish, I may mention that their presence has had a most salutary effect on the surrounding district, and we have not had (I am happy to say) any occasion to use the cartridges which they brought with them.

We have not been without many alarms, and have several times started for a place indicated as being wrecked, but in every case we found either that people had moved off, or that the report was incorrect.

I hope you will be able to allow the troops to remain a few days longer here until the spirit of insubordination has somewhat calmed down.

I think that the capture of a few more of the ringleaders will tend to do this. The men are occupying a large airy room on the second floor, and their officer has expressed his satisfaction at their accommodation, which, although not as comfortable as their quarters in barrack, still is free from anything that is likely to prove injurious to them. I may also mention that the room in question is enclosed by a wall that surrounds the whole of my sugar works, and has a gate to it.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) T. YEARWOOD.

* On reflection, and also his Excellency the Governor considering it would be inexpedient to do so, I did not telegraph according to the above intention.

E. W. SARGENT, Lieut.-Colonel.

K.

DEAR SIR,

Holborn, April 28, 1876.

IN the name of the residents in Fontabelle and the several families assembled at Holborn during the fearful riots, I beg to offer our thanks and acknowledgments for the promptitude with which a small detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment was sent down on Sunday last. Although the men have not been engaged in active service, yet their presence had a salutary and good moral effect, as I feel convinced riotous attacks have been kept off which otherwise may have occurred in the neighbourhood. The larger detachment sent down on the day previous, at my request, to patrol the country district was of much service, as large bodies of rioters dispersed (I am informed on seeing them), who had already ravaged and committed atrocities at Bank Hall, Fairfield, Whitehall, and other places. I fear the present calm is only the lull which occurs in the hurricane, as the minds of a large portion of the labouring population are thoroughly unhinged, and some time must necessarily elapse before peace and harmony is again restored to our hitherto happy and contented peasantry.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) JOHN G. GRANT.

Lieut-Colonel Sargent, Commanding the Troops.

K.

Colonel SARGENT, Commanding Troops.

SIR,

Mt. Clapham, April 23, 1876.

I TAKE this opportunity of returning you my best thanks for the aid you sent me so promptly yesterday, and which was of infinite service to me. Owing to the presence of the men of the 35th the mob were kept at bay, and my own men taking that opportunity went out twice and captured prisoners.

I will be much obliged, sir, to you if you will convey my best thanks to Colonel Tisdall for the aid lent me during the night, and for his attending here so promptly yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN R. PHILLIPS.

K.

Colonel SARGENT, Officer Commanding the Troops, St. Ann's.

SIR,

Holders, April 25, 1876.

I BEG to state for your information that there was no attack made by the rioters in this neighbourhood yesterday, but that there was a good deal of excitement consequent on the apprehension of some of the rioters, which continues this morning.

I think it advisable to keep the men on a day or two longer, and I am supported in this opinion by other gentlemen around me.

Some fires occurred during the night in another parish.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. W. RICHARD.

K.

Colonel SARGENT, Officer Commanding the Troops, St. Ann's.

SIR,

Holders, April 23, 1876.

I HAVE to state for your information that the corporal and three men whom you kindly placed at my disposal yesterday reached this place about 2 p.m. We found great excitement and soon heard that five places in the neighbourhood had been attacked, and at the last place one of the ringleaders of the rioters had been captured; this somewhat checked their movements, but I learned that they had made a detour, and that I should be attacked. The arrival of the troops was quickly known, and I attribute this timely arrival that my house and property remains intact this morning.

I have heard through a trusty domestic of their disappointment, and that threats are made for myself and one or two other gentlemen in this neighbourhood, so that our danger is not quite over. The moral effect as well as the fear of the troops has had a beneficial effect. Considerable damage has been done in this and neighbouring parishes.

Several fires occurred last night. I have just heard that one of them was a dwelling-house in the parish of St. Peter's; this plainly shows that the excitement is not over.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. W. RICHARD.

Just as I concluded I have heard that my father's property is burned down.

STATE and DISTRIBUTION of TROOPS in BARBADOS.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, April 27, 1876.

TROOPS in GARRISON available for Immediate Service.

Corps.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery - -	1	1	—	—	3	5	2	44	54	} Available men in garrison for emergent services if required.
35th Regiment - -	1	1	3	2	4	2	6	78	90	
2nd West India Regiment -	—	—	3	—	6	1	1	21	29	
Total - -	2	2	6	2	13	8	9	143	173	

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Men on Detached Duties.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Remarks.
At Gun Hill - -	1	1	1	—	4	—	1	53	58	} 35th Regiment { 1 lieutenant and 1 corporal, R.A., at Speights Town.
„ Moncrieffe - -	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	55	60	
„ Edge Hill - -	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	15	17	
„ Mr. Lowder's (Channock)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
„ Balls - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
„ Graham Hall - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
„ Adam's Castle - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	
„ Holders, Husbands - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
„ Tower Estate - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
„ Bush Hall - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	9	
„ Holborn - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	
„ Joe's River - -	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	11	
Total - -	1	2	3	—	10	6	2	164	182	Mr. Haynes } 2nd W. I. Regt. „ Grant }

ON GUARD, PICQUET, &c.

Corps.	Stations.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total Non-Com-missioned Officers and Men.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery	Regimental Guard -	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	Central Police Station.
35th Regt. {	Town -	—	—	—	1	—	21	22	
	Water Works -	—	—	1	1	—	12	14	
2nd W.I. Regt. {	Regimental Guard -	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	Central Police Station.
	Town -	1	1	1	1	1	20	23	
	Government House -	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	
	Regimental Guard -	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	By R.A. and 35th Regt. By 35th Regt. and 2nd W. I. Regt.
	Main Guard -	—	—	—	1	—	7	8	
	Hospital Guard -	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	
	Total -	1	1	2	9	1	87	99	

S. NARES, Captain,
A. M. Secretary, Acting Brigade Major.

No. 25.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.
(Telegraphic.)

May 20, 1876.
Delegates have been told that I would sanction clause submitting Commissioners for my approval. This seems best course. Consider whether it is desirable that your proposed Commissioners should be named in the Act.

No. 26.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WAR OFFICE.

SIR, Downing Street, May 23, 1876.
I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Hardy, a copy of a Despatch* from the Governor of Jamaica reporting his proceedings in despatching military and naval assistance to Barbados on the occasion of the recent disturbances in that Island.

I am to add that Lord Carnarvon has received with pleasure Sir W. Grey's testimony to the ready co-operation of Colonel Cox (and of Commodore Lyons).

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Under Secretary to the Admiralty.

P.S. Similar letter addressed to the Admiralty.

No. 27.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, May 26, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, of the 1st inst.,† enclosing a copy of a letter from Judge Kerr, in which he conveys his opinion as to the causes of the riot at Mount Prospect on the 28th of March last.

There appears to be an omission of some words, or it may be of a considerable portion of the letter in the copy enclosed. It occurs in the third paragraph, after the words "Sir Graham Briggs and of his," and I have to request that another copy of it may be supplied without delay.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 28.

The EARL of CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, May 26, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,‡ transmitting, with other enclosures a copy of a correspondence with Mr. Grant Ellis in which he protests against the personal attacks upon yourself and the misrepresentations which have appeared in the newspapers.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 29.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 3, 1876.
1. In his Despatches respecting the serious riots that occurred here in October 1872, Governor Rawson reports that he had refused to allow the special constables in Bridgetown to carry fire-arms.

* No. 6.

† No. 21.

‡ No. 15.

2. During the recent disturbances I also allowed special constables to be sworn in; but some dissatisfaction in certain quarters has been expressed at my refusal to entrust them with fire-arms. My decision has, however, met the approval I believe of the community in general.

1. 3. I have the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of a letter from Mr. J. Gardiner, asking me on the 23rd of April to allow the special constables to carry fire-arms, together with a copy of my minute on the subject.

2. 4. I also enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter I wrote on the 24th of April to Mr. Lynch, one of the merchants in Bridgetown, to whom I entrusted the task of swearing in the special constables. In this letter I recorded, in as complimentary terms as I could use, my sense of the services of the constables; but I also drew his attention to the improper conduct of some of them in creating excitement by political recrimination.

3. 5. Mr. Lynch made no reply to the letter, but I understand he endeavoured to check the misconduct to which I drew his attention.

6. The special constables are now disbanded; of late they had become a source of great anxiety to me, and I should hesitate on any future occasion availing myself of their services.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 29.

MR. GARDINER AUSTIN to GOVERNOR HENNESSY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Commercial Hall, April 23, 1876.

IN the absence of the Chairman of the Commercial Hall I have been deputed to write to your Excellency and say that the subscribers who contributed to so large an extent in forming the body of special constables last evening, state that they have considerable doubts of being able to do so again this evening, owing to the increased excitability of the people in town, which would necessitate the possession of fire-arms to make their patrols effective.

It is therefore for your Excellency to decide what is to be done on this point.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GARDINER AUSTIN,

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.

P.S.—A field gun pointed down Broad Street might have a good effect.

J. G. A.

Enclosure 2. in No. 29.

MINUTE by the GOVERNOR on MR. AUSTIN's letter.

April 23, 1876.

From my own inspection last night of the special constables in town, I should be sorry to entrust them with fire-arms. They seemed zealous, but far too nervous and excited. As ordinary constables with staves, under the command of the Inspector-General of Police, they may be found very useful; but for the real work of protecting the town against an attack (never very likely) the troops and the police can alone be relied on.

The officer in command of the troops concurs with me in this opinion; and accordingly Mr. Austin must be informed that I cannot sanction the use of fire-arms by the special constables.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 3. in No. 29.

The GOVERNOR to MR. J. A. LYNCH.

DEAR MR. LYNCH,

Government House, April 24, 1876.

It has been brought to my notice by the police reports and other official information that a few of the special constables in the town whom I have permitted to be enrolled are publicly creating excitement by disputes and political recrimination. I should therefore be glad if you would let it be made known that I seriously disapprove

of such dangerous conduct, and will without hesitation strike out of the list of constables any person whatever guilty of it.

Every loyal subject should support the Executive in the paramount duty of preserving order, and I expect that this will be faithfully done by men of all shades of political opinion.

I must take this opportunity of thanking you warmly, and the various special constables you so promptly enrolled, for the efficient aid you have all afforded to the Government at this crisis. I have already informed Mr. Jones how much pleased I was with the discipline and demeanour of your force on my visit to the town.

Yours, &c.

James A. Lynch, Esq., J. P.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

P.S.—It has just been communicated to me that some of the special constables in town have been openly carrying fire-arms. This is contrary to my instructions, and I must ask you to have it instantly stopped.

(Signed) J. P. H.

No. 30.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 3, 1876.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, of the 15th of April 1876,* respecting the speech I addressed on the 3rd of March to both Houses of the Legislature.

2. Your Lordship is pleased to think that I have removed the misconceptions embodied in the message of the House of Assembly respecting the policy of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Confederation.

3. After the delivery of that speech, I had two constitutional opportunities of again touching on the subject in the middle of March, that is, in replying to the address of the legislative Council and to the address of the Assembly, and on both occasions I again showed that Her Majesty's Government had no desire to force Confederation, or any similar change, upon the Legislature; that the question having been put before the two Houses, would be left to their dispassionate consideration and the operation of time. In replying to the popular branch of the Legislature, I especially ventured (looking to the excitability of a West Indian community, and the injudicious utterances and action of some members of the House of Assembly, to deprecate agitation.

4. Beyond this I have said or done nothing about Confederation.

5. No doubt any rational and temperate minded man must admit that the publication of your Lordship's Despatch of the 28th January, and the words I myself had the honour of addressing to the legislative bodies should have terminated the misconceptions that prevailed. But such is the anomalous state of opinion in this Island, that the authoritative statement of the views of Her Majesty's Government appeared to have no effect whatever either on the members of the Legislature or their organs in the public press.

6. In my Despatch, of the 28th of January,† in transmitting to your Lordship copies of articles that had appeared in the Barbados newspapers against my message on Confederation, I said they opposed my plan vigorously, but I entertained the hope that, in time, its true character would be recognised, and that "the intelligent gentlemen who contribute to the press in this Colony would not fail to do it justice." In another Despatch, written in the same month, I said, referring to the active opposition in the House of Assembly, "with time, however, and with ample explanations, and, above all, with due forbearance for the prejudices and natural apprehension of some of the members, I believe the proposed changes will commend themselves to the Lower House."

7. But neither the tone of the local press nor of the members of Assembly improved with time. Your Lordship's Despatch of January last and the Despatch of Lord Kimberley of 1873 have been persistently misrepresented. My messages to the Legislature have not been received in the spirit in which they were written. My acts have been as unfairly criticised as my words. The mode in which I placed the question before the late Council, and communicated frankly with the leading members of the Assembly, is said to be "unconstitutional" and "an act of duplicity," and the very gentlemen in both Houses who pledged themselves to support my six points are now denouncing them.

* No. 95 of C. 1539, of 1876.

† No. 37 of same paper.

8. Within the last few days some writers in the local press and some members of the Assembly have repeated the old statements that the six points and your Lordship's Despatch meant nothing more than the plunder of the Barbados Treasury and the destruction of the Constitution.

9. Therefore, though your Lordship has been pleased to think that my speech of the 3rd of March should have removed the misconceptions of the House of Assembly, it is but too clear that it has not done so.

10. Perhaps this is, to some extent, owing to the fact that the misconceptions in question were deeply rooted in the mind of the Barbadian legislators. They were undoubtedly formed some years ago, when it was first rumoured that Lord Granville and Lord Kimberley were communicating with Sir Rawson Rawson about Confederation; and they were openly expressed in a somewhat violent and hostile spirit before I arrived in the Colony.

11. Without waiting to know the details, or even the general scope of your Lordship's policy, the members of the then Executive Council and of the House of Assembly pledged themselves openly in June 1875 to resist any measure whatever of Confederation that Her Majesty's Government might suggest. Whilst such an unfair proceeding would naturally create misconceptions, it has also tended to perpetuate them amongst a certain class.

12. The pledges in question originated not with the electors or the people of the Colony, but with members of the Executive body and members of the Assembly. The chairman of the public meeting of June 1875 was a member of the Executive Council. He was one of those referred to in your Lordship's Despatch, of the 15th of April 1876, as "active opponents of the Government, who, having been seated at the confidential meetings of the administrative officers, have too often left the Executive Council only to oppose what had been there decided upon as the policy of the Government." One of my predecessors, in writing to your Lordship, has described this gentleman as "showing a marked hostility to Government," and as "a dangerous and impracticable adversary of the Government."

13. In this gentleman's speech at the public meeting of June 1875, he referred to the fact that I was soon expected to arrive in the Colony, and (without waiting to know what instructions your Lordship might give me, or to hear what I might have to say,) he warned me before my arrival that I would "not have an easy task to perform," that I "would meet with opposition on every point," and he dwelt on the "unseemly spectacle of the Representative of the Crown being in antagonism with the legislative bodies and the people."

14. Several members of the Assembly followed the example of the chairman, and, though I was over three thousand miles away at the time, I was told to prepare for unrelenting opposition, if, on my assumption of the Government, I ventured to carry out your Lordship's instructions.

15. Subsequent events have abundantly shown that the chairman and the other speakers were right as far as the opposition I was to receive from the members of both Houses; but their own injudicious conduct has made it equally clear that they totally miscalculated the views of the people and of the electoral body.

16. Indeed, about that time the local papers accused the electors of apathy, and one of the orators in the Assembly (Mr. Carrington) recorded the fact that, having summoned his constituents to meet him "at that momentous crisis in the history of Barbados," he could only get five or six together, so he was unable to deliver a speech against the Government that he thought might have enlightened the people.

17. The political apathy of those outside the mere oligarchy of Barbados was however roused before long by the spreading of certain calumnies as to my policy, and by a series of injudicious public meetings, the origin, conduct, and result of which I have in other Despatches laid before your Lordship.

18. The calumnies that were industriously spread amongst the labourers, and those public meetings, were intended to infuse into the minds of others the misconceptions which had been created and fostered by the oligarchy in their own minds. In the Despatch, of the 15th of April 1876, your Lordship, anticipating what has actually happened, says:—

"I can only regret that any persons able to exercise the slightest influence in the Island of Barbados should lend themselves to a course of action so little creditable and so certain ultimately to produce the opposite results to those which they desire."

18. What has thus occurred in Barbados respecting the policy of Her Majesty's Government is well worth consideration. A certain class condemn that policy before it is announced, and pledge themselves to oppose it. The publication of a clear and

conciliatory Despatch from the Secretary of State, and a constitutional address from the Governor, produce no effect upon this class. The Despatch and the speech have however counteracted misconceptions which were sought to be spread amongst other classes, including the electors.

19. But such is the condition of the community in the West Indian Islands, that, in times of political ferment, no prudent Governor, no matter how violently opposed he may be by the House of Assembly, and no matter how loyally he may be supported by the majority of the electors, can risk an appeal to the constituency. The class and colour hostility is so intense, especially in Barbados, that a general election in which the oligarchy would be arrayed against the Crown and the majority of the electors, though it would undoubtedly lead to the political defeat of the former, would very probably involve disturbances dangerous to property and to life.

20. In other words, a West Indian oligarchy, by stirring up political ferment on the one hand, and by rigidly adhering to their own prejudices on the other, can prevent the Government from doing that which in the United Kingdom, in Canada, or in Australia, would be the only proper and constitutional course.

21. At this moment the members of the Assembly and those who support them, express the greatest apprehension as to the dangerous consequences of a dissolution. Indeed, I understand they have induced their friends in London to beg your Lordship to prevent such a catastrophe, though no doubt when the electoral body and the people sink again into a state of political apathy, the members of the Assembly will then see no harm in a general election.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 31.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 4, 1876.

I OBSERVE that some of the members of the West India Committee have been asserting that there was no political agitation in Barbados until I laid before the Legislature my six points of administrative Confederation.

2. Your Lordship has some evidence in my predecessor's Despatches of the inaccuracy of this statement. Had the gentlemen of the West India Committee turned to a file of any of the Barbados papers they must have seen abundant evidence also on this point.

3. I reached Barbados on the 1st of November 1875 in the midst of what the local journals described as "intense political excitement" and the "most momentous crisis in the history of the Colony."

4. Referring to the organ of the planters, the "Agricultural Reporter" of the 27th of July 1875 (from which I enclose some extracts), I find the editor saying:—

"The political agitation by which all Barbados has been literally convulsed during the past month has now reached its climax."

5. In the same number I see a letter headed "Wars and Rumours of Wars," in which the writer quotes a speech delivered "at the Anti-confederate meeting held at St. Thomas," when one of the speakers, Mr. Parris, said:—

"The British Government is not likely to coerce us, and if they did we should be justified in rising in rebellion."

The letter describes this as "tall talk, and in admirable keeping with the interesting excitement that has prevailed in the Island since the public meeting on the 24th of June."

6. Another column of the same issue (27th July 1875) thus speaks of Mr. Freeling and some of his officers who were supposed to favour Confederation.

"If his Satanic majesty will appreciate the grim irony of being found in such very amiable society, we consider that the conspiracy is at least entitled to credit for the infernal astuteness it has displayed in imitating its prototype," and so forth.

7. Not far from this is a paragraph headed "Important to the Masses," in which it is admitted that a report has spread like wildfire amongst the masses that there "is a project for reducing them again to slavery," a report which has arisen from the "fervour

“ with which the evils of the Federal project have been depicted at public meetings and in the public newspapers.”

8. These indications of political and popular excitement are all taken from a single number of the leading Anti-confederate organ published in Barbados three months before my arrival.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 31.

“ THE AGRICULTURAL REPORTER.”—“ Science with Practice.”

Tuesday July 27, 1875.

The political agitation by which all Barbados has been literally convulsed during the past month, far from having manifested any symptom of subsiding, has now reached its climax in the general election of Representatives, and the reconstruction of a popular Assembly unanimously pledged to resist all attempts at constitutional changes.

WAR AND RUMOURS OF WARS.

To the Editor of the “ Reporter.”

SIR,

July 27, 1875.

At the Anti-confederation meeting held in St. Thomas's lately, one of the speakers, Mr. Parris, is reported to have said, “ He considered that we possess every inherent right of Englishmen, who, when they settle in other Colonies, do not cast off their rights, but maintain them as a counterpart of the Mother Country. In no case but one could we be deprived of those rights, and that is, supposing the emergency of our being engaged in open rebellion. We should be unwise to copy the bad example set by the Leeward Confederation; and we should be unwise not to brace ourselves for any coming struggle. Both political parties of the Home authorities are unanimous in regard to their Colonial policy, but a strong emphatic representation to the British Government would not be without weight with the Secretary of State. The British Government is not likely to coerce us, and if they did we should be justified in rising in rebellion.”

This is tall talk, and in admirable keeping with the interesting excitement that has prevailed in the Island since the public meeting on 24th June.

THE BARBADOS AGRICULTURAL REPORTER, Tuesday, July 27, 1875.

If his Satanic majesty will appreciate the grim irony of being found in such very amiable society, we consider that the conspiracy is at least entitled to credit for the infernal astuteness it has displayed in imitating its prototype. All history shows, as the historian Gibbon sagaciously observes, that it is ever the policy of crafty autocrats to disguise high-handed measures under the garb of liberal habiliments. This doctrine may sound slightly paradoxical, but it is true, nevertheless, and has been exemplified by the history of all tyrants, from the victor of Paradise to the vanquished of Sedan. Our local Cabal has now dexterously shifted its tactics and endeavoured to insert the thin edge of the Federal wedge by representing its own policy as one in the direction of liberal progress, and its members as the advocates of a popular measure. The measure to which we allude is a proposal for an extension of the franchise, which has lately been advocated in the columns of a professedly popular journal. Under other circumstances a scheme so intrinsically popular and beneficial would be entitled to command the consideration of every politician who professes to be imbued with the sentiments of patriotism, and to be actuated by a regard for the progress of the people. But at the present time any disturbance in the equilibrium of the elective element might be fraught with results of a most pernicious nature, and it is not difficult to discern how a change might be capable of being perverted by unprincipled schemers into a lever for the promotion of their own ends and designs. So Machiavellian a stroke of policy has been adroitly essayed, no doubt, but the mask has been as ruthlessly rent off, and its features revealed in their true and odious colours. And neither the clever manœuvring of the Cabal itself, nor the contemptible claptrap of its bankrupt catpaw, has succeeded in hoodwinking the public or concealing the fact that the latest attempt is as despicable a subterfuge as any that was ever evolved from the consciousness of its great prototype himself.

IMPORTANT TO THE MASSES!!

A very insensate report has been recently propagated like wildfire among the peasantry of the Island, that there is a project on foot for the purpose of reducing them to the condition of slavery again. This absurd but dangerous delusion has originated from a misconception of the idea of Federation, which has gained a footing among the lower classes, and been circulated from one to another. And it is easy to conceive how such a misapprehension of ideas should have arisen from the general fervour with which the evils of the Federal project have been depicted and delineated, both at public meetings and in the public newspapers. At a public meeting in St. Thomas's parish a few weeks ago, Mr. Parris mentioned the case of a labouring man, who came to him in a state of great consternation, asking if it was true that there was something coming which was going to "mash up the country." A proprietor informed us a day or two ago that he was asked by several of his neighbours whether it was the case that the "white people wanted to make slaves of them again." This is the unfortunate impression which has generally gone abroad among the common people.

July 27, 1875.

No. 32.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

ADVERTING to the Despatches noted in the margin, I have the honour to lay before your Lordship some further correspondence I have had with Dr. Thomas, the official President of the Legislative Council, respecting the permission I gave him to vote against the Government on the subject of Confederation, or any other subject, whenever he thought proper to do so.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Governor,
No. 29,
March 11, 1876.
Secretary
of State,
No. 30,
April 15.
1.
Governor to
Dr. Thomas.
May 1, 1876.
2.
Dr. Thomas
to Governor.
May 1, 1876.
3.
Governor to
Dr. Thomas.
May 3, 1876.

Enclosure 1. in No. 32.

Governor POPE HENNESSY to Dr. THOMAS.

SIR,

Government House, May 1, 1876.

In my last letter to you of the 10th of March last, I recorded in the following words the substance of what I had previously said to you respecting the conditions on which it seemed to me you might hold the office of President of the Legislative Council :—

" I said that owing to my great respect for you I should certainly never press you to vote for my proposals; that, on the contrary, as far as I was concerned, you might vote against everything I proposed, speak against my policy, and exert your influence as a high official against my administration. Looking to your position in the Island, and knowing that whatever opposition you gave me would be based on conscientious motives, I had no hesitation in conveying to you what I felt."

2. The Earl of Carnarvon, sensible, no doubt, of your long services and high character, and of what I had the honour of saying on that subject, is pleased to consider the question on individual and exceptional grounds; and has approved of my having left you free to vote in opposition to the Government.

3. His Lordship adds: " It will however have been made clear that any future President should hold the office on the understanding that he does not oppose the Government, and that I do not doubt that it may be safely left to Dr. Thomas's discretion to decide, in the event of any serious difference of opinion arising hereafter between the Government and himself, whether he should continue to retain the office."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 2. in No. 32.

President THOMAS to Governor HENNESSY.
(Received May 3, 1876.)

SIR,
Council Room, Public Buildings, May 1, 1876.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, referring, firstly, to your note of the 10th March, in which you were good enough to waive all conditions with respect to my voting, &c. as President of the Legislative Council; and, secondly, to a Despatch recently received from the Earl of Carnarvon, in which his Lordship concludes by saying that "he leaves it to my discretion to decide in the event of any serious difference of opinion arising between the Government and myself, whether I should continue to retain the office." I need not remind you of the conversation I had with you when I distinctly told you I could not consent to hold the office with any restrictions on my vote, and that if any such obligation were imposed upon me I should prefer to place the honourable distinction which had been conferred upon me at your disposal, and take a lower seat at the Council Board. With respect to Lord Carnarvon's Despatch, I have no desire to repeat what I then told you, and will ask the favour of you to state for the information of Lord Carnarvon that my decision remains unchanged in that respect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANT E. THOMAS,
President of the Legislative Council.

Enclosure 3. in No. 32.

Governor HENNESSY to Dr. THOMAS.

SIR,
Government House, May 3, 1876.
I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Honour's letter of the 1st instant, which shall be duly laid before the Earl of Carnarvon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 33.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 5, 1876.

1. AMONG the many misconceptions into which the West India Committee have been betrayed by their agents here is one to the effect that I got up petitions to the House of Assembly in favour of Confederation.

2. So far is this from being the case that I altogether discouraged petitions of the kind, on the ground that, in a community like this, the going about with petitions on a political subject might encourage agitation and lead to false impressions in the minds of the people.

3. Occasionally such petitions were shown to my private secretary, and, acting on the general instructions I had all along given on the subject, he invariably discouraged them, and sometimes wrote upon the top of the petition a few lines expressing my disapproval. For instance on a petition in favour of Confederation which was shown to him on the 23rd of March, he wrote "As the Governor has explained to others who have brought similar papers to him craving his approval, he has repeated that he desires nothing of the kind, no signing of papers, and no agitation of any kind."
(Signed) W. W. H. 23rd March 1876."

4. As the signing of petitions to the House of Assembly is undoubtedly constitutional, I could not of course take any public action which might have been construed into an infringement of the privileges of the Assembly, or the right of petitioning.

5. In the month of April the anti-Confederate newspapers circulated the story that policemen had used my name to induce pupils in the public schools to sign such petitions, whereupon Mr. Elliot, the inspector of schools proposed writing a letter to the "Agricultural Reporter," stating what he knew to be the facts and contradicting the allegation in question.

5. I transmit for your Lordship's information, a copy of Mr. Elliot's letter to the Colonial Secretary, and a copy of my minute upon it, in which I said that I feared "the public officers would undertake a voluminous correspondence if they were to defend themselves or the Government from the many mistakes that seem to be so common in the columns of the Barbados newspapers."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 33.

The INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

St. Germans, Bridgetown, April 18, 1876.

THE letter I have the honour to enclose, addressed to the "Reporter," explains itself. I wish to send it to the newspaper, but hesitate to do so without the sanction of his Excellency, because I was lately reminded by the Colonial Secretary that I was not at liberty to communicate with the newspapers concerning the measures of the Government; and I am anxious not to transgress. This embargo might be used to justify my silence, but to see such a statement as the one in the letter signed "No Traitor," in the "Penny Sheet" I enclose, and not to express a readiness to contradict it, when I know it to be untrue, would make me feel myself, even as a private individual, a participator in the wrong, and so much the more as a servant of the Government.

Should his Excellency object to the publication, my conscience is nevertheless purged by making this proposal.

I have, &c.

The Hon. W. B. Griffith,
&c. &c.

(Signed) R. P. ELLIOTT, Inspector of Schools.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

To the Editor of the "Reporter."

SIR,

HAVING heard that the mistress of one of the Public Infant Schools in this parish had been solicited by a police officer to sign a paper in favour of Confederation, and that on her refusal he had used intimidating language, professedly by the instruction of his Excellency the Governor, I made personal inquiries of her concerning what had passed at the interview, and came to the conclusion that she was asked for her signature simply in acknowledgment of the receipt of a number of the Official Gazette which he had been instructed to leave with her, much in the same way that parties receiving funeral letters are asked to sign a list, that the sender may have assurance of the delivery. The officer carried a book, and it was in this the mistress was asked to write her name. On her refusal, he wrote it. The further addition made to the story, that the children of the School were also asked to sign, the teacher denied: indeed the statement could have had no foundation, as the visit of the policeman was paid earlier in the morning than the hour at which the school assembles.

Having seen allusions to this matter in the public prints, and statements which I believe to be erroneous, that similar visits have been made to others of our public schools, I shall be much obliged by your giving this communication a place in your columns.

Yours, &c.

R. P. ELLIOTT, Inspector of Schools.

Sub-Enclosure 2.

"INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE," sheet of 14th April 1876.
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE POPE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I, on behalf of the "Barbados People," venture to crave your Excellency's particular attention to a few suggestions I am about making, and which I feel confident that your Excellency's mind is not so deeply depraved as not to see the justness of. I would refer to the latter part of the last telegram (that made public) received from

Lord Carnarvon, "the Government has no wish to press for Confederation against the wishes of the majority." The question is; how is this to be determined? Surely not by sending policemen to the different infants' schools of the Island and requesting the teachers to make the little children sign their names to what they cannot tell "some paper the Governor has sent;" as is the custom your Excellency is now adopting.

I will here mention a little of the bullying referred to. A policeman walked into an infant school near Bridge Town, a few days ago, and handing a paper to the teacher (a woman) requested that she would sign it, and make her pupils do likewise, this the woman very properly refused to do, whereupon this menial of the law became enraged, and assured her that he would report her conduct to your Excellency, and you would forthwith apprehend her. Does your Excellency think and act in accordance with instructions from the Home Secretary? Would Her Majesty suppose for an instant, that one of her representatives could be of such a low cast, as to resort to artifices of such a nature? There is, however, some little excuse for your Excellency, when we come to consider from what country you sprung, and the low unprincipled set by whom you are guided, viz., the traitor, the bankrupt merchant, and the Sentinel's Mask.

I subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's humble servant,

(Signed) No TRAITOR.

Enclosure 2. in No. 33.

MINUTE by GOVERNOR POPE HENNESSY on MR. ELLIOTT's Letter.

I have no objection to Mr. Elliott publishing his letter, nor do I express any opinion about it beyond saying that I fear the public officers would undertake a voluminous correspondence if they were to defend themselves or the Government from the many mistakes that seem to be so common in the columns of the Barbados newspapers.

April 18, 1876.

(Signed) J. P. H.

Note by the Colonial Secretary.—Communicated to Mr. Elliott personally. But he thought it as well not to publish his letter afterwards.

April 28, 1876.

(Signed) W. B. GRIFFITH.

No. 34.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 6, 1876.

IN continuation of my Despatch of 1st instant,* respecting the recent disturbances, I now lay before your Lordship the reports I have received from the two magistrates I specially ordered to the rural districts with the troops.

2. Mr. Smith's report is very brief. He had charge of the Moncrieffe District. In my Despatch of 27th ultimo,† I enclosed a report of his in which he had recommended summary floggings, a recommendation which Colonel Sargent, the officer in command of the troops strongly supported at the Executive Council, but which I could not approve. Subsequent events entirely justified the course I took with the advice of Mr. Semper and Mr. Griffith. I am convinced that had summary floggings been begun at the time recommended by Mr. Smith and Colonel Sargent, the riots might have recommenced and assumed a very different character.

3. The other magisterial report, that of Mr. Bibby, is well deserving of your Lordship's attention. He had charge of the important districts adjacent to Gun Hill. He is a member of the English bar, as well as a magistrate, and he gives the result of his own personal observations. The facts he mentions appear to throw a good deal of light on the cause of the disturbances.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 34.

Mr. Police Magistrate SMITH to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Police Station, District C., April 28, 1876.

I HAVE to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that for the present, at least, quiet seems to have been restored in this parish, but, if I am allowed to offer advice, I would suggest that for a few days the troops should be kept in the district.

Under these circumstances I would ask permission to be allowed to return to my duties in Bridgetown, with the understanding that in the case of any renewal of disturbances, I shall only be quite ready to return to St. Philip's.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. B. SMITH, P.M.

MINUTE by the GOVERNOR.

1. Thank Mr. Smith for his report, and say that I approve of his returning to his duties in town.

2. Inform Colonel Sargent.

(Signed) J. P. H.

Enclosure 2. in No. 34.

SIR,

Chambers, James Street, May 6, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions of 21st ultimo, I proceeded to St. Ann's Garrison and reported myself to the officer in command of the troops, Colonel Sargent, and accompanied the detachment of the 35th regiment, under the command of Major Blyth, that had been detailed for special duty at "Gun Hill," St. George. We arrived at that station about 7 o'clock p.m., and everything was apparently quiet. Next morning, the 22nd, I received information that Cottage Plantation was about to be attacked by marauders, I, accompanied by a detachment of the 35th Regiment, under the command of Major Blyth, immediately proceeded to the scene, and, on arriving there, ascertained that they, having heard of the approach of the troops, had left. Some animals were reported to have been killed by them, but it was impossible at the time to ascertain the number with any degree of certainty.

Thence we went to Groves Plantation, and it was reported that the marauders had left there after destroying several of the animals. From Groves we started for Applewhaites Plantation, and about three quarters of a mile from the residence of the manager, Mr. James Hinkson, could be seen people fleeing from the building in all directions, evidently alarmed at the approach of the military. A child about 10 years of age having in possession a chair was running off with it, and on seeing me pursuing, dropped it, and ran into a cane field. I then rejoined the troops, and on approaching the residence of the manager, there was a man named Green, lying in the avenue fatally wounded; a bullet having passed through one of his lungs. The house had been completely sacked. On my going upstairs I saw Mrs. Hinkson who appeared quite calm, her husband, however, along with his book-keeper, Mr. Jemmott, was much alarmed. In the garden, about 30 yards from the house, there was a man named Beard, who had been shot dead. I asked Mrs. Hinkson to allow me to take herself, husband, and the children to "Gun Hill," where they would be under the protection of the troops, which she acceded to with much thankfulness. When about to leave, a mob that had assembled in the road opposite the avenue, declared that Mr. Hinkson had shot the two men above referred to, and that they would be revenged on him. I immediately went among them and read the "Riot Act," when they at once dispersed. From the tone of the labourers on this plantation, I was impressed that Mr. Hinkson was not the kindest of masters, and from subsequent information the impression has not been removed. Four men and two women were apprehended having been pointed out to me as some of those who had sacked the house. On returning to "Gun Hill" we went by way of Locust Hall, where everything was quiet, although it was reported that the marauders had been there earlier in the day. I had no sooner returned to "Gun Hill," about 4 p.m., than I was requested to proceed to Jordan's Plantation, and there I apprehended one man and one woman, who, it was stated to me, had stolen some deal boards; the others ran on seeing the troops.

On Sunday the 23rd I accompanied the troops about the neighbourhood, and the people were peaceable although the planters generally were very apprehensive of further

outbreak and damage; but I am only too glad to say that this ended the disturbances in my district, not a single human life having been taken by the marauders, nor a drop of blood spilt by the troops stationed at "Gun Hill."

I feel that it is my duty to bring to the notice of your Excellency, that during the disturbances the most unfounded reports were freely circulated in my district of various murders of white people by the marauders, and I am now fully convinced that these reports were pressed on me to induce me to permit the taking of life by the military, as it was intimated by some that I should read the "Riot Act" once for the day at "Gun Hill," and then shoot the marauders without further warning wherever I may be called to subdue them. I, of course, looked upon such a proceeding as murderous, and at once determined only to act in strict conformity with the law, as I felt satisfied that the disturbances could be put down without blood shedding on the part of the troops.

I felt it my duty to ascertain the general treatment of the labourers with regard to wages, &c., and was informed that the usual price for cutting canes per hundred holes, is fourpence or fivepence, and that a man could cut four hundred holes for a day's work if he were allowed to do so, but the usual practice is to employ several cutters in a field and about mid-day to cease cutting, and thus to reduce the labourer's day's wage to eightpence and sometimes less, and upon this pittance he is expected to support himself, wife, and children, and to pay rent for his small allotment of land. Several stated that in consequence of being unable to share in the political opinions of their masters they had been forbidden to enter the plantations, and every influence had been used to prevent them from obtaining employment. Further, the unfairness of their treatment by the planters, in consequence of the Local Act of 7th January 1840, "An Act to regulate the living of servants, and to provide for the recovery and security of their wages." In this feeling I must confess I sympathise, as ever since I have practised at the bar of this Island I have looked upon the Act in question as one which, having been passed immediately after Emancipation, has, I fear, too often been used oppressively, and ought not any longer to find a place in our Statute Book.

The following will serve to give some idea of the practical bearing of this Statute on the labourer:—

Each labourer is required to be located on the plantation; he holds a portion of land incidental to service, for which he pays full rent, and is expected to work five days of nine hours per week. Now the law provides that in case he does not fulfil his contract, the magistrate can adjudge the forfeit of one month's wages or the committment to prison for any term not exceeding 14 days with or without hard labour, or the dissolution of the contract of service.

On the other hand, should the manager fail to find employment for the labourer for the five days, the latter no doubt has his remedy at law and he is told so by the magistrate, but in the event of his taking advantage of it to recover the five day's wages, he would at once be ejected from his allotment of land on which, perhaps, he had expended years of labour and established a home for his family, thus incurring greater loss than his five day's wages; this being the case, he finds it more to his advantage to suffer the loss of his week's wages than to go to law.

I regret that I cannot annex a statement showing the value of the property destroyed, but I have every reason to believe that the newspaper statements are grossly exaggerated.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in reporting to your Excellency that Major Blyth, Captain Buscarley, Lieut. Bathurst, Dr. MacAdam, and Deputy Commissary Calvert, together with the non-commissioned officers and privates of 35th Regiment, did good service in putting an end to the disturbances, and I must ask your Excellency to convey to them my deep sense of the very able assistance they afforded me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD A. P. BIBBY,
Justice of the Peace.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy,
C.M.G., Governor in Chief,
&c. &c.

No. 35.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 9, 1876.

ADVERTING to my Despatch of 30th ultimo,* I have the honour to lay before your Lordship some further correspondence I have had with Mr. J. A. Haynes.

2. With the exception of Mr. Haynes' letters, and the short note from Mr. Packer enclosed in my former Despatch, I have received no communications from members of the late Executive Council about the disturbances.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure.

Hon. Mr. HAYNES to Governor HENNESSY.

DEAR SIR,

Newcastle, St. John's, May 5, 1876.

I AM in receipt of your letter of 27th ultimo, and observe the steps taken to preserve order in the community, which so far appear to have been attended with success.

In the last portion of your Excellency's letter an invitation is offered to me to make any suggestions in reference to the maintenance of order, of which I will gladly avail myself by advising that the troops be allowed to remain at the various stations now occupied by them for some further considerable period, as there is existing in the minds of almost everyone capable of forming just conclusions a very strong impression that at the slightest opportunity another and far more serious outbreak will take place, the nature and bitterness of which it would be impossible to describe. The expressions uttered by the people lead to these very reasonable inferences; hence the precautions necessary to check the spirit of riot and insubordination at present lying dormant.

I would beg to assure your Excellency that the well thinking and well disposed portions of the inhabitants, together with the property owners, look with earnest expectation to the measures to be adopted by the authorities under your Excellency's instructions and guidance for the due establishment and maintenance of order in the present unsettled state of the Island, and the proper punishment of the offenders.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) J. A. HAYNES.

His Excellency Governor Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY to the Hon. Mr. HAYNES.

DEAR SIR,

Government House, May 9, 1876.

WITH reference to the suggestion in your letter of the 5th instant, that the troops should be allowed to remain at the various stations now occupied by them for some further considerable period, I have arranged with the officer in command that the two detachments midway between which "Newcastle" and your neighbourhood lies—that is, the large detachment I sent to Moncrieffe on the 21st of April, and the smaller body that I subsequently placed at Joss River, shall remain at those places for the present.

I entirely share your views as to the speedy and proper punishment of the offenders, and should be glad to see you on the subject.

The Hon. J. A. Haynes.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Government House, May 7, 1876.

IN connexion with the letter I sent to you yesterday, and the opinion we concur in expressing as to the desirability of gradually withdrawing the troops from the rural districts, I should be glad if you would read the enclosed communication from Mr. Haynes, which only reached me this morning.

Though I do not share Mr. Haynes' views, yet they are entitled to consideration, as he is a very sensible gentleman.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sargent,
Commanding the Forces.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 36.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 10, 1876.

IN my Despatch of the 7th ultimo,* I had the honour of enclosing for your Lordship's information a copy of the reply I gave to some freeholders of St. Philip who called on me at Long Bay Castle in February last.

2. Mr. Henry Pilgrim has not scrupled to give in the House of Assembly a most erroneous version of what passed. He guarded himself by saying he might perhaps have been misinformed, but he then went on to say my secretary read a reply to the address of the electors in which class were set against class, and the Legislature disparaged.

3. Not a single sentiment that Mr. Pilgrim attributed to me was used either then or at any other time by myself, my secretary, or any person with my authority.

4. My secretary was not present, and the reply I made contained nothing that any sensible man could object to.

5. I now enclose the sworn depositions of Mr. Lynch, the organist of Holy Trinity Church, who appears to have got up the deputation. This document was prepared without my knowledge, for I do not think any further evidence is needed to disprove Mr. Pilgrim's statement, but as it has been prepared, I venture to lay it before your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

I, Samuel Ajana Lynch, organist at Holy Trinity Chapel, and I, James Simeon Lloyd, late a mission student at Codrington College, do hereby on our respective oaths, declare that on the occasion of his Excellency leaving Long Bay Castle an address was presented to him by us and certain electors of the parish of Saint Philip, and that during our interview with him he never said one word that had a tendency to excite class prejudice, or that reflected unjustly on the Legislature of the Island, as has been alleged by a member of the House of Assembly, and otherwise; and that the sum and substance of what he said on the occasion is embodied in the reply he vouchsafed to our address, which reply has been published.

And we further declare that we make this affidavit of our voluntary will.

(Signed) S. A. LYNCH.
JAS. S. LLOYD.

Dated this Ninth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Sworn to before me, this Ninth day of
May, A.D. 1876.

(Signed) S. A. LYNCH.
JAS. S. LLOYD.

RICHARD A. P. BIBBY,
Justice of the Peace.

* No. 141 of C. 1539 of 1876.

No. 37.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 10, 1876.

1. I ENCLOSE, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a speech delivered in the House of Assembly by Mr. Reeves, the late Solicitor-General, in which he refers to my objections to the spending of money by Legislative boards, and announces his intention of proposing an important change in the Parliamentary system of Barbados.

1.

2. I also lay before your Lordship copies of my correspondence with Mr. Reeves on the subject.

2.

3.

4.

3. In his letter to me he says his plan "aims at laying down the terms and conditions upon which the House may safely alter the present practice, by confining themselves to voting the supplies, leaving the Executive to control the expenditure, but with the advice and assistance of a council in part responsible to the people, some of them having seats in the Assembly."

4. He adds: I "don't mean party government at all, although the arrangement would be a modified form of responsible government."

5. I have told him that I reserve my opinion, till I see the resolutions embodying his plan.

6. Whatever may be thought of the scheme, it is of interest as showing that the Assembly are now becoming alive to the defects of the present system, and are prepared (for the first time) to admit that a change is necessary.

7. Mr. Reeves' statement that his plan would be a modified form of responsible government, recalls the extraordinary letter written by Mr. Foderingham about a year ago, in which he agreed to take the chair at the Public Meeting of June 1875, adding that he was "more and more opposed to what is known in the British Colonies as Confederation or responsible government."

5.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 37.

The Speaker said that the first order of the day was the second reading of a Bill providing for the Registration of Births and Deaths—the hon. and learned member for St. Joseph.

Mr. Reeves rose and said:—Sir, on a former occasion, upon the same notice being called, I stated to the House that I did not feel it necessary to proceed at once with the further consideration of that Bill, although I hoped to do so in time for bringing it into operation on the 1st of next year, should it meet a favourable consideration at the hands of the House. But being up and in possession of the House, I will take the opportunity which seems favourable for the purpose, of giving notice of my intention, at the next meeting, to call attention to the rejoinder of his Excellency the Governor to the reply of the House to his Excellency's speech delivered to the Legislature on the 3rd March last; and also of my intention to move certain resolutions in reference thereto. I do not know, Sir, whether I am exactly in order, but the subject is one, in my opinion, of so much importance, that I will at once indicate, in as brief a way as I can consistent with clearness, the object and tendency of my present notice, and the object likewise of the resolutions which I intend to move. This I think a convenient course, in order that honorable members may come prepared to deal with the subject. His Excellency's rejoinder was written in view of a very long and elaborate reply which the House made to a very long and remarkable speech which his Excellency had thought proper to address to the Legislature. I am aware, Sir, that it is not the practice for a Governor, in his rejoinder to the reply to his speech from either branch of the Legislature, to enter at any length into the topics dealt with in the reply. As a rule, the rejoinder of the Governor is merely a general acknowledgment of the reply, it being, I can readily understand, more convenient to defer to future occasions the review of any of the topics dealt with, if it be thought desirable to deal with them. His Excellency, however, on this occasion departed somewhat from that rule; but it must be noted that in doing so

he ignored altogether many points made by the House in their reply, in which they had joined issue with his Excellency on most of the allegations which he had set forth in his speech, and raised, instead, entirely new issues, which the House, for obvious reasons, had no opportunity of discussing with his Excellency. (Cheers.) I have no doubt that his Excellency adopted this course for reasons which were, at any rate, satisfactory to himself; and on the present occasion it is not my object to seek to discover what those reasons were; and still less is it my intention to comment upon the course adopted by his Excellency. But there is one topic put prominently forward in the rejoinder which is of so much importance, as it affects the working of our Constitution, that I do not wonder that the Committee to whom the rejoinder was referred deemed it their duty, in bringing up their report, to draw particular attention to it. I allude, Sir, to his Excellency's remarks touching the practice of the administration of the several departments of the Island being vested in administrative boards consisting of members of the Legislature, who are empowered to expend public money in the working of the several departments entrusted to their care. His Excellency regards this as a very serious blot, as it respects the administrative machinery of the Colony. He maintains distinctly that this system is not only objectionable as regards the efficient management of the departments themselves, but he in terms impeaches the very principle itself of the system, as being altogether unconstitutional, involving utter irresponsibility in the expenditure of public money. His Excellency lays it down that the proper constitutional course is for this House to vote the supplies for the carrying on of the different services, and that the money should be expended upon the sole responsibility of the Executive. Now, I take it, Sir, that two points are involved in this argument put forward in the rejoinder. The first is, whether our present mode of administering the public departments is so wholly irresponsible as his Excellency maintains it to be; and the second is, whether, if we voted the supplies and left the administration altogether in the hands of the Executive, that would be in accordance with received constitutional practice. With regard to the irresponsibility of the present system, it is true that money is voted by the House and the vote is for the most part embodied in Bills which pass the two branches of the Legislature, and these Bills are brought in either upon the recommendation of the Executive or originate with the House according to the exigencies which give rise to them. And certainly the expenditure is in the hands of boards consisting of members of the Legislature. This has been the uniform practice from the earliest times here, and is coeval with the enjoyment of representative institutions by us. (Hear, hear.) The system vindicates the strong opinion entertained here from the earliest times that, as the supplies consist of taxes paid by the people, their administration should be entrusted to their representatives alone, who are responsible to those who elect them, and by whom they can be called to account—the Executive being empowered simply to approve or disapprove of the Acts passed by the Legislature and to consent to, rather than originate, the money vote. The practice in modern times, as the statute book proves, has, however, been modified in the direction of enlarging the prerogatives of the Crown and bringing the system more in consonance with what might be called technical constitutional principles. By this I mean, that while the old practice still substantially obtains, the administrative boards, though still consisting of members of the two branches of the Legislature, are appointed entirely by the Executive, which brings into operation a double responsibility—that is, responsibility to the people and responsibility to the Crown. (Cheers.) Now, while I do not pretend to the ability to enter into a constitutional discussion with his Excellency, yet I do pretend to some constitutional knowledge as it appertains to the point raised in the Governor's rejoinder. And I do contend, that although our practice is not so technically constitutional as it is in the Mother Country, yet there are no grounds for asserting broadly that our administrative boards are irresponsible. (Cheers.) I am free to admit that our practice is antiquated, but it is not irresponsible. I have all along admitted the principle contended for by the Governor as being, in the abstract, more constitutional than ours is; but I must say, that before I should be prepared to surrender our practice, the Executive must secure to us constitutional guarantees similar to those which are enjoyed in the Mother Country. And the time has no doubt arrived when we must consider where we are and what are our constitutional rights in the particular alluded to. We do not admit any pretensions in the direction of Crown Colony Government. (Cheers.) The question of Confederation has been laid before us, and has been respectfully considered by us. We have declined Confederation, because in the form which it takes in the case of the West India Colonies it means, and can only mean, the surrender by us, in the long run, of our representative form of government which we have enjoyed for 250 years. (Cheers.) Well then, starting

from the point as conceded, that ours is a representative form of government such as English subjects are entitled to enjoy who have done nothing to forfeit it, if the House of Assembly is to be restricted to the constitutional practice of only voting and appropriating the supplies, leaving the control of the expenditure to the Executive, then the Executive must concede the principle of bringing into operation such machinery as in its action will lead to a real responsibility in the administration of the departments. In the Mother Country this is the constitutional practice. There, it is quite true, the supplies are voted and appropriated by the Commons, and the Executive, which originates money votes, is responsible for the administration; but there the Executive acts through its ministers entrusted with the management of departments, who have seats in both houses of Parliament—are distinctly responsible to the people, and are liable to be brought to account at any moment in the administration of public affairs. The Sovereign does not sit in the Privy Council and expend public money screened from the public view, and beyond the reach of criticism. If I am, for the purposes of my present argument, to compare the Executive Council of this Island with the Privy Council, I must be allowed to remark that the English cabinet ministers are ex officio members of the Privy Council, and the cabinet ministers sit indifferently in both houses. And in England the people have a practical control over the Executive in this wise—that if an adverse vote, expressive of want of confidence in the Ministry of the day, should be carried in either House of Parliament, and certainly if in the House of Commons, the ministry ceases to exist, and another ministry must be chosen from amongst the members of both houses. Where then is the constitutional analogy between entrusting the administration of departments in the Crown in the Mother Country and in the Executive in this Colony? There is no analogy. In England, as I have shown, if the supplies are voted by the people's representatives to the Crown, on the requisition of the Crown, there is practical responsibility to the people in the expenditure of the supplies thus voted. At any moment ministers, as I have said, can be brought to account by the people, through their representatives. Here it must be perfectly clear, that if we put the supplies voted by us in the hands of the Executive, there is at present no accountability: no responsibility. We have no means at all of giving effect to any vote of want of confidence in the Executive Council. (Cheers.) And it follows irresistibly from this reasoning, that while there is a real responsibility at present, while the expenditure of public money is entrusted to boards consisting of members of the Legislature, there would be none, as responsibility is understood in countries having constitutional Governments, if the expenditure were entrusted to the Executive and his Council as at present constituted. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, I say if this question raised by the Executive in his rejoinder is to be discussed, it must be on the ground that this House is entitled, as a matter of right, to have good guarantees for a responsible expenditure of the supplies voted to the Executive. If the Executive Council is to have the sole control of the departments so far as it involves the expenditure of money raised by taxes levied upon the people, then the people must have control in the Executive Council commensurate with the great stake at issue. They must not only share power with the nominees of the Crown sitting in that Council, but the real balance should be in the hands of the representatives of the people. In other words, the Executive must carry out to its legitimate extent the constitutional principle laid down by itself, and he ought to call to his Executive Council, say, three members of this House, and one unofficial member of the Legislative Council. I see no other course by which an Executive Council entrusted with the expenditure of money to supersede the present administrative boards can have or ought to have the confidence of this house and of the public. (Cheers.) The resolutions which I shall bring forward will be framed with the view of raising this question with the object of its being at least considered by the House—not with the object of effecting what is sometimes called a compromise, but rather with the aim of ascertaining the rights of the people and those of the Executive in the matter of the voting and expending money, and coming to a constitutional arrangement, if possible. We have been engaged, and still are, in a very serious constitutional conflict; and no doubt the issues raised between ourselves and the Executive ought, before we are done, to be settled and set at rest. Our case is a good one, and rests on the ground of right. (Cheers.) The question is one which mere numbers wielding physical force are wholly incapable of influencing. Mere numbers and the influence of power count for very little in the long run in such a discussion. We have only to be reasonable and firm—yielding where our ground is untenable, and standing out for what is clearly ours, and we need entertain no fears of the ultimate issue. (Cheers.)

Enclosure 2. in No. 37.

The GOVERNOR to MR. REEVES.

MY DEAR MR. REEVES,

Government House, May 7, 1876.

I HAVE seen a report of your speech, probably not very correct; but no account of the resolution you intend moving.

If your plan is matured, pray let me know what it is, that I may be able to form some sort of opinion about it before it is too late to write by the next mail.

Yours, &c.

Conrad Reeves, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 3. in No. 37.

MR. REEVES to the GOVERNOR.

DEAR SIR,

The Eyrie, May 9, 1876.

I HAVE to apologize for not answering sooner your Excellency's letter.

I was called away from town the whole of yesterday professionally; but I now have the honour to enclose proof sheets of the remarks I made in the House in reference to the subject your Excellency refers to.

The proof sheets which have come to me from the reporter for revision, are not complete, some few unimportant lines remaining behind, but, as they stand, they will be found to show pretty plainly the general nature of the plan I was putting before the House. The plan supposes a distinct recognition of our representative form of Government, and aims at laying down the terms and conditions upon which the House may safely alter the present practice, by confining themselves to voting the supplies, leaving the Executive to control the expenditure, but with the advice and assistance of a council in part responsible to the people, some of them having seats in the Assembly.

I don't mean party Government at all, although the arrangement would be a modified form of responsible Government.

I must ask your Excellency to let me have the proof sheets in the course of to-day, as I am to return them to the reporter at 3 o'clock.

Your Excellency's, &c.

(Signed) CONRAD REEVES.

Enclosure 4. in No. 37.

Governor HENNESSY to MR. REEVES.

MY DEAR MR. REEVES,

Barbados, May 9, 1876.

I RETURN the proof sheets of your highly interesting speech.

Reserving my opinion till I have seen the resolutions.

I have, &c.

Conrad Reeves, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 5. in No. 37.

With reference to the public meeting to be held at the public buildings on Thursday next, the following is a copy of the reply received from the Hon. N. Foderingham on his consenting to take the chair:—

To James A. Lynch, B. Inniss, W. P. Leacock, George H. Alleyne, and James Smith, Esqrs.

Gentlemen:—The originators of the proposed meeting to be held on Thursday 24th inst., by whom you have been delegated to request me to take the chair on that occasion, may have selected some gentleman of greater ability and more competent to discharge the duties required on such occasions, but not one whose reflections on the subject have rendered him more and more determinedly opposed to what is known in the British Colonies as Confederation or Responsible Government.

I appreciate the handsome manner in which you have been pleased to express yourselves towards me personally, and I will not affect to attribute these expressions to flattery, as my conscience dictates to me that I have endeavoured to merit them.

Will you say in reply to those by whom you have been delegated that, should it be the pleasure of the meeting on the 24th instant that I should be called to the chair, that I will willingly and cheerfully respond to it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. FODERINGHAM.

No. 38.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 10, 1876.

1. I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a letter I wrote on the 9th instant to Colonel Sargent, the officer in command of the troops, in which I reminded him that I had drawn his attention more than once to the fact that one of the military clerks is the Editor of the "Barbados Globe," a paper which has for a considerable period been publishing seditious libels on officers of the local Government, as well as misrepresenting the policy of Her Majesty's Government.

2. It is more than a month ago since I first drew Colonel Sargent's attention to this matter.

3. In the letter I now enclose your Lordship will see that I specially refer to the attacks which have been made on a certain Sergeant Clarke, a black man, and an armourer in Her Majesty's service. This soldier, who bears the highest character from his commanding officer and the military authorities in Jamaica, came here to visit his mother, whilst awaiting the award of his pension after 21 years' service.

4. The enclosed extract of a letter from Judge Watts will show your Lordship the circumstances under which Sergeant Clarke was threatened with a loaded revolver on the public highway, when he wrested the weapon from his assailant.

5. Unfortunately for the sergeant, the gentleman who thus assaulted him was the son of the Rev. P. Bruce Austin, the delegate, and accordingly Mr. Carrington, the counsel of the Defence Association appeared against Clarke and induced Mr. Pilgrim, a rather weak and prejudiced magistrate, to take a view (up to this) adverse to Clarke, who is accused by Mr. Austin of stealing the pistol.

6. The case of Clarke against Austin comes off on Thursday next, when it is possible that Mr. Pilgrim may be compelled by the force of evidence to commit the young gentleman who attempted to use the loaded revolver.

7. The Attorney-General was good enough at my request to watch the case on behalf of the Crown. He says the evidence already taken shows that the charge against Clarke is frivolous, and that Mr. Austin is evidently guilty.

8. Meanwhile the military authorities here stopped Sergeant Clarke's pay; and left him, without protection, to struggle against the counsel of the Defence Association, and the attacks of the military clerk who edits the "Barbados Globe."

9. It was with extreme reluctance I ventured to write to Colonel Sargent about this soldier's case, as I fully recognise the inconvenience of any civil officer presuming to interfere in such matters. I took the great liberty however of doing so, partly because the transaction was mixed up with civil business, and also because anything like a denial of justice to a black soldier at this moment would give credence to the idea that has got afloat in the Colony, that the military authorities share the distrust of the West India Regiments, so openly expressed by the planters and merchants.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 38.

GOVERNOR POPE HENNESSY to the OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS.

DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Barbados, May 9. 1876.

I drew your attention some weeks ago, and again within the last few days, to the fact that one of the clerks in the military department is the editor of the "Barbados Globe," a journal that has for a considerable period been attacking Her Majesty's Government and publishing gross libels upon the Governor of this Colony.

The last time I spoke to you on this subject, I showed you a paragraph to the effect that the pay of Sergeant Clarke, who according to the official reports before me was feloniously assaulted by a Mr. Austin with a loaded revolver, has been stopped by the military authorities, you assured me that the paragraph could not be correct.

I now understand that the sergeant's pay has been actually stopped by the Commissariat department; the very department where the editor of the "Globe" is officially employed as a public servant.

From the statement I made to you, and the statement made to you by the Attorney-General, you will have seen that this soldier, Sergeant Clarke, has been falsely accused of stealing the revolver, whereas the man was openly assaulted on the public road by a gentleman who on two former occasions within a few weeks had drawn the loaded revolver on other parties. Permit me respectfully to say that a soldier who bears so high a character for unimpeachable good conduct during 21 years' service is deserving of some protection from the libellous attacks of the military clerk who writes for the "Barbados Globe."

I understand the case of Sergeant Clarke against Mr. Austin is fixed for Thursday next, before the Police Magistrate of district "C.," and that whilst the Defence Association are paying a lawyer against him, they have been able to prevent other lawyers from assisting him.

The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sargent,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 2. in No. 38.

EXTRACT from LETTER of MR. WATTS to GOVERNOR POPE HENNESSY.

Dodds, April 9, 1876.

My servant was returning from town last evening about 6 o'clock, on being near home he met six of the Rev. Mr. Austin's sons, one jumped on the truck he was driving, and sat down upon a new tin stove in the truck, and injured it by this act of violence, my servant very properly remonstrated with him, and attempted to put him off the truck when the eldest son approached and with a loaded revolver with seven barrels in his hand swore that he would blow his brains out, and actually presented the revolver at his person. Sergeant Clarke, of Her Majesty's Armoury Department, on leave of absence with his mother, a near neighbour of mine, was passing at the time and came to my servant's assistance, and secured the revolver by taking it from young Austin. Clarke with my servant went to the Police Station this morning when the former was informed that young Austin had lodged a complaint against him for stealing his revolver, and I believe he was actually detained in custody on the charge. My servant, whose name is Bart Pilgrim, informed me this afternoon that he had seen Mr. Pilgrim to-day for the purpose of lodging his complaint against young Austin, when he was informed he could do nothing for him as it was of no consequence his merely presenting a loaded pistol at him.

I am glad you have sent to call Mr. Pilgrim, and I doubt not your Excellency will teach him his duty, and thereby prevent such acts of gross outrage being committed upon a peaceful man on the public highway.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDK. WATTS.

No. 39.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 11, 1876.

I HAD the honour of receiving late last night, from Colonel Sargent, the duplicate of the report he posted by the last mail to the Secretary of State for War respecting the recent disturbances.

2. I wrote to Colonel Sargent on the 27th April to let me see this report so that I might communicate to your Lordship about it by the last mail, that was then to leave on the 1st May.

3. Since then I reminded him two or three times of the inconvenience of not letting me see it.

4. Now it has been brought to me by his military secretary, Captain Graves, when it is too late for me to write to your Lordship respecting the various political and civil points with which Colonel Sargent deals.

5. I regret that two mails should thus have been lost in reporting on so important a document, but by the next opportunity (the 30th of May) I shall have the honour of doing so.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 40.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received May 30, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 11, 1876.

1. I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship copies of the speeches, revised, I understand, by themselves, of the two gentlemen who moved, on the 28th of April, the address in the House of Assembly for my recall and the removal of some members of the Executive Council.

2. However much I may regret, on public grounds, that these gentlemen should have made such a motion at a time when it would have been more prudent to avoid exciting political discussion, I cannot, personally, feel sorry that they have done so. They have made their charge openly, on the spot, with all the evidence (such as it is) in their possession, and they have certainly done so fully and with vigour.

3. The charges of the West India Committee and of the agents of the Defence Association had already been submitted to your Lordship; but this deliberate and exhaustive impeachment in Barbados itself by gentlemen who had the latest and most complete information supersedes the necessity of dealing with many vague allegations made elsewhere.

4. Mr. Carrington, who proposed the motion, is the standing counsel to the Defence Association. He is a highly intelligent gentleman, and is usually moderate in his views and very courteous in expressing them.

5. Mr. George Sealy is the son of Sir John Sealy, and the brother of the Secretary of the Defence Association. He is the attorney or agent for the absentee owner of the Colleton Estate, and other estates in the parish of St. John's.

6. Mr. Carrington after some preliminary remarks said he "would briefly state the grounds on which the removal of his Excellency was demanded."

7. The first date he gives of any objectionable proceeding on my part is the 3rd of March. Up to that time Mr. Carrington appears satisfied with all I had done. He speaks in moderate and almost approving terms of the mode in which I submitted my six points to the Legislature. So far he differs with the memorandum of the West India Committee and the local newspapers who found great fault with my six points and the way I introduced them to public notice.

8. Mr. Carrington's objection to my speech of the 3rd March is not a very grave one. He says it was full of reflexions on the legislation of the country, and the shortcomings of the Assembly. He does not, however, point out a single sentence in which there was

an inaccurate statement. He does not quote a single word that could be construed as disrespectful to the Assembly.

9. The fact is, I cannot take much credit to myself for pointing to the shortcomings in question. Without a solitary exception, the shortcomings I ventured to bring to the notice of the Legislative Bodies had been already pressed on their attention by my predecessors.

10. In the most serious cases, I actually quoted the authority, and the very words, of preceding Governors. A glance at former speeches and messages will show that the only difference consisted in the fact that my language was more complimentary and that I really avoided an admonitory tone that others had used.

11. How different, for instance, was my language to the serious words addressed to the Legislative Bodies of Barbados by Sir Charles Grey, in October 1845, towards the close of his administration and after he had thoroughly mastered the condition and wants of the community:—

“Do not oppress, nor in any wise be unjust to the people. Let labour find its reward in the free market price of labour. Do not defeat nor evade by contrivances this great and primary law of the distribution of wealth. Do not by the use of harsh or inconsiderate punishments call into existence, even in the breasts of criminals, those bitter feelings which are the matrix of atrocious crime, now happily almost unknown in this Island. Do not treat the people with contempt or disregard. Do not permit any one, unanswered, to calumniate nor unfairly vilify their general conduct or disposition.”

12. Though my five months' experience of Barbados led me to conclusions not very different from those which Sir Charles Grey's five years' observation had established, yet I carefully avoided the grave topics he touched on. I knew of the contrivances by which the Barbados planters and managers defeat or evade the fair claims of labour, but I was silent on the subject. I did not speak one word on their harsh and inconsiderate punishments. Nor did I refer to the contempt and disregard with which they treat the people.

13. When I spoke of the poor, I quoted the Bridgetown Grand Jury, and the ministers of religion. I borrowed the language of the local gentlemen, and of official reports to represent to the Assembly the condition of the people. Never, I venture to say, was a Governor less open to the charge of using language without full precedent and foundation.

14. Before leaving the speech of March the 3rd, I venture to notice a charge not made by Mr. Carrington, but industriously circulated in England, namely that I did that which was especially dangerous in Barbados,—“urged the Legislature to adopt every means of facilitating the employment of the people.” This has been spoken of, in certain quarters, as a dangerous thing to do in a densely populated Island. But it is, in fact, a stereotyped phrase in the speeches of Barbados Governors.

15. I enclose an extract from Governor Rawson's speech to the Legislature on the 5th of May 1869 in which he begins by saying that whilst he hesitates after so short an acquaintance with the Island to pronounce on the Legislative measures necessary to be passed, he feels it to be his duty “to adopt every means of furnishing employment to the population.”

16. To this theme he returns year after year, saying in another speech “No action has yet been taken to develope means of employment to the increased population.” In his published report on the census of Barbados he points to emigration as the only safety “from the pestilence or famine that will otherwise decimate the people.”

17. Without using such vigorous words, I was able to show that emigration would be facilitated by Confederation, and that thus employment would naturally be obtained for the redundant population.

18. Knowing however that this was a constant theme with all my predecessors, Mr. Carrington did not lay it as a charge against me that I had spoken of employing the people.

19. His next accusation refers to my reply to the address of the Assembly on the 28th March. He says I made “reckless statements to show the incompetency of the Legislature to administer the affairs of the country and the mismanagement of the revenue.”

20. I cannot admit that my statements were reckless. I accepted the position assumed by the House itself on the subject of Confederation, adding, however, a word of warning against agitation. As to the mismanagement of the revenue by the Legislative Boards, I certainly found fault with it. I quoted Governor Rawson on the subject, and gave the House my own views showing that I entirely agreed with my predecessor.

21. That I was right in what I said is now admitted even in the Assembly itself. Not many days after I spoke, a member of the House, Mr. Henry Pilgrim, felt compelled to make an explanation in his place as to a job that had been exposed in connexion with one of those boards; and your Lordship will see in my Despatch, of the 10th inst.,* that the most influential member of the Assembly is now moving a series of resolutions to terminate the financial mismanagement of the Assembly and its unconstitutional system of spending the revenue.

22. Under such circumstances I cannot admit that there is much force in Mr. Carrington's second charge.

23. The next Act of mine that Mr. Carrington objects to is, the release of certain prisoners under what he called "an unwise exercise of the Prerogative of the Crown."

24. The prisoners in question were, however, released under the provisions of the local Acts, No. 208 and No. 268, having served two-thirds of their sentence and been favourably noted for good conduct. However, I need not dwell on this accusation, as your Lordship, having had a full report of the circumstances before you, has been pleased to approve of my proceedings in releasing the prisoners in question.

25. Mr. Carrington next alleges that the release of these prisoners "caused discontent" and fires became more numerous." He gives no evidence of this; and, on the contrary, the Inspector-General of Police has reported to me that the cases of incendiarism declined in number since my speech of March 3rd in which I announced that I would not, even on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, remit any part of the sentence of an incendiary.

26. Mr. Carrington next finds fault with me for not receiving a deputation of the Defence Association, under the guise of the mercantile body, who wanted to read an address to me in which, to use his, Mr. Carrington's words, "in rather strong terms they" charged him with countenancing if not originating agitation."

27. I certainly declined to receive the address; but Mr. Carrington is wrong in saying it remained unnoticed, for I caused a letter to be written to the deputation mentioning that I had laid it before your Lordship.

28. Before this address was prepared, and at every meeting of the Legislative Council since then, the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General, speaking on my behalf, exposed and condemned the agitation of the Defence Association, and contradicted in the most explicit terms the absurd charges made in the Address to which Mr. Carrington refers.

29. I took every proper and constitutional opportunity of warning the Association of the evils of its agitation, and of endeavouring to remove the misconceptions that that agitation, and the local press was creating.

30. Mr. Carrington finally refers to what he calls "Confederate emissaries," to whose action he attributes the recent disturbances. He does not, however, state a single fact showing that there were such emissaries.

31. He disapproves of my proclamation. He says I duped and deceived the upper classes, but he gives no proof of this.

32. So far for the charges made by Mr. Carrington.

33. As to Mr. Sealy's speech, I cannot find a single statement in it deserving of serious notice. He professes to repeat something Sir James Walker said to him, and something I said to him; but though his alleged conversation with me is founded, evidently, on an inaccurate memory, I can see nothing very bad in his charges that I complimented the Barbados Legislature, and that when first I came here I did not agree with Lord Granville in thinking the Assembly of Barbados as bad as that of Tobago.

34. On the whole, I confidently lay these elaborate speeches before your Lordship as containing in themselves the complete case against me and its refutation.

35. With reference to the members of the Executive Council who are pointed at in the vote of censure, I can truly say they have devoted themselves faithfully to the public service, and I know of no act on their part of which I am not willing to take the entire responsibility upon myself.

36. They are hardworking, honourable, and loyal servants of the Crown, and I have no doubt your Lordship will rightly estimate the nature of the attack that has been so wantonly made upon them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

* No. 36.

Enclosure 1. in No. 40.

"THE WEST INDIAN."—Bridgetown, Friday, April 28, 1876.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The House of Assembly met to-day.

Present :—His Honour the Speaker; Messrs. Reece, Connell, Keltman, Seale, G. Sealy, J. Sealy, Greaves, Marsh, Ellis, Carrington, Challenor, J. R. Phillips, Reeves, J. E. Pilgrim, H. Pilgrim, Whitehall, Mason, A. J. Pile, and Richards.

Mr. Carrington moved—That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby given to the officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's troops stationed in this Colony, to the men of the police force, to Mr. W. H. Jones, the honourable junior member for Bridgetown, and the merchant seamen under his command, and to Messrs. J. A. Lynch, J. G. Austin, jun., D. C. DaCosta, and F. A. Clairmonte, and the specially enrolled constables, foot and mounted, under their command, for the signal services rendered by them to the cause of peace and order and the preservation of life and property in this Island during the recent dangerous disturbances; and that Mr. Speaker be requested to forward to the Senior Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Troops, to the Inspector-General of Police, to Mr. W. H. Jones, and to Mr. J. A. Lynch, copies of this resolution; and that we do further express the thanks of the House to the Hon. Junior Member for Bridgetown in his place.

Major Palmer, R.E., A.D.C., presented a message from the Governor, which was read, and is as follows :—

Message from the GOVERNOR to the HONOURABLE HOUSE of ASSEMBLY :—

The Governor regrets to observe that at this crisis when every effort should be made to allay political excitement, and when no loyal subject should take any step to embarrass or weaken the authority of the Executive in preserving the peace of the Island, the House of Assembly has proceeded to discuss and consider a political question which cannot fail to excite intense public feeling.

The resolution which has been published in the newspapers involves a grave political question, as well as the prerogatives of the Crown.

The Executive Council are unanimously of opinion that the discussion of that resolution at this time is highly dangerous to the public peace.

The Governor therefore recommends the House to refrain from continuing that discussion at present; and to confine their deliberations and action to the ordinary business of the Assembly.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Government House, April 28, 1876.

Mr. Carrington moved to proceed with his resolution for an address to the Crown for the removal of the Governor and certain of his advisers. He regretted he could not consent to the suggestion of the Governor in the message just read. It was to postpone consideration of their resolution, on the ground that its discussion at the present moment would be highly dangerous to the public peace. On the contrary it seemed to him their meeting to-day was to carry into effect what they had decided on at their last meeting, and the discussion would conduce to the restoration of peace, as it would lead to the settlement of a question which so long as it remained open and undecided would keep men's minds in a state of doubt and anxiety and be a bar to peace. They were not dealing with a question of party. The gentlemen whose conduct was called in question were not regarded as political partisans and advocates of Confederation, but as disturbers of the public peace, who had brought the country to its present state of anarchy, when life and property were at stake. His Excellency had not confined himself to a constitutional course. He had allowed acts and proceedings to be taken the effect of which was to plunge the country into the alarming state in which it now was. There was no other course left to them to pursue but to ask the Crown to remove his Excellency, as no one can doubt the impossibility of his continuing to administer the Government with satisfaction to the public or recovering their confidence. The resolution describes the form and character of the address proposed to be made to the Crown. It was based upon a mass of facts, clear and defined, sufficient to justify its allegations, without going into minute details of evidence, which however were ready to be furnished in case a Royal Commission were appointed to inquire into the matter. It was the only way to arrive at a speedy and complete settlement of the question. It was necessary to remove a Governor who was secure of the confidence of no class, and the esteem of no man. The time for action was come. There was no need of much speaking. He would briefly state the grounds on which the removal of his Excellency was demanded. The House would remember his first speech on the

23rd November, so full of complimentary allusions, so frank and cordial in tone, which left no room for doubt of the interest he took in our affairs, and his desire to promote the welfare of the country. Subsequently his Excellency made an address proposing certain administrative reforms embodied in six points, which received full and careful attention at their hands, and his Excellency expressed his satisfaction with their reply. Had his Excellency rested on his oars here, and allowed his learned friend the Solicitor-General to introduce separate Bills on the minor points, as suggested in the reply, the matter would have been discussed and settled in the ordinary way. But this was not done. His Excellency adopts a different mode of proceeding. He makes another speech on 3rd March, full of reflections upon the legislation of the country and the shortcomings of the Assembly, which he (Mr. C.) would say were neither warranted by the facts nor of a statesmanlike character. The House replied as before in respectful language, but with a full and complete refutation of the charges brought against them. In a rejoinder to their reply his Excellency flies off at a tangent into other reckless statements on topics altogether irrelevant, to show the incompetency of the Legislature to administer the affairs of the country, and the mismanagement of the revenue. In the meantime the country was excited by emissaries sent about to agitate in favour of Confederation. A number of prisoners were released by an unwise exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, which had the effect of creating an impression that his Excellency was the champion of the criminal part of the population. Hence discontent arose and fires became more numerous. The mercantile body ventured to draw the Governor's attention to the state of the country in an address, in which his Excellency was cautioned as to the improper use of his name by the Confederate emissaries, who were stirring up discontent in the minds of the lower class, and in rather strong terms he was charged with countenancing if not with originating this agitation. His Excellency refused to receive the address, which he thought an unwise proceeding, as his Excellency was bound to notice a statement of such a grave character relating to himself, and he might have called upon the merchants either to substantiate what they had stated by reference to facts, or if unable to do so, to modify the terms of their address. It was incumbent on his Excellency to satisfy himself of the fact of the abuse of his name by these persons; and if it was so, to take steps at once to put a stop to it, and to prevent the delusion of the labouring class by such means. But nothing was done to that end. The address remained unnoticed. Later the Agricultural Society took up the matter, and wished also to call the Governor's attention to the dangerous state of the country, and the abuse of his name by the Confederate agitators; but as their rules forbade the Society meddling with political questions, a general meeting of planters was held in the Albert Hall, who drew up an address to the same purport with that of the merchants, and presented it to the Governor, but with no better success. His Excellency took no steps to disabuse the minds of the people, or to put an end to the mischievous agitation going on in the country. This was the second opportunity for doing so lost. Other warnings were given through the press of the erroneous impressions made on the minds of the labourers; no steps were taken to remove these erroneous impressions and to disabuse the minds of the ignorant. His advisers were aware of the character of the labouring population, if his Excellency was not, of how easily they were led away and excited by such impressions. But it was said their address to the Crown would be to no purpose, because the Secretary of State would not remove the Governor. On this point they started with two advantages. One was that the Governor was responsible for the due and peaceable administration of the country. It was the Governor, not the Defence Association, who was responsible. The object of the Defence Association was to preserve the peace. It was the duty of the Governor to prevent any disturbance of it. The disturbance of the peace arose entirely out of the proceedings of these Confederate emissaries; it was they who caused these disturbances and riots through the country, which were not potato riots, but Confederation riots, for the parties engaged in robbing the potato fields commonly called them Confederation potatoes, and so the inauguration of Confederation in Barbados is by plunder and riot. What heavier blow given to the cause—the pet scheme, we are told, of Lord Carnarvon, than this of identifying Confederation with plunder, lawless violence, and riotous proceedings. Surely Lord Carnarvon will regard with signal disfavour one who has so much damaged a scheme which he is supposed to have so much at heart. The proclamation of the Governor issued yesterday is another injudicious and unwise proceeding, which charges the newspapers and the Defence Association with false and libellous statements concerning the conduct of the Governor. He had already showed how many opportunities the Governor might have availed himself of to disabuse the minds of the people of the impression which had got abroad, that he

countenanced the rioters and their proceedings. In denouncing the press and the Defence Association who had done their duty, looking solely to the public welfare, it was absurd, a mere attempt to throw the blame upon others, and to shield the parties really responsible. So far from meriting the contempt and threats held out in the proclamation, every right thinking man in the community was proud of the way they had stood up to protect the public interests, and to expose the arts and designs of those who could only be regarded as the enemies of the country. How puerile was the language of this proclamation; what a misnomer to describe the rioters as gangs of mautauders. Did this proclamation emanate from—not the Law Officers—but the single Law Officer in the service of the Crown. He would take leave to congratulate his learned friend he was no longer an officer of the Crown. (Loud cheers.) They all had a deep sense of the services of his learned friend rendered to the country on many occasions. His manly, patriotic, and noble conduct on this occasion, and in connexion with the questions now at issue was fully appreciated by the House and the country. He had rendered signal service to liberty, and he hoped he would be in a position to render still more signal service in the same cause. (Loud cheers.) His name would be enrolled amongst the patriots and the most honoured men in their annals, who stood up in defence of the rights of their country. He would conclude with urging the adoption of the resolution, being convinced that the Governor could not work in harmony with the other branches of the Legislature; that he had lost all influence with the upper classes whom he had sought to dupe and deceive, and that the lower classes would turn upon him, as soon as they found out that his only object was to make use of them to gain his ends. He was not a man from whom they could look for better government, and he had made it impossible for himself to continue to govern the country.

MR. GEO. SEALY, in seconding the motion, said: Sir,—In rising to second the motion so ably moved by the honourable and learned member who has just sat down, it is not my intention to make any lengthened remarks, as I fully agree with my honourable and learned friend that the time for long speeches has passed, and the time for action has come. (Hear, hear.) I think, Sir, that the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should take such steps as will strengthen the hands of those who are acting in our behalf, in this crisis, in the Mother Country, and also the hands of the Colonial Office in taking measures to give us redress for the wrongs which have been done to us. (Cheers.) Sir, I have been for some time in possession of information which will throw some light on what has been recently going on among us; but I have hitherto refrained, for reasons which will be obvious to the House, from making it public. I sincerely regret to have to do so to-day, but I feel that my duty to my country demands it. (Cheers.) It must be well known to every hon. member that Sir James Walker is a relation of mine. That gentleman, as honourable members are also aware, was on a visit to this Island directly after the arrival of his Excellency the Governor. After being here some weeks, Sir James was induced, after repeated solicitations from a member of the community who was formerly held in high estimation in the country, but is now universally regarded with mistrust—nay, with disgust (I refer to Sir Graham Briggs)—I say, after repeated solicitation from this individual, Sir James Walker was induced to visit him at Erdiston, and he remained there for eight or ten days. On the day he returned to my place he appeared very much excited, and one of his first remarks was, that he was thoroughly disgusted at what he had seen going on at Erdiston, and that he could not have believed it unless he had seen it with his own eyes. He went on to say, that day after day Sir Graham Briggs, Mr. Gore, Mr. Semper, the Auditor-General, and the Inspector General of Police, assembled in a room at Erdiston, to use his own expression, held private meetings there, and it did not require very acute penetration to discover that the object of these meetings was to plot against the Constitution of the country. At any rate, Sir James Walker, who lived here several years, and was anything but an unobservant man, had very little difficulty in putting a construction upon these meetings; and that his construction was the right one, recent events and the present unprecedented condition of the country at large, fully proves. (Cheers.) Before these persons commenced their miserable plottings it was the proud boast of everybody here that no Colony could be more peaceable than this was. Up to five or six months ago the country had the same character, but unhappily, the last week or ten days has seen this once happy and prosperous Colony in a condition which has alarmed and terrified every well disposed and law-abiding citizen. (Renewed cheering.) Now, facts and circumstances may be explained away in all sorts of fashions, but the events to which I have just alluded, speak for themselves. When we find a Colony like this—happy, prosperous, and contented for years upon years, suddenly turned upside down and handed over to

disorder, confusion, and widespread rioting, there must be some cause for it, and that cause must be as sudden as the events it gives rise to. (Renewed cheering.) It is not my intention, at the present moment, to weary the House by going into particulars. It is enough for my purpose to refer to the patent facts that the whole intelligent public of the country point in one direction to the cause of the present condition of the country; and it must, at any rate, be admitted, that what the country asserts and believes is, for all practical purposes as it affects the country, a fact which admits of no controversy. (Cheers.) When, I say, the whole country asserts and maintains that a certain thing is a fact, it is the vainest of vain efforts to attempt to deny or controvert it. The fact remains in spite of every individual effort to get rid of it, and that is our case at the present moment. (Cheers.) Now, I do not intend at this time to bring forward all the evidence I am in possession of with respect to this matter, and with which, I may remark, his Excellency's name is strangely mixed up; but in order to bear out the statement of Sir James Walker, I shall relate to the House certain portions of a conversation I had with his Excellency during his residence at Long Bay Castle. While there, his Excellency, as honourable members are aware, gave a ball in honour of the Admiral. I attended that ball, and as I was filled with indignation at what I had heard, I determined that if his Excellency said anything to me about the action of the House in connexion with his six points, I would tell him what I felt. In the course of the evening, his Excellency, having learnt that I was a member of the committee appointed to reply to his message to the House, came to me, and asked me to tell him the substance of the reply. I told him I did not feel authorised to divulge it to him, but this much I could tell him, it was very strong, although very temperate. His Excellency then spoke to me about the House of Assembly, telling me how grossly it had been misrepresented at the Colonial Office, and how he had tried to put it in its proper light before the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He went on to speak of Confederation, and I then told him what the individuals I have already alluded to had been doing some three months before he arrived, and that one part of their programme was to introduce a printing press to disseminate their views in the country. Upon this his Excellency said, "To show you that what you have told me is not without some foundation, I will relate a circumstance to you." He then told me that he was at Erdiston the same day the House agreed to their resolutions regarding his six points, and that on intelligence of what they had done reaching there, one of the party present turned to him and said, "You see, your Excellency, the House are determined to act in direct opposition to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government." The Governor said he at once replied very calmly, "I do not see it in that light. I think the conduct of the House is perfectly constitutional." His Excellency then added, "You should have seen the dismay and astonishment upon their faces when I made that observation." [Mr. Connell: I don't wish to interrupt the honourable member, but I may remark that his Excellency made similar revelations to me, unasked and unconditional.] I then cautioned his Excellency against these individuals, telling him that they were looked upon with distrust by every intelligent man in the community, and that I thought it but right he should know this, as otherwise he might be led into mistakes hereafter. A great deal more passed between his Excellency and myself having reference to all these matters, and at the proper time I shall be prepared to make it public, either here or in England, and upon my oath, if necessary. Later in the evening his Excellency sought me out again, and renewed the conversation; and I then made this remark to him, that I felt strongly on the matters to which he had referred, and that he must excuse my speaking to him plainly, because I felt strongly. He replied he was quite willing to hear all I had to say. His Excellency then went on to mark that he himself had formed a very favourable opinion of the Legislature of the country, and that he was very agreeably disappointed when he came here to find such men as he had in it. He then remarked that English statesmen most intimately connected with the West Indies were utterly unacquainted with their condition, and that he had observed with astonishment that such a statesman as Lord Granville had bracketed Barbados and Tobago together. I will not go any further at present into this matter. There will be time enough in the future for all that. At present I have only to say, that when the Governor arrived here, he found the country peaceful and contented, and the lowest class of the population,—who, from their condition, have no political aspirations at all,—have, from the moment that the House of Assembly looked with an unfavourable eye upon the Governor's Confederation scheme, been acted upon by some agency or other, which just now I need not inquire into further than to say that their stolid ignorance has been lashed into fury, and they have assumed an attitude which has ended in a grievous riot, having no political significance, but only directed against the peace of the country. It is not necessary for me to make any direct charge. I could say that the whole public has

lost confidence in the Executive administration, and that the future peace of the country requires a change in that administration. (Loud cheers.) The fact is patent that, five short months ago, there was peace and order in the country; now, unhappily, the picture is the very reverse of that. These facts speak for themselves, and show, at any rate, that the Executive is unequal to the post, and for that reason I support the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Whitehall moved an adjournment for a quarter of an hour.

House adjourned.

On reappearance of the House Mr. Jones moved adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Mr. Carrington moved that an address be made to his Excellency the Governor for copy of the circular instructions forwarded by his directions to the police magistrates concerning the recent disturbances, with their answers thereto. Agreed to.

Mr. John Connell moved, that a respectful address be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor, asking him to obtain and lay before the House full and complete returns of the number of persons who have been in any way wounded during the prevalence of the riot, showing the age, sex, and residence of each person, and stating the circumstances under which the wound was inflicted. Also a return of the number of rioters, if any, who were killed in the riot, or who have since died in consequence of wounds received at such riots, and also a return of the number of policemen or others wounded or injured in suppressing the riots.

Mr. Reeves gave notice of his intention, at the next meeting of the House, to move a resolution expressive of the sense of the House respecting the very praiseworthy conduct of the great mass of the labouring population during the recent riots.

Mr. Reeves said, he gave notice of this resolution to show that the recent riots were in no sense a matter of class; for while the rioting was confined entirely to the lowest substratum of society, the steady labourers and small proprietors had behaved well in upholding order and assisting to enforce the law, and he wished this important statement to be made known beyond the limits of this Colony.

House adjourned to Thursday next, 4th May.

Enclosure 2. in No. 40.

EXTRACT FROM SPEECH OF GOVERNOR RAWSON to the LEGISLATURE, May 5, 1869.

I hesitate, after so short an acquaintance with the Island, to pronounce any opinion upon legislative measures which suggest themselves as necessary or useful at the present time; but it is apparent that it will be my duty, and it shall be my endeavour, while aiming at the development of those institutions which provide for the religious instruction and mental culture of the people, confirming the strong, and striving to infuse new vigour into those who are weak, to adopt every means of furnishing employment to the population.

No. 41.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,
May 30, 1876.

MY LORD,

1. REFERRING to my letter of the 18th instant,* I have now the honour to address your Lordship upon the question of the disturbances in Barbados, and humbly to place before you the information upon these matters which has been received by the Committee.

2. At the outset I venture to remind your Lordship of the contented state of the Colony, and of the satisfactory working of its constitution at the time of the appointment of Mr. Hennessy to the government of the Windward Islands. I could, indeed, refer your Lordship to the testimony of many officials who have been connected with the Colony, from that of Sir F. Hincks, which was written some years ago, to evidence of a much more recent date, including the general commanding the forces, judges, clergy, and others, all of whom, from their practical knowledge of the Island, have been enabled to speak with unquestionable authority upon its condition; but I need only

* No. 22.

refer your Lordship on these points to the statements made by Mr. Hennessy to the Legislature in his message of the 23rd November 1875. His Excellency, referring to the short Session of the Assembly which had just terminated, said :—

“ During the present century no Assembly in Barbados has had so brief a Session. Yet for the short period of its existence, I cannot find any legislative body in the history of this Colony that displayed more of the businesslike qualities of true Parliamentary life.

“ From its opening on the 28th of July to its dissolution on the 27th of October, it was engaged in considering no less than thirty separate enactments, all of public utility, some of primary importance, and one introduced at the expressed wish of the Earl of Carnarvon. Of those, six had been completed and transmitted to the Upper House, and twenty-four were passing through various stages in the Assembly.

“ It is not as a mere compliment to a body that is legally extinct that I record those practical proofs of public spirit and Parliamentary capacity. You, who have been returned by the electors now, are the very same gentlemen who composed the late Assembly; and, therefore, the only suggestion, as Governor of this Island, that I make to you is a brief one—that you recommence and again carry on the useful legislative work in which you were recently engaged.

* * * * *

“ Subject to such commands and instructions (of the Home Government), I have no hesitation in saying that the greater any man's experience of public life the greater, I believe, will be his sense of responsibility in advising legislative bodies so intelligent and patriotic as those of Barbados.

“ My own little knowledge of the Parliamentary world in England, and of administrative work in different quarters of the globe, convinces me of the importance of upholding establishments, whether lay or ecclesiastical, that are consonant with the wants and wishes of the people.

“ In an old and contented community like this, I believe that a Governor should not underrate local experience; that he should not lightly disregard the conservative spirit of local traditions; that he should take ample time to form and mature his own opinion, independent of the influences of class, creed, or colour; and, above all, that he should scrupulously respect the constitutional rights and privileges of the local Legislature.

“ Such are the sentiments with which I ask for your confidence and co-operation in conducting, I earnestly trust with the blessing of the Almighty, the Government of this ancient and loyal Colony.”

No more conclusive testimony as to the condition in which his Excellency found the Colony on his arrival, and no more forcible arguments against unnecessary changes, could be adduced than the above passages; and the spirit with which the House of Assembly received this address of the Governor, together with their willingness to co-operate cordially with his Excellency in all measures for the good of the Colony, was sufficiently shown by their reply to his Excellency's message.

3. Of the general contentment, therefore, of the population, and of the satisfactory conduct of the Government through the means of the long-established institutions of the Colony, there cannot be any room for doubt. The causes of the extraordinary change which has taken place and of the serious injury which has been inflicted on all the best interests of the Colony since so recent a period as November last are now under the consideration of your Lordship.

4. By the mail which arrived in the middle of March the Barbados proprietors in this country became aware of the progress of an agitation, which had then reached but a very early stage, among the labouring classes of the Island, and which apparently arose from the improper use which was made of proposals for political change laid by the Governor before the Legislature, proposals which his Excellency subsequently endeavoured to press upon that body in an undue and unconstitutional manner, and which were made the means of so much misrepresentation, and were employed to such an extent by various persons throughout the country to arouse bad feeling among a naturally excitable population, that the gravest apprehensions were entertained for the peace and safety of the Island. The Committee expressed these apprehensions to your Lordship on the 24th March. They informed you that “ false impressions had got abroad, and the negroes, always excitable and always to be influenced, might be wrought upon to such an extent as might lead not only to loss of property but of life.”

5. These apprehensions were too soon unhappily realised, and in consequence of a telegram being received, dated 29th March, which was immediately communicated to your Lordship, relating to the riot at Prospect Plantation, you were good enough to invite a deputation to wait upon you on the 31st of that month. At the interview upon

that date your Lordship was informed that the Committee had no desire to express any opinion upon the question of Confederation, nor have they now any wish to discuss it. It is a matter which they desire to leave entirely to the decision of your Lordship and the Legislature of the Colony. But when ordinary political discussion developed into social disorder, the Committee felt themselves justified in placing themselves in communication with your Lordship, in laying before you all the information upon what they believed to be the causes of such disorder, and in doing all that was possible to protect the lives of their friends, including the labourers on their estates, and the safety of their property.

6. This was the object of the deputation on the 31st March; a mass of information was laid before you, and your Lordship was requested to take measures "to suppress the growing discontent and evil," so that the peace of the Colony might not be further disturbed. Your Lordship informed the deputation that you had telegraphed for full information, and quoted from your Despatch of the 28th January to show that the Governor had been instructed not to proceed with Confederation except on the spontaneous request of each Legislature concerned, and your Lordship said that you would hold your judgment in suspense as to whether the Governor had exceeded his instructions until fuller information had been received.

7. With regard to the riot at Prospect Plantation, the telegraphic information of which was the immediate cause of your Lordship receiving the deputation of the 31st March, the Committee observe that your Lordship received a telegram from the Governor, dated on that day. This telegram contains such serious statements that the Committee venture to direct your Lordship's special attention to their intrinsic improbability. The Governor says, upon the authority of the Inspector General of Police, that "the agitation was caused entirely by the resident planters, and the attorneys of absentees, trying to rouse the native population against the Government." The Committee need hardly point out to your Lordship that no one could have a greater interest in the maintenance of order, and the effectiveness and stability of the Government, than the owners or representatives of owners of property, and no one could be more disposed than they to use every effort to allay agitation, rather than arouse it, and remove feelings of discontent, instead of bringing them into play. It is quite true that meetings were held to explain to the people that Confederation could not possibly be attended with all the advantages which had been attributed to it, and no more proper object for such meetings could exist. In truth, they were rendered necessary by the action which the local Government, in its apparent ignorance of the real character of the people, had taken. The responsibility, therefore, of the meetings, whatever were their results or character, rested primarily upon the Government. Any expressions such as those quoted by the Governor, but of which no proof has yet been given, are of course reprehensible, but the Committee are prepared with evidence to show that these meetings in general were orderly, well conducted, and, unless disturbed by a lawless mob, were free from any undue excitement. I place in the appendix a newspaper report (marked No. 1.) of one of these meetings, from which your Lordship will gather a different impression respecting them from that suggested by the Governor's telegram. At all of these meetings black and coloured men were the principal speakers, and although these persons were members of the Defence Association, yet the Association as a body were not formerly responsible for the meetings which were as a rule called together by Mr. Shannon, a coloured man, and not a planter.

8. The Defence Association has been strongly animadverted upon by his Excellency, but the Committee have the direct testimony of Sir John Sealy, formerly Attorney General of the Island, whose high character is well known to your Lordship, and of Dr. Thomas, the esteemed President of the Council, to the effect that the Association "has been of much use." I have also to point out to your Lordship that the Association was not formed until after the Governor's address of the 3rd March, and until it was discovered that the people were being taught that Confederation meant that the land was to be divided between them, that they would be made rich, and that owners of property were keeping them out of their rights. It was with the intention to counteract such mischievous notions that the Association was formed, and your Lordship will doubtless be ready to admit that no more legitimate object could be imagined than that which the Association had in view. And I would also remind your Lordship that the planters and merchants of the island addressed two urgent Memorials to the Governor, praying him to put a stop to the growing impression that the agitation had the sanction of the Executive, a course of action on the part of the planters entirely refuting the charge brought against them by the Governor of spreading that injurious impression, and fomenting the agitation. To show the spirit in which the Association was projected, I may mention that

a resolution was passed at a meeting in Bridgetown to consider the desirability of an association of the inhabitants of the Island, which should have for its object "the preservation of their Constitution, the protection of their interests, and the maintenance of order and a good understanding between the different classes of the population."

9. The first meeting referred to by the Governor in his telegram of the 31st March was exceedingly orderly and decorous, as your Lordship will perceive from the newspaper report of it in the appendix before referred to.

10. With regard to the second of the meetings which the Governor states had taken place, I am to call your Lordship's attention to the annexed affidavit of Mr. Pedder, the manager of Prospect Plantation (marked No. 2). From this document it will be seen that, although a meeting was intended, none was actually held, and an explanation was given to those who had assembled that no meeting would take place. The promoters of the meeting could not therefore have been responsible for any disturbance which ensued, and which was evidently the result of a preconcerted plan carried out by a lawless band of men, many of whom were strangers to the district, some being recognised as belonging to one of the neighbouring estates of Sir Graham Briggs, whose name they appear to have used, and who is a well-known supporter of the political proposals of the Governor. The presenting of pistols referred to by the Governor, if it actually occurred outside the house, must have been justified, if the information received is correct, by the attack of the mob; and it must also be remembered that the shot which wounded the negro was not fired outside but from the inside of the house, where the persons attacked had taken refuge, and was intended to frighten the mob, not to inflict injury. I need not recapitulate here the particulars of the disturbance and of the severe attack which was made by the mob upon some who were present and upon the house, but I am to submit that in forming any judgment upon the occurrence Mr. Pedder's affidavit, hereto annexed (marked No. 2), and other papers bearing upon the disturbance (marked Nos. 3 and 4), deserve the consideration of your Lordship.

11. With regard to the proceedings of the Governor consequent upon that disturbance, I am to submit to your Lordship that his Excellency was not justified in issuing a notice for the apprehension of Parris, and in assuming in his proclamation the culpability of that person, accusing him of feloniously shooting with intent to murder, which was certainly not a correct description of the offence, and further stating that Parris had absconded, for which statement there was no foundation. The notice of which a copy is annexed (marked No. 5) shows a tendency to strain the powers of the Executive to an undue extent. I am also to point out that the evidence has failed as yet to prove the serious allegations contained in the published notice, and that the warrants issued against other persons, as far as is known in this country, have come to nothing, and I am further to ask your Lordship what steps were taken by his Excellency to bring to justice the real authors of the disturbance, to fix the responsibility upon the proper parties, and to meet out equal justice to all concerned; for it is not impossible that any leniency shown towards the rioters at Prospect Plantation may have encouraged the agitation which resulted in the subsequent outbreak.

12. The Governor's announcement that "the wounded negro is alive" is calculated to give a false impression as to the slight wound the man received.

13. After the disturbance at Prospect, matters remained quiet for nearly three weeks, when riots broke out of a serious, and, so far as Barbados is concerned, of an entirely unprecedented character. The following are the telegrams which the committee received, and for the publication of which they were responsible:—

"April 21st.—Very serious disturbances throughout St. Joseph, St. Thomas, St. John, St. George, St. Michael parishes. Joe's River and other estates pillaged; provision fields plundered; fires frequent; condition perilous."

"April 22nd.—Riots throughout Island. Plantation houses sacked; animals destroyed; enormous destruction of property. Over 40 rioters shot; troops actively employed; city threatened; business suspended; families seeking shipping. Rioters repeat they have Governor's sanction. Hennessy's immediate recall requisite to save Colony."

14. These telegrams were, immediately on their receipt, communicated to your Lordship, and it became a matter of grave consideration with the Committee whether they should be published or not. The Committee took the responsibility of publishing them, in order to avoid the still greater responsibility of suppressing them. Knowing that they came from trustworthy sources, and being informed of other private telegrams which had been received to the same effect, being aware also that there was a large number of Barbados proprietors who would be deeply interested in the intelligence, but who could

not be communicated with except through the newspapers, it was decided to publish the telegrams, and the Committee feel confident that your Lordship will admit that no other course in the circumstances could have been pursued.

15. The substantial and literal accuracy of these unofficial telegrams has now been placed beyond a doubt. The second is the more important telegram, and, as it is the one to which some exception has been taken, I have humbly to ask your Lordship to compare it with the actual facts of the case.

"Riots throughout Island."

16. Your Lordship will perceive that the word "riots" accurately describes the character of the disturbances, and that no other word could have been used to convey a correct impression. That the riots were general is proved by the fact that the Committee have already received a list of upwards of 80 estates which suffered more or less from the attacks of the rioters, and particulars are expected which will add to the number. A list of the estates known, up to the present time, to have been visited by the rioters is placed in the appendix (marked No. 6), and your Lordship will perceive that many of the disturbed districts are at considerable distance from one another, Husband's Estate and others being situated on the western side; Joe's River, Edgecliff, and others, on the eastern; Friendship, Ashton Hall, and others, in the north; Maxwell's, Oldbury, and others, in the south; and Lear's Applewhaite's, Cottage Grove, and others, in the central part of the Island. A map is placed in the appendix, with the places visited by the rioters (marked No. 7).*

"Plantation houses sacked."

17. The house at Applewhaite's Plantation was completely sacked; besides extorting money, the furniture of the house was destroyed, clothes were carried off, only one bed was left in the house, and Mrs. Hinkson, the manager's wife, was personally attacked. A statement detailing these facts is placed in the appendix (marked No. 8). The owner's house on Edge Cliff Estate was completely sacked, scarcely anything being left in it. At Springfield the crowd broke into the bedroom of the manager's wife (who had been recently confined), and having taken the bed from under her, ripped it open, probably thinking to find money, and it is reported that they took the rings off her fingers. Similar occurrences are reported at Buck's Estate. At Joe's River Estate not only was the house sacked, but the house itself was half pulled down. Altogether, at the time the last mail left, seven plantation houses were reported to have been sacked, including one within 200 yards of the grounds of Government House. The statement in the telegram, therefore, is strictly correct.

"Animals destroyed; enormous destruction of property."

18. Upon many estates visited by the rioters the livestock, especially fowls, sheep, pigs, were killed, sometimes in a most wanton and barbarous manner, as if for the mere purpose of inflicting cruelty and inspiring terror, and on several estates even cattle were destroyed or injured, or stolen, as, for instance, at Applewhaite's Estate.

19. Upon every estate visited by the rioters, in bodies varying from 250 to 1,500, the potato fields were dug up, and the potatoes carried away. In several instances the yam houses were broken into and the cane-fields were fired, and in this manner a great deal of valuable property was destroyed, the full details of which, necessary to form an estimate of the loss, have not yet been received. The statement, therefore, in the telegram that animals were destroyed, and that there was great destruction of property, cannot be regarded as exaggerated. In truth, the amount of property destroyed was enormous, especially in proportion to the size of the Island.

"Over 40 rioters shot."

20. This statement has been proved to be quite within the mark. It was explained to your Lordship at the interview of the 25th April, that the word "shot" was to be taken in its ordinary sense, and that it was not considered for a moment that it necessarily meant "killed." The word "shot" was used by Mr. Hennessy himself in his telegram of the 31st March, in exactly the same sense the word was intended to convey in the unofficial telegrams. The telegram did not assert that the troops had fired. The police fired after the Inspector General, Colonel Clements, had been severely wounded in a conflict between the police and rioters at Halton Estate. At the time the last mail left, six deaths had been publicly recorded, a list of which is marked No. 9, and others probably occurred of persons who were buried in country districts, and of whom no record had reached Bridgetown. It is observed that Sir Graham Briggs, in a letter to the London press, declares his belief that the number of killed did not

* Not printed.

exceed eight, the greatest number which has yet been mentioned. The names of 28 persons wounded have been published, including the Inspector General of Police and two police sergeants. But the number of persons shot, who were from any cause not taken into hospital, or who received wounds too slight to require hospital attendance, would make up the number to 40, even if it did not unhappily reach a higher figure than that mentioned in the telegram received by the Committee, and in other telegrams for the publication of which the Committee were not responsible. In one of these latter telegrams it was announced that 500 prisoners were taken, and this has been confirmed by the mail intelligence.

"Troops actively employed."

21. With regard to this point the only remark that need be made is, that, according to the Governor's own telegrams, and those forwarded by Colonel Serjeant, it is a fact. It is true the rioters did not face the troops, but the latter were posted in different parishes, and their utmost strength was employed in the protection of life and property, or else the Governor would certainly not have requested troops from other Colonies, and Colonel Serjeant would not have telegraphed to the Secretary of State for War on the 28th April that "the black troops coming in the 'Argus' would be sufficient to relieve those requiring rest." The Governor telegraphs to your Lordship that the military officers had informed him that there had been much exaggeration. It would be satisfactory if your Lordship would take steps to have the military reports, showing exactly the movements of the troops in the Island, laid before Parliament.

"City threatened; business suspended; families seeking shipping."

22. The undoubted presence of large riotous mobs near Bridgetown, rendered bold and defiant by the comparative immunity which they had hitherto experienced, and the disorderly element which exists in Bridgetown, as in every town, and which was brought into unusual exercise by the exciting circumstances, naturally inspired fears for the safety of the city, and led to the formation of a corps of special constables by the merchants and shopkeepers. Business was suspended for a time, and crowds of persons from the country districts flocked into Bridgetown for protection. The proceedings of the rioters, of course, created great alarm, which the breaking up of the police and troops into small isolated parties did nothing to allay; and when it was seen that the riots were allowed to increase in violence and intensity day after day, when the mere stealing of potatoes grew into attacks upon persons and household goods, and these latter offences developed into horrible mutilation of animals, the next stage must have been murder, and the alarm rapidly and most naturally intensified into panic, which led about 300 persons to seek refuge on board the shipping in the bay. A list of the ships that were so used, with the number of persons on board each of them, will be forwarded to your Lordship if any doubt still exists as to the exact accuracy of the telegram.

"Rioters repeat they have Governor's sanction."

23. This was the universal cry in every one of the disturbances, and but for the use which was thus made of the Governor's name, the riots would not have spread with such rapidity, or induced such large numbers of people to join in them. The bands of robbers were organised and a plan of operations had evidently been determined upon. The proceedings were almost identical upon every estate which was attacked. The mobs were under the command of recognised leaders; one at least of these leaders carried two pistols with him, which he exhibited. The leaders of the bands generally exhibited a paper which they said contained the Governor's authority to take provisions, but not to break bolts or bars, nor to take life. It was this announcement which was calculated to have such a disastrous influence upon the minds of the people, and to lead them to break through the ordinary restraints of law and order. The statement upon this point in the telegram is verified by every trustworthy account which has been received of the riots. Some statements upon this point are placed in the appendix (marked Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14).

"Hennessy's immediate recall necessary to save Colony."

24. With regard to the last item of news in the telegram, there is no doubt that it expresses the want of confidence in his Excellency the Governor which was felt by all who had a real interest in the Island. The belief that the troubles had been brought about by the policy he had adopted, and the action he had taken, together with the indifference he had shown to the request that he would take the most effectual means to prevent any disturbance, and the deliberate attempt to underrate the importance of the riots when they had actually broken out, had combined to produce, as it might have been expected they would, the conviction expressed in the telegram.

25. Having thus vindicated the accuracy of the telegrams for which the Committee were responsible, I have now humbly to remind your Lordship that when the facts they contain were brought to your notice by the deputation on the 25th April last, you said that "such telegrams were not in strict accord, nor consistent, with the telegrams which I received from the Governor;" and your Lordship added, a little later on, "Now it does seem to me simply incredible that after riots so serious, so frightful as that an enormous amount of property should be destroyed, that 40 persons should be shot; that after all this has taken place, that he should not only not mention it, but that he should write to me in this way." And I am humbly to submit that the statement of his Excellency that "there is no truth in private telegrams" (which induced your Lordship to declare them to be "incredible") was unjustifiable and quite contrary to the real facts of the case.

26. The Committee observed that his Excellency telegraphed to your Lordship on April 22nd as follows:—"In consequence of the robbery of a provision field, the police fired on the mob, and one man is said to be shot." Your Lordship would hardly gather from that statement that serious rioting had been going on for some days, that many estates had been plundered, and that the agitation among the entire population had been during that time increasing in violence.

27. Upon reviewing the action taken by the Committee in regard to the telegrams, they are satisfied that, by placing the information which they received immediately in the hands of your Lordship, they were probably the means of preventing far more serious disasters than those which actually occurred, as your Lordship was thereby enabled to send such instructions to the Governor as were calculated to convince his Excellency of the serious position in which the Colony was placed, and of the necessity of taking adequate measures to secure its safety, as well as informing your Lordship of the full particulars of the occurrences of which your Lordship had no knowledge until the private telegrams were laid before you. The Committee have, therefore, no reason whatever to be dissatisfied with the results of the action which they took in connexion with the telegrams.

28. In the telegram which your Lordship received from the Governor on the 22nd April last, the worst day of the riots, his Excellency reports that similar riots took place last August and in previous years. The Committee have already produced before your Lordship reasons why this statement should not be accepted, and they also take advantage of the present opportunity to repeat that they are not aware of any such disturbances having occurred; they are strengthened in this opinion by General Munro's statement, in answer to an inquiry, "No disturbances, political or agrarian, occurred in Barbados during my five years command there; troops were once called out to assist police when goods were being landed from wrecked vessels; troops did not fire." The truth is, that a disturbance requiring to cope with it the assistance of troops from other Colonies is an event quite unprecedented in the history of Barbados.

29. The riots began at Bye Mill Estate on the 18th April, and I am to invite your Lordship's attention to certain particulars which tend to show that the outbreak was not caused by any ill-treatment of the labourers nor by any want of good feeling between employer and employed. The important fact cannot be overlooked that the rioters put forward no grievance themselves.

30. No justifiable cause, or defensible motive, has ever, so far as the Committee are aware, been assigned for the outbreak. It occurred in the middle of the reaping season, that is, at a time when wages are high, the demand for labour unlimited, and provisions cheap and abundant. The Committee are indeed informed that the price of food immediately before the outbreak was unusually low in comparison with what it had been in similar seasons of previous years. And that the disturbance was not directed exclusively towards managers or estate proprietors is proved by the numerous attacks which were made upon shops and the goods of shopkeepers, who were in many cases in a position only just above that of the labourers themselves. In the majority of instances the labourers on the estates were ready to resist the rioters, and occasionally the people employed on neighbouring estates agreed to act together in defence of the property of their respective employers.

31. The affidavit of Alleyne Brown, book-keeper at Bye Mill (marked No. 15), describes the attack upon that plantation, which it is clear had been pre-arranged. The ringleader appears to have been a cane-cutter, who had done no work during that week, and who on the 18th April came into the estate yard with a red flag. A disturbance ensued, which is detailed in the affidavit, and which became so serious that Mr. Sealy, the magistrate of the district, after vainly attempting to pacify the people, read the Riot Act, there being only present a few unarmed policemen; he then hastened to the Government House to inform the Governor of what had occurred,

and to confer with him as to the course to be taken. It is understood that his Excellency disapproved of the reading of the Riot Act, and no doubt, considering the small force that was present, it might be thought to have been premature, but it was read for the moral effect it was reasonably expected to produce, and which it would have produced, by bringing forcibly before the people the serious consequence of continued rioting, if the outbreak had been a merely incidental and unorganised display of violence and passion.

32. Again, the widespread area over which the riots prevailed forbids the idea that any merely local cause was at work, or that any isolated cases of hardship or ill-treatment, should any have existed, had led to the disturbances. Neither is it the fact that any general grievance existed or was even alleged to exist, such as inadequate wages, dear food, bad laws, or oppressive taxation. There are, in short, no facts to countenance the idea that the people themselves were excited into a movement or filled with a voluntary desire to redress their own wrongs.

33. Any attempt to fasten upon a particular estate, or upon employers generally, the responsibility of the outbreak must necessarily fail. If any undue stoppage of wages had taken place at Byde Mill Estate, the persons aggrieved had an easy remedy, of which they were well aware, by an appeal to the magistrate, but some of them (two of whom were the ringleaders of the riot on the estate) seem to have complained directly to the Governor, and his Excellency, instead of referring them to the ordinary means of redress, took the extraordinary step of personally inquiring into the complaint and of examining the books of the estate.

34. The letter from Mr. Evelyn, the responsible attorney of the estate, which is placed in the appendix (marked No. 16) (see also 16a), will enable your Lordship to see that the course taken by his Excellency in investigating the matter was calculated to lead to an erroneous impression as to what had been the management of the property, and the amount of wages paid; but the Committee do not feel called upon to defend in detail the management of Byde Mill or any other estate, however satisfied they may be that there is no ground of complaint. Their only concern is that the truth shall appear and the facts be properly ascertained and fairly dealt with. If any charges are made against particular estates, your Lordship will doubtless feel bound to provide for an impartial examination of them.

35. It will, however, be perceived that a denial is given of the alleged stoppage of money at Byde Mill, and the usual gift of molasses for the Easter holidays was made to the labourers. Mr. Evelyn's letter will probably be considered a sufficient explanation of the alleged inadequate wages, and as for the charge of turning people off the estate, your Lordship will doubtless be ready to admit that a landlord or employer in Barbados is quite as much at liberty to get rid of an undesirable tenant, or workman, as is the landlord or employer in England, provided, of course, that the due notice required by law is given. One notice to quit which the Governor complained of was apparently given because of insolence and threatening to beat the book-keeper, but the notice was withdrawn on a promise of better behaviour. Your Lordship will also notice in Mr. Evelyn's letter that, from the number of strangers who came in and joined the rioters, the disturbance was a planned thing, and was not a sudden attempt to redress a local grievance or revenge a personal wrong, but was the consequence of appeals which had been gratuitously made to the love of plunder and the worst passions of the mob.

36. With regard to the action of the Executive in repressing the disturbances, I am to suggest that those measures would probably have been rendered unnecessary by the prevention of any outbreak at all if the Governor had acted in accordance with a request contained in a memorial of planters and others addressed to his Excellency on the 31st March. His Excellency was therein informed "that certain evil-disposed persons were going through the country preaching to the labouring population the pernicious doctrine that the interests of the proprietors of the soil and their own are separate and antagonistic, telling them that they are oppressed by the owners of plantations and their agents, and that their wages are insufficient, thus creating discontent." It was further stated that the name of his Excellency had been used by these agitators as supporting their allegations, and the memorialists prayed that "your Excellency will take such measures as in your wisdom may seem fit and proper to counteract this impression." The request was not granted. No proclamation was issued, the demoralisation was allowed to spread, the apprehensions of the memorialists were confirmed in every place, the rioters alleged the Governor's authority for their proceedings, and it became necessary at length for the Executive to act at the cost of considerable bloodshed. It is a matter for congratulation that so few lives were lost. But had the

Governor acted in accordance with the prayer of the memorial, instead of waiting till the 21st April, three days after the riots commenced, to issue a general proclamation, and till the 26th, when the Island was again quiet, to put forth a distinct repudiation of the use which, admittedly, had been made of his name, it is reasonable to assume that no disturbance would have occurred.

37. Reverting from the outbreak to the causes which produced a state of feeling rendering such an outbreak possible, I have to ask your Lordship's attention to certain abstracts of documents attached to this letter.

38. In the letter read to your Lordship on the 25th April it is stated that a "meeting" was held at Blackman's, but which must be understood to mean a number of informal gatherings. The important fact remains that his Excellency was seen, if Tryhane's and other statements (No. 16b) are true, as they doubtless are, in communication with a man named Young, who was afterwards notorious as a leader of the rioters. Such communication would of course be used by the rioters to give a colour to their agitation, and in connexion with this branch of the subject there must not be overlooked the admitted fact of interviews taking place between Mr. Semper, the Attorney General, and the man Morris, who is now in prison for rioting. When Young was taken, papers which he had read to the rioters, in which the Governor's name was used, were found upon him.

39. Your Lordship will perceive that the account given by Thomas Nurse of the remarks made by the Governor at the Long Bay meeting is confirmed by William Leacock (No. 17). It is important to notice that Nurse's statement was made four days before the Governor's speech of the 3rd March, some of the points of which it anticipates.

40. It will also be seen (No. 18) that the number of copies of the Official Gazette, containing the report of the Governor's speech of the 3rd March, and an extract from a newspaper, printed by order of the Colonial Secretary, was 2,260, while the ordinary number of copies printed of the Official Gazette is only 288. The printing of such a large additional number of copies of the Gazette was an extraordinary circumstance, and the distribution of the papers which were liable to so much misuse increased the agitation, especially when that distribution took place in the Colonial Secretary's and other public offices, which were filled with men, women, and children who appeared to belong to the lowest class, and to whom these "Governor's papers" were given. The speech itself was such as should never have been spoken by the Governor of a Colony, and its distribution (which is an additional proof of the deliberate adoption by the Executive Government of the statements and principles of the address) in the public offices could only seem to the public to give official authority to any agitation which might be caused by the socialistic tendencies of the address. That speech in itself was sufficiently disturbing, but when extraordinary means were taken, and the organisation of the Government itself employed to publish it, as well as the minute of the Governor alleging that the worst practices of slavery continued to exist in the gaols, together with newspaper extracts professing to show the benefits bestowed by Mr. Hennessy upon the negroes in other countries, when these papers are distributed among the "class" who are considered by his Excellency to be the "people," the public excitement is explained, the cause of the disturbances made clear, and it becomes obvious where the responsibility rests.

41. But the means taken to produce agitation by the officers of the local Government are still more apparent in the proceedings which were adopted to get up petitions in favour of Confederation. Some of the originals of these petitions are in the possession of the Committee, and an affidavit is annexed (Nos. 19, 20) showing that they are in the handwriting of the Clerk to the Attorney General of Barbados. Some of these petitions were given by the Attorney General himself to William Jordan, who was promised and who received payment for his trouble in obtaining signatures to them. In the same statement of Jordan the fact is recorded of Morris receiving like petitions from the Attorney General. Morris being subsequently a ringleader of the rioters, and now in prison for that offence, Jordan went into the country, visited estates, read the petition to the people on the estates, and induced some of them to sign it. Other persons, similarly instructed, did the same as Jordan, and it will be evident to your Lordship how mischievous notions spread, and how unjustifiably the peace of the Colony was disturbed. The people, no doubt, had a right of petition, but it is neither usual nor expedient for Government officers to get up petitions and employ emissaries to obtain signatures for the purpose of unduly influencing the free action of the Legislature. And it will be observed that in these petitions the impression is given that the House of Assembly

("the so-called representatives of the people") are opposed to "remedial measures" the benefits of which "it is the object of our Sovereign to give us." The petitioners are taught to complain of being virtually deprived of the rights of free men, and of being without representation, save what is secured to them by the voice of the Sovereign. Your Lordship will notice the subtle and dangerous way in which the Legislature is represented as being opposed to the Crown upon measures intended by the latter for the benefit of the people, "the opposers of the measures (Confederation) are not the friends of the masses and the poor." The popular feeling to which these petitions would give rise might be used to coerce the Assembly and undermine its influence with the country, and no other conclusion is possible than that these were the objects which those concerned in the agitation had in view. The proceedings taken in connexion with these petitions were quite sufficient in themselves to explain the subsequent excitement and disturbances. These petitions were carefully prevented from being brought to the attention of white or respectable black people, and it was with the utmost difficulty that any copies or any knowledge of their contents could be obtained. It must be evident to your Lordship that these proceedings were not compatible with your Lordship's instructions concerning the spontaneous action of the Legislature.

42. With regard to the statements (the greater number of which are sworn before magistrates) placed in the appendix to this letter, I have to say that they have been selected from a large number, and I have also humbly to remind your Lordship that the Committee have had no opportunity of testing in this country the truth of these statements. They are of course not put forward as conclusive evidence, but they undoubtedly afford materials for any inquiry which it may please your Lordship to cause to be made, and they deal with matters upon which your Lordship will doubtless require full explanations. The statements themselves are so consistent as to bear evidence to their own truth. Full copies will be forwarded to your Lordship should you require them.

43. I have thus ventured to bring before your Lordship the main features of this Barbados question, as they have been developed up to the present time, and as they appear to the Committee. I have shown that the telegrams received by the Committee, which your Lordship declared to be incredible, were unhappily only too true, and I have endeavoured to indicate the cause as well as the means by which one of the most contented and prosperous of British Colonies has been rapidly transformed into a scene of confusion, riot, and bloodshed, the evil effects of which must be apparent for many years to come, and which will be seen even during the present year in the distress which will necessarily follow the wanton destruction of such a large quantity of the food of the people. Your Lordship cannot help appreciating the extraordinary significance of the strange and probably unprecedented spectacle of a large class of the population in a British Colony turning out in immense gangs to plunder and riot believing that they had the sanction and were fulfilling the wishes of the representative of the Queen. That such sanction or authority had been directly given of course no one believes for a moment; but the means which were taken to carry out a public policy, the undue pressure attempted to be put upon the Legislature, the calling into play of class antagonism, the rash proceedings which were undertaken without a fear of the consequences, the utter want of promptness and firmness in disabusing the minds of those who were inclined to disaffection of the false impressions which contained the germs of such enormous mischief. All these I am humbly to submit must be apparent to your Lordship, and I have only to add that all who are interested in the prosperity of the oldest planted colony of Great Britain, and in the preservation of institutions which for two centuries have worked well for the benefit of all classes in the Island, await your Lordship's decision with confidence in the just intentions, the impartial spirit, and the well-known determination to promote the prosperity of the Colonies of Her Majesty's Government. Upon this decision we feel that the fate of the Island depends, for all the letters received by the mail to-day indicate not merely the probability, but, I may add, the certainty, of future disturbance should it not be made manifest to the lower classes to what an extent they have been misled.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. DANIEL HILL,
Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

ANTI-CONFEDERATE MEETING AT SPEIGHT'S TOWN.

March 28, 1876.

We are specially informed from Speight's Town that the meeting to-day against Confederation was pronounced the most respectable and influential yet held. Great order prevailed, although the Inspector General of Police had informed some of the gentry of the neighbourhood that he would send police to protect a Confederate meeting, but not an anti-Confederate one.

Our correspondent writes as follows :—We have only room to state that the wealth, respectability, and intelligence of St. Peter's and St. Lucy's were represented. The order and loyalty of the masses called forth from Mr. Shannon a vote of thanks, which was responded to with three cheers.

At noon to-day T. W. Dean, Esq., of Broomfield, moved that J. H. Leacock, Esq., of Heywood's, take the chair; this was seconded by R. Challenor, jun., Esq. After reading a psalm and short prayer, the Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, stating the objects, and said that there were some friends from the city who would give them full information on the subject of Confederation. He then called on Mr. Shannon, who spoke with much earnestness; he was followed by Messrs. Elder, Grannum, Grimes, King, and Field. They were listened to with much attention, and were heartily cheered. Among those present we noticed the following distinguished persons :—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Howard, Mrs. Foderingham, E. P. Harte, Esq., Mrs. R. Challenor, Mrs. and Miss Philipps, Mrs. T. W. Dean and family, Mr. and Mrs. Norton Dean, Mrs. Leacock, Mr. and Mrs. Peddar, Messrs. Edwards, Bourne, Gittens, Howell, Dean, Grant, Griffith, Yearwood, and about 1,500 to 2,000 spectators. Mr. Shannon specially addressed the ladies and gentlemen at the close of the general meeting. The day was very hot, the wind calm.

No. 2.

BARBADOS.

I, John Thomas Pedder, of the parish of St. Peter, in the Island of Barbados above-said, make oath and say as follows :—

I am the manager of Prospect Plantation, in the parish of St. Peter, in the said Island of Barbados.

There was an anti Confederation meeting to have been held yesterday the 28th of March instant, according to notice, on lands of Prospect Plantation; Mr. Shannon and friends were to have been the speakers, but from unavoidable circumstances they did not attend. At a quarter past 5 in the evening I mounted the platform to explain that the meeting would be postponed. There were about 600 people present, several on horseback. No hearing was given me, and an immediate attack was made on the horsemen with sticks and stones, by the rabble; the parties attacked were obliged to retreat at full speed to the house: before reaching the house, Mr. Norton Deane, the manager of St. Nicholas Plantation, and Mr. Henderson, the road inspector of St. Andrew's, were beaten off their horses with stones, the rest threw themselves off their horses with a view of taking shelter in the house. Meanwhile, others of the mob turned their attention to me on the platform and commenced throwing stones at me. The labourers on the estate, under my charge, seeing the danger in which I stood, came to my rescue, and conducted me to my house. Whilst my own people were conducting me to my house from the platform, in reply to my advice to calm themselves and behave like Christians, they told me that they had been to "Farley Hill" the day before, and Sir Graham Briggs had told them what to do. The greater portion of the mob were strangers, and I was afterwards told that some of them had come from St. Philip's, and had been on the road all night in order to get to the meeting in time. I got into the house and found several gentlemen there. We got into one of the centre rooms, and took precautions to prevent the mob from coming in by placing mattresses against the windows. The attack on the house was then commenced in the most violent manner by large stones being thrown against the doors and windows; which were smashed to atoms. Whilst we were

all in the room, expecting every minute to be overpowered by the mob, prayer was suggested by the Rev. Mr. Greenidge, and whilst he was offering up prayers for our safety in one part of the room, Doctor Chandler was in another part of the room dressing the wounds of those of the party who had been wounded, whilst others who were able were barricading the house. This continued for a considerable time, and at length the Rev. Greenidge and myself presented ourselves at a window; the former, with a prayer book in his hand, threw himself into the arms of the crowd, and was conducted away by some of his friends. I followed his example, with a view of pacifying the mob, and protection was afforded me by my own people, although violent threats were uttered against me by others. I was prevented by those who had preserved me from returning until the feeling of the mob had in a measure subsided, and they were then more disposed to take my advice, and ultimately dispersed, and at 1 o'clock in the morning the last man left the yard. There were no policemen present at the commencement of the meeting. A messenger was sent to give notice of the disturbance, with a view of obtaining policemen, and four afterwards arrived on the spot, but were unable to render any assistance; owing to the number of persons collected they could only give advice. At daylight those who had remained in the house all night left. One or two of the gentlemen in making their escape from the house were met on the road and beaten. The horses next morning were found in different parts of the parish divested of their saddles and bridles. The tent I had erected, in addition to many household articles, were stolen, and a great deal of my furniture was destroyed; the book-keeper's and servants' rooms were entered and everything stolen out of them. I should mention that immediately after the attack was made on the horsemen one of my labourers was brought to me with a shot wound in the thigh; he told me that one of the party who had taken refuge in the house had wounded him. I offered the loan of a cart to take him to the doctor, but he declined, and his friends took him away. I should also state that just before the above-mentioned occurrence at Prospect I had attended a large "anti-Confederation meeting at Heywoods," about four miles from "Prospect," which was most orderly and most enthusiastic in declaring against Confederation.

JOHN T. PEDDAR.

Sworn before us in the city of Bridgetown, in the Island of Barbados, this 30th day of March 1876.

D. C. DA COSTA, Justice of the Peace.

B. INNISS, Justice of the Peace.

No. 3.

BARBADOS.

I, John Carrington, of the parish of St. Andrew, in the Island of Barbados above-said, make oath and say as follows:—

I am groom to Mr. Jockman, the manager of "Morgan Lewis" Plantation. I heard there was to be a meeting against Confederation at Prospect on the 28th March, and I went up to it about 5 o'clock in the evening. When I got to the pasture I saw a large crowd with sticks, and talking very loud; and whilst I was standing up looking on, I saw the Rev. N. Greenidge and Mr. Deane, manager of Nicholas, riding up quietly to the platform. Several parties took up stones and threw them at them, and one stone hit Mr. Deane in the back of his head and knocked him off his horse on a bed of stones. One or two gentlemen came out and helped him to the house, and some one washed his head, and I afterwards saw him on the gallery steps. I then said to Mr. Jockman, you had better come and go home, for I see the people are going to behave badly. He said, "No, John, we will wait and all go together." The gentlemen then all assembled at the house, some on horseback in the yard, and others in the gallery of the house; the mob then began to pelt them, and then they got on their horses and tried to get off by the back way. Up to this time no shot had been fired from a revolver; the people then cut them out at the back of the house, and pelting was so severe the gentlemen had to jump off their horses and run into the house through the kitchen; the mob pelted the house and broke all the glass windows and the doors. In the meantime, when the stones were coming very severely, I heard a shot fired from the front part of the house. I heard a man say "Moses, one of those gentlemen inside shot you." Some time after I heard some one shout out Mr. Parris must have shot him, and they all cried out that Mr. Parris had done it. I then heard two men say Mr. Parris did not do it, as he fired off his revolver towards the house by the kitchen door. Some time after Mr. Bourne tried to get away from the house, but the people beat him off his horse with stones, and

after he fell I saw a man strike him twice with a stick on the ground. Some of Mr. Bourne's coloured friends from Cleland then came and took him away. I heard a man and a woman shout out they wanted out Mr. Parris, for one of them is to be killed. This was about 7 and 8 o'clock, and I then went home to let Mr. Jockman's family know what was going on. No gentleman did anything or said anything to provoke the people; and if the gentlemen had not had revolvers about them in the house, I believe they would have been killed, as that was the only thing that prevented the mob from breaking into the room in which they were in. When I was going home I came at "Welch Town" gap upon a gentleman on horseback talking to some people, and at the same time a woman and a girl passed with two boards, and the gentleman on horseback said, "What is that, boards? that's right, get along." I inquired from the people present who the gentleman was, and they told me it was Mr. Whitehead.

Witness,

G. H. BASCOM.

The X of JOHN CARRINGTON.

Sworn this 4th day of April 1876, before me,

THOS. H. SEALY, J.P.

No. 4.

BARBADOS.

I, Evans Howard Harding Grant, of the parish of St. Peter, in this Island, make oath and say as that I am book-keeper at St. Nicholas Plantation, in the said parish. On the 28th of March last I attended at Prospect Plantation, in the said parish, where it was advertised that an anti-Confederation meeting was to take place. I reached the place about 10 minutes to 5 o'clock P.M. I found a few gentlemen collected in front of the dwelling-house. I overtook Mr. Bourne in the road and went to the place with him. About 5 o'clock Mr. Pedder, manager of Prospect, and the Rev. Mr. Greenidge, Mr. Deane, and two or three others, went towards a platform erected on a pasture near the house, and I went with them. Mr. Greenidge was, before we reached the platform, turned back by a man with a stick, and I and the others, too, were turned back, and as our backs were turned the mob commenced to pelt stones at us most furiously; we had done or said nothing to excite the people. Mr. Deane was riding alongside of me and he was knocked from his horse. I believe that it was done by a stone pelted by the mob, and I saw blood flow from his head. He appeared to me to be senseless, and I assisted to take him to the house. I did not see who struck him. Some of the gentlemen tried to get away, but the better part were turned back to the house, and eventually nearly all that did not return were driven into the house and the house was pelted. From the time the pelting commenced it was continued until I left at a quarter to 6; I with Mr. Bourne got shelter in the stable. Some time after we were in the stable many of the mob came in there and threatened to kill us; they accused Mr. Bourne of having a revolver, and searched him and found that he had none. I saw them search him and I, too, know and swear that he did not have any firearm about him. One of the men held a stone towards my face and threatened to knock me down, saying that he would not do like Busso, that he had rum outside provided for him and the others, that he could drink as he liked, but he would not get drunk, that Sir Graham had told him yesterday what to do. I do not know the man, but I heard the people in the stable call him Straker. I could identify him. I was under the tree near Mr. Parris and other gentlemen when I heard a revolver discharged several times. I did not see who did it, but I saw leaves fall from the tree around me, and I did not hear that anyone was shot or any cry at all until about 15 minutes after, when I heard that a man had been shot and that Mr. Parris had shot him; when I heard this I was in the stable near the door, and Mr. Parris was then in the house and had been there several minutes. I feel sure that if Mr. Parris had shot a man whilst he was under the tree that I should have heard it at the time. I heard the people say repeatedly that Sir Graham had told them what to do. I left the stable with Mr. Bourne at a quarter to 6 o'clock by my watch, and the people pelted us severely. Next morning at about 8 o'clock Mr. Whitehead, the manager of Welsh Town, came into Nicholas Yard, and told me that he had sent by the Superintendent of Nicholas to tell Stroud to call the people and stop the row, and to ask him if he had not sent before by Earle to tell him to stop it and to give him (the Superintendent) out Mr. Deane.

E. H. H. GRANT.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of April 1876.

J. H. LEACOCK, J.P.

No. 5.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Whereas a warrant has been issued by Naboth Greaves, Esq., police magistrate of District E., for the arrest of Edward Parris, for feloniously shooting Moses Boyce, with intent to murder; and whereas the said Edward Parris has absconded: five hundred dollars is hereby offered by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, to the person giving such information as will lead to the arrest of the said Edward Parris.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By his Excellency's command,

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Public Buildings, March 29, 1876.

No. 6.

LIST OF ESTATES PLUNDERED.

Haggatt Hall.	Durant's.	Groves.
Fairfield.	Union.	William Henry Cooke.
Ball's.	Ruby.	Carmichael.
Applewhaite's.	Darlington.	B. Kirton.
Millowe's.	Simpson.	Newton Plantation.
Bulkley's.	McConney.	Briggs' Plantation.
Bannatyne and Hope.	Green Garden.	Pegwell Plantation.
Appleby.	Cooke.	Greenland Plantation.
Husband's.	Mr. Clapham.	E. H. Russel.
Friendship and Mount Prospect.	Adam's Castle.	E. Hall.
Clifton Hall.	Joe's River.	White Cottage.
Maxwell's.	Britton's.	Locust Hall.
Spencer's.	Cane Garden.	Harrow.
Mangrove.	Sunbury and Hampton.	Kingsland.
Oldbury.	Welch's.	Haynes' Field.
Valencia.	Bennett's.	Richmond Lodge.
Hopefield.	Warner's.	Carter's.
Wildey.	S. Pain's.	Waterford.
Belle.	Yorkshire.	James H. Gill.
T. H. Street.	Bayfield.	Bath.
Ealing Grove.	Bentley's.	Spring Garden.
Exchange.	H. Hall.	Claybury.
Jacksons.	G. Pitcher.	Robert Edwards.
Todds.	The Cottage.	Hothersall.
Lewis Vale.	J. E. Wilkie.	Joseph M. Gill.
Fruitful Hill.	Newcastle.	Cane Wood.
M. T. Greaves.	Little Simmons.	W. H. Jemmott.
Society.	Thomas Peterkins.	Henry Standard.
Carrington's.	Congou Road.	Thickett.
	Grove, Sandy Hill.	Friziers.

Total 89.

Amongst the estates mentioned above there are a few small holdings.

No. 7 consists of a map showing the places visited by the rioters. (Not printed.)

No. 8.

James Hinkson and Florence S. Hinkson state that on Saturday, April 22, being in the gallery of the house at Applewhaite's about 8 o'clock in the morning, giving instructions to the labourers how to conduct themselves in case of a mob coming to the estate, I heard it said they were coming down the road and at the same time the blowing of a horn. In a few minutes a large number came into the yard, went to a cow pen and pulled it down, slaughtered two of the cattle and drove the others up the road.

They then went to the sheep pen, killed and carried away the flock, 34 in number, goats and sheep. Did the same with the pigs (13), rabbits, and poultry, which were all killed and made away with. They then broke into the book-keeper's room and cleared it out, carrying off his clothes, a locket and chain, and breaking up the furniture. They carried off 3,250 ft. of lumber and a number of staves, hogsheads, heads, &c. They then broke into the dwelling-house, destroyed all the furniture, tables, chairs, sofas, sideboards, piano, chandelier, and a quantity of glass and plate ware, knives and forks, which were carried off, as well as the breakfast things ready for breakfast on the table. They then came upstairs to my bedroom, where my wife and four little children and servant, together with myself and book-keeper, had locked up ourselves, seeing there was no possibility of our making any defence against such a large and furious mob. They stood against the door and demanded money or our lives. I had with me about 130 dollars to pay the labourers the same day. They forced open the door, and I gave the bag of money to my servant to give to them. One of the men seized hold of the bag, the servant holding the string, and then cut the string, and took the bag with the money, some of it dropping on the floor. A yellow skin woman from Strong Hope (next estate) caught hold of my wife with both of her hands, and shook her, and threatened to kill her if she did not give up to her the clothes hanging about the room. She was told to take them. She then demanded the keys of the wardrobe. My wife put her hand to her pocket intending to give them to her. It was then stated the soldiers had come, when the woman ran down the stairs with my wife's clothes. At the same time I was attacked by a man with a bludgeon, who said that if I did not give him my clothes he would kill me, and then get five acres of land, and he using very indecent language. I gave him the clothes. I was so much exhausted and suffered from so much excitement that Dr. McAdam, attached to the troops, was obliged to give me brandy and water, and advised that I should be taken away, which was done by an escort to Gun Hill, where I remained until Tuesday following; also adds that Governor having come to Gun Hill he told his Excellency all that had happened, which was in substance what I now state.

No. 9.

KILLED.

Charles Cummins	-	Shot at Halton; died April 22.
Smith Baird	-	Shot dead at Applewhaite's, April 22.
Edward Senhouse	-	Bayonnetted at Hopewell, April 21.
— Seales	-	Shot and bayonnetted, April 25.
Henry Green	-	Shot at Applewhaite's; died in hospital, April 29.
Joseph Went	-	Shot at Halton; died in hospital, May 10.

Total 6.

WOUNDED.

Joseph Bayley	-	Shot at Halton; in hospital, thigh amputated.
Herbert Lloyd Sealy	-	Shot at Halton; in hospital.
Rebecca Alleyne	-	Shot at Halton; in hospital, arm amputated.
Rebecca Daniel	-	Shot at Halton, through the hip.
Bell, a female	-	Shot at Halton; is still at large.
Henry Clarke	-	Shot at Crabhole on 23rd; in hospital.
Elizabeth Hurdle	-	Pistol shot in left arm, Joe's River, April 20.
William A. Nicholl	-	Two severe wounds of scalp received at Crabhole.
Crichlow, aged 12	-	Shot at Hackleton's Cliff, April 24, thigh fractured.
Tait	-	Lacerated wound of head received at Freziers, April 21.
Mary Ford	-	Bayonet wound, left knee, received in Black Rock, April 21st, in hospital.
Man, unknown	-	Thorpess St. James, shot wound in left leg, April 22, at large.
Francis Bates	-	Wound of head; in hospital.
George Thomas	-	Shot at Applewhaite's; in hospital.
John Codrington	-	Shot at Applewhaite's, thumb amputated; at large.
S. Holder	-	Wound at Haggatt Hall, gunshot wound of face; at large.
Edward Payne	-	Shot at Staplegrove, April 22; in hospital.
Mary Blackman	-	Glebe St. George, gunshot wound of arm; in gaol.
Alexander Smith	-	Glebe St. George, lacerated wound of head; in gaol.
Henry Jones	-	Fairy Valley, slight gunshot wound of back.

Cudjoe Brathwaite - Severe gunshot wound of back ; shot by a soldier.
 Prisoner at District "B" - Gunshot wound in face.
 James Griffith - Gunshot wounds of chest and shoulder ; in hospital, since discharged.
 William Hill - Shot at Halton on April 21 ; ball through thigh ; in hospital.
 William Blackman - Fracture of skull, brain exposed, wounded April 22 ; in hospital.

Inspector-General of

Police, Colonel Clements	Scalp wound, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.	
Police Sergeant Taylor	Wound in scalp, left arm, and leg.	
Police Sergeant Lyder	Severely beaten and bruised by mob at	
Wounded	- - - - -	28
Killed	- - - - -	6
Total	- - - - -	34

No. 10.

Sworn April 24.—John Gretten Malion, manager of Joe's River Plantation. On Thursday 20th a large number of people entered and took the cocoanuts, potatoes. They returned about 7 o'clock, stoned the house in which Malion lived. To intimidate them, discharged revolver thrice, but they quickly recommenced riotous conduct by pulling down wooden paling enclosing yard. The stoning of the house was renewed with great violence ; door and two windows smashed in. Storeroom cleared of its contents. While doing so, some one said light a match, but another said, the Governor says we must not set fire nor take life, but take everything else. They entered stockyard and took the fowls. On the 21st rioters returned, entered house, which Malion and family had left for safety. Clothes, linen, &c., taken. Malion's life was in imminent danger. Nothing saved him but discharge of his revolver.

No. 11.

Sworn April 24.—Samuel Richard Forster, carpenter on Lower Estate. On April 21st a large assembly of persons marched into the yard. Ringleader sounded trumpet, and said, this is John Pope Hennessy's business, whereupon they immediately took away all the eddoes and potatoes. Next day estate was again sacked seven different times by large mobs of people, who took away and destroyed all the sheep, pigs, and feathered stock. Heard them say, we cannot break locks, or enter buildings, nor shed blood, unless we are attacked first, and then we will slaughter as we go.

No. 12.

April 21, 1876.—R. H. Robinson, proprietor and postmaster, of the parish of St. John, met great numbers of people with potatoes, who said they were quite authorised by two men who read a paper to them, stating they were not to destroy any cattle or stock, nor break any locks or bolts, and that the paper from which they read was by the Governor's authority, and that they were paid for so doing by the Governor. The people said the name of one was Cuffy Brathwaite, who set the example of digging. This man also said the people were not to work after sunset, but begin in the morning at 6.

No. 13.

April 28.—F. A. Morris, of St. James, assisted in apprehending Thomas Holloway for rioting ; heard Holloway say he had a paper given him by the Governor, authorising him.

April 28.—N. Jones, of St. James, confirms preceding, and adds similar evidence of a prisoner called Trotman.

No. 14.

April 25.—A. B. Chandler, manager of Colleton Estate. On April 20th large mob of rioters entered Colleton potato field, calling out "God bless Pope Hennessy ;"

he had given them to them, and cautioned them when they were taking away property from the estates; not to stay later than 5 o'clock, so that if anybody shot them they may be able to see who did it. Identifies one very able-bodied woman among the rioters; she rented a house which had cost the estate 50*l.* to erect, but she has never worked on the estate, but occupies herself in huckstering and stealing. Details of the robbery by the mob are given, and adds, "I've been a planter for 46 years, and I have never known provisions and food such as the labouring class consume so cheap in corresponding seasons of the year."

No. 15.

April 27, 1876.

Alleyne Browne, book-keeper at Byde Mill. On the 18th April F. Dottin, cane-cutter at Byde Mill, but who had not worked that week, came into the yard with a long cane and red flag tied to it; he said he was a Confederation man, had just come from the Governor, and asked for liquor; he soon after went away, and came back with his brother, J. Dottin, who asked for liquor and carried a sword. Heard a row in the boiling house, and saw J. Dottin push Rice into one of the boilers and attempt to stab him. Both Dottins assaulted Rice. Does not know the cause of the row. Constable attempted to take F. Dottin into custody for stealing a ruler which he had taken away from Rice, but Dottin struck Eversley, the constable, with his fist. A crowd of persons from the mill defended the Dottins, who were not taken, but walked about the yard using threats; one of them began to blow a conch shell. The crowd dug up and took away about four acres of potatoes. Mr. Reece sent to Mr. Sealy (police magistrate) for assistance, and three policemen unarmed were sent. The officers attempted to take the ringleaders, but the crowd rushed on the police with stones, and struck them, wounding one of them in two places. They retreated to the yard for protection, and were followed by the mob, numbering about 2,000 persons. Mr. Sealy, the magistrate, drove up, and Mr. Gooding, the chief manager, attempted to quiet them, but failing to do so, he, after some time, read the Riot Act and sent for more police to District "C" station. After the Riot Act was read the mob retired to the potato field and continued to dig up and take away the potatoes. They then rushed through the yard under the command of the two Dottins. Soon after they had cleared the yard, Sergeant Taylor, of the police, arrived from District "C" with four foot and six mounted policemen, all without firearms. About 18 or 20 minutes after this, a shell was blown in the direction of the potato field. The police, going there, captured five prisoners. The mob then challenged the police, and on the police attempting to clear them off, the mob pelted them with stones and beat them back. Sergeant Taylor received three wounds, and two of his men were wounded also; the police made two more prisoners, the mob then went further off, and set three fields of canes on fire and left the estate.

No. 16.

COPY LETTER from Mr. EVELYN, Attorney of Byde Mill Estate, dated Barbados, April 30, 1876.

I received a letter last evening from the Governor requesting me to give him a call, which I did, taking Cottle with me. He said he wished to see me as I was the attorney of Byde Mill, where the rioters commenced their work, and that it was owing to their money being stopped, evidently wanting to say that was the cause of the riot; but I told him that the manager of the estate had stopped no money, and, far from that, the labourers had asked him to give them some molasses for Easter, and it was given, and not only that, but that most persons were prepared for what took place, and expected it to commence the day previously, which was the day after Easter, but it did not commence until the following day (the day after Easter was a wet day); amongst other things, he said I ought to turn away the manager. I told him the manager was conducting the estate to my approval, and that I would not turn him away to please him or anyone else. He then showed me a notice of acquittal which had been given to one of the labourers to quit at the expiration of four weeks, and asked me if I knew the handwriting; I told him I did not, that it was not the handwriting of the manager of the estate, Mr. Gooding, but might be that of the under manager; he said it was discharging a widow that had been on the estate for the last 10 years. He then said the labourers said they had worked for their money and it was stopped, and that one man had worked for 32 cents for the whole week, and had only got 12 cents; that I said was impossible. I supposed he had

only been at work for one or two days, and that he might be a renter, and no doubt had paid the 20 cents for his week's rent, and he received the balance. He then asked me to let him see the plantation books; I told him I had no objection. Accordingly, I went to Byde Mill this morning (Sunday), took the book to Government House, and showed the Governor that no one had worked for 32 cents for the week he mentioned, and that many of the labourers that week had only worked two days, some one. He then called Mr. Hull, and asked him to make a memo. of what the labour book added for that week. I looked over him at the time, and after seeing what he was doing, which was to pick out all the smaller amount of labour earned, I could keep my temper no longer. I said, your Excellency, this won't do; you are picking out all the smaller amounts and not the larger ones. I see you want to make some use of it and you are not doing it fairly. You may depend on it I shall use the original to the same use, for evidently you wish to send it to England, and I shall be fully prepared to send a correct copy. He then asked me to leave the labour book with him; this request he asked several times, but each time I refused, saying to him that I would give him a copy of it sworn to before the magistrate to be a correct copy. The men that have been to him are the two Dottins. The ringleaders that first commenced the riot, and they have not been apprehended yet, whilst the ringleaders of most of the other gangs have. The Governor told me that 15 of Byde Mill people had been to him to say that Mr. Reece, the under manager, had asked them to sign a paper against Confederation and that they had refused to do so, and he then told them that he would turn them off the estate. The Governor now has in his possession the notice given to one woman to quit the estate at a month's notice, which woman, a few days after the notice was given her, which was 3rd of April, for insolence and threatening to beat the book-keeper, has been very civil and at work since, and begged not to turn her off, and she has been forgiven and continues to keep her land. The Governor has refused to let me see the notice or to give me the woman's name, although in the labour book which I took to him I showed him her name on the list, written against it notice to quit. I told the Governor that the morning after the riot at Byde Mill I visited the estate to inquire into the cause of the riot, I there found Colonel Clements and some policemen; and saying to Colonel Clements that I should like to inquire if anything was wrong with the young man and the labourers, he told me he had inquired already, and that he said no cause whatever with regard to any dissatisfaction with the people. I returned again on the Thursday morning and Colonel Clements told me the same thing, saying he had written to say as much to the Governor. While at Government House to-day I mentioned as much; he informed me that Colonel Clements told him quite the opposite, and that he had the affidavit of the three policemen that first went to the riot that the people said they were hungry and wanted something to eat. Now these policemen were sent for after the riot commenced, and, the station being some two miles off, before a policeman got to the place some hundreds had collected which were nothing whatever to do with Byde Mill, coming from Halton, Drax Hall, and the vicinity, and were persons not working at Byde Mill.

No. 16a.

Declaration dated April 28, 1876.—George Nurse Gooding, manager of Byde Mill Plantation, in the parish of St. Philip, states:—That on the evening of the 18th April, from a riot taking place on the aforesaid plantation, I deemed it requisite to go in company with the magistrate of St. George, he being the nearest justice of the peace in my district, to have an audience with his Excellency relative to the matter. I was asked by his Excellency to explain what had occurred. I did so. I was asked by his Excellency if I had done anything, as stopping money from any of the labourers the week before, and if there were any misunderstanding or dissatisfaction amongst the people; in answer to his questions, I told him that I was certain their wages had been paid them, without any exception, and up to the morning of the day I had heard of no dissatisfaction. His Excellency said that managers ought to be very careful how they stopped the labourers' wages, as he had seen in a newspaper a caution advising managers to be careful how they did so.

(No. 16b.)

Sworn May 8, 1876.—Philip Parris, of St. Joseph, Barbados, domestic, states:—I have been looking after Blackman's House, and have had it in charge for the last 24 years. In the month of February last Governor Hennessy came to reside in Blackman's House and remained for three weeks. During that time, Charles T. Young, a painter who rents a house

spot on the estate, came several times to see the Governor, and had several interviews with him. I have seen him repeatedly sitting with the Governor and talking to him. On one occasion I pointed him out sitting with the Governor to Mr. John Tryhane, shopkeeper. Another day this man came to the house and remained inside from about 1 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the afternoon; the Governor was at home, they came into the yard afterwards, and Innis, the Governor's coachman, introduced them to me as Morris, shoemaker, and his friend from St. Kitts. One Saturday evening Dr. Davis and his father came to the house and remained in it from 5 o'clock to 9 o'clock in the evening; the Governor was at home. I saw them (Davis and his father) in the breakfast-room. Once before the Saturday I have mentioned Davis and his father came to the house; they said they came to the Governor. They were in the house about one hour and a half. Several people came to the house to see the Governor every day from all parts of the Island. I have counted at one time as many as 28 sitting down in the avenue waiting.

No. 17.

BARBADOS.

March 31, 1876.

I, Charles William Leacock, one of the freeholders of the parish of Saint Philip, in the Island of Barbados abovesaid, make oath and say:—

I live near Long Bay Castle, in the said parish of Saint Philip. One day towards the end of February last a man named Lynch came to my house and told me that the Governor, Mr. Hennessy, who was then residing at Long Bay Castle, wished to see some of the freeholders of St. Philip's, and to have an interview with them. Accordingly, on the next Saturday, I and some others, including Thomas Nurse, Milan Brathwaite, William Davis, John Thomas Davis, James Simeon Lloyd, along with Lynch, met there. As soon as we went the Governor sent and invited us into the drawing-room; we went in, and he met us there, shook hands with us politely, and invited us to be seated.

He told us that the people had spoken to him about the licenses, and that they were high, the rum license particularly, and that the Treasury here had a surplus of about 20,000/., that the Treasuries of the other Islands had also a surplus, and were in a perfectly healthy state, and could pay their debts. I then mentioned the dog tax to him as being high, and said that it was too high, and in England they only paid two shillings. The butler announced to the Governor that lunch was ready, and he invited them in; the party then sat down to lunch. Some of them remained outside talking with the Governor, and after a short time I joined them. A paper was read before luncheon by Lloyd, containing a complimentary address to the Governor, which was afterwards brought to me by Lynch, and I signed it. Under present circumstances, if such a paper was brought to me I would refuse to sign it, because I see now he is endeavouring to destroy our Constitution. Dated this 31st day of March 1876.

CHAS. WM. LEACOCK.

Sworn before me this 31st day of March 1876, in the city of Bridgetown.

GEORGE PITCHER, J.P.

No. 18.

AFFIDAVITS OF JOHN DRAYTON FIELD, FRANCIS AMBROSE LAYNE, and WALTER WILBERFORCE KNIGHT, of St. Michael, Barbados, dated April 29, 1876.

Field, the chief clerk of Messrs. Barclay and Fraser, public printers under contract, regulates and sees to all the public printing. The Official Gazette is printed on Mondays and Thursdays, 288 numbers of the Gazette being printed for each of those days.

The number of the 6th March, containing Governor's speech of 3rd March, was printed as usual. By order of Mr. Gore, the Colonial Secretary, other numbers were struck off, with an addition from the "West Indian" newspaper.

By order of the Colonial Secretary 2,260 numbers of this second edition of the Gazette were printed.

Layne, who is a practising solicitor, states: On more than one day in March last saw large numbers of people, porters, boatmen, labourers, and others of that class, with women and children, asking for "a Governor's paper," and copies of the Gazette of the 6th March were given to them. Saw five men on one occasion go into the Colonial Secretary's room; some came out with papers in their hands, followed by Mr. Gore Dillon, a clerk in the office, and a porter named Small distributed large numbers of papers.

Knight, solicitor's clerk, swears to a similar scene at the prothonotary's office. The people were in large numbers, and were noisy. The papers distributed were copies of the Official Gazette of March 6.

No. 19.

Sworn April 28, 1876.—William Jordan, of My Lord's Hill, St. Michael. Knows petition marked "A" annexed, and signatures, and had it in his possession for about 14 days; it was given to him by Mr. Semper, the Attorney General, with his own hands. He asked me to "Take this petition, and get people to sign it to make up a majority on 'the Governor's side.'" I did take it, and Mr. Semper told me "I should be paid 'for it,'" and he then gave me a couple of shillings. Knew Mr. Semper in Antigua. Mr. Semper's clerk called on me at the Bridgetown Waterworks Company, where I was then working, and said "Mr. Semper wished to see me." Mr. Semper told me "to read 'the petition to the people, and get it signed,'" and accordingly I went into the country to the Clifton Estate, and had a meeting of three estates' people, where the petition was read to the people, and some signed their names. On the 21st instant I went to Mr. Semper again at his house and saw Sir Graham Briggs there. I told Mr. Semper "that I had got many signatures to the petition," and he told me "to go to Mr. Bell" and he would give me another one." Mr. Bell gave me the one marked "B" annexed. Had some conversation with Mr. Bell again next day, and received another petition from him marked "C." From time to time since Mr. Semper gave me the first petition he has given me from 12 to 14 shillings. The papers annexed marked "D," "E," "F," and "G" I had from Mr. Semper and his clerk, Mr. Bell, and many more, to read to the people, who were asked to sign the petition. I was at Mr. Semper's residence on the day the Governor addressed the Council and Assembly. Sir Graham Briggs and David Morris were there too. Sir Graham Briggs asked me if I had been to the Public Buildings, and I answered, "Yes," and he gave me 2s. I knew several of the people who drew home the Governor's carriage from the Public Buildings and I have heard them say that they had been paid to do so, and I believe they were paid. At this time Sir Graham Briggs was giving away a great deal of money. Have often seen Morris with Semper. I have repeatedly seen Mr. Semper and his clerk give Morris money, and Mr. Bell to Morris's reputed wife while her husband was in prison for rioting. Mr. Bell said Mr. Semper had told him to allow Morris money. Have heard Mr. Bell say to her, "Mr. Semper, the Attorney General, would defend Morris's 'case.'" Many petitions similar to those annexed were given to men by Mr. Semper and his clerk to get them signed. Many false signatures have been given.

EXHIBIT A.

Petition to the House of Assembly prays that the House will give to the measures put forward by our beloved and respected Governor that consideration which their importance demands, and that the House will take steps to secure to the petitioners and to the people of Barbados those benefits which it is the object of our Sovereign to give to us through the remedial measures which the Assembly has been asked to adopt. Petitioners complain of being virtually deprived of the rights of free men and are without representation, save what is secured to us by the voice of the Sovereign.

We trust that the memorial of the honourable members may be disabused of the idea that the people of Barbados are opposed to Federation, for the more we see hostile feeling, evinced against the policy of Her Majesty the more we shall be convinced of the good intentions of his Excellency and of those who are acting with him.

Petitioners are satisfied what is proposed must be beneficial, and the present and future generations will bless the name of the Governor for what he is now doing, and the opposers of the measure are not the friends of the masses and of the poor. And we shall rejoice to see the day when the cannon from Fort St. Ann shall announce to the world that this portion of the empire has been formed into one grand Confederacy.

Petitioners further express confidence in Mr. Hennessy and Government officers and the benefit of the proposed changes. Many of the signatures are in one handwriting.

Exhibits "B" and "C" are similar documents with no signatures attached.

Exhibit "D" is a circular with the Governor's message on prisons and letter on previous career.

[A copy of this circular has already been forwarded to the Secretary of State.]

The other exhibits are copies of newspapers which were distributed.

No. 20.

Sworn Barbados, April 29. — Thomas Henry Sealy, solicitor, stated a case for the opinion of Mr. Semper, the Attorney General, in November last. Mr. Semper told him when he gave him the opinion that it was written by his clerk, Mr. Bell, and thus he (Sealy) became acquainted with the handwriting of Mr. Bell. Believes that the petitions annexed to Jordan's affidavit are in the handwriting of the said Mr. Bell, clerk of Mr. Semper's.

No. 42.

WAR OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

May 31, 1876.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit to you to be laid before the Earl of Carnarvon a copy of a letter from the officer commanding the troops in Barbados, dated 11th instant, reporting further on the military arrangements in connexion with the late disturbances in that Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CADOGAN.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL TO THE FORCES, Horse Guards, London, from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SARGENT, commanding troops, Barbados.

SIR,

Barbados, May 11, 1876.

1. WITH reference to and in continuation of my letter to your address (copy herewith) dated 29th April notifying I had reported fully to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, and afforded every information of our movements since being called upon (on the 21st April) by his Excellency the Governor to aid the civil power with the troops under my command. I now forward, for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, copies of my Despatch and all documents relating thereto,* and as no material change has taken place in the aspect of affairs, excepting an apparent restoration of confidence to some extent, and consequently the withdrawal of a portion of the troops from the outposts which I immediately drew out orders for in detail on the 6th (copy attached marked 1), on receipt that morning of a letter from his Excellency the Governor, copy attached also marked 1, brought to me by the Inspector-General of Police, and, with his concurrence and views, framed the order in question specifying the numbers and detail of troops that were to be drawn back to St. Ann's.

These orders have been submitted to his Excellency the Governor, but on the following day (Sunday) on the receipt of a letter from Mr. J. A. Haynes, a member of the House of Assembly, a copy of which is herewith attached, enclosed in original letter from his Excellency the Governor, dated 7th May, on receiving which I wrote to his Excellency and sent Captain Graves, Acting Brigade-Major, to ascertain any further wishes of his Excellency regarding my orders of the move in of troops. Captain Graves returned to me the same evening saying the troops were to remain as they were for the present upon which I at once went to his Excellency the Governor and told him the orders he had seen had been promulgated in garrison and sent to out stations the previous day, and would be acted upon next morning. I therefore submitted the order again for his consideration, explaining that it might appear vacillating on our part in not proceeding with the moves directed to be carried out only the previous day, whereupon his Excellency said the move was to be proceeded with, and wrote his remarks, or minutes, on my orders, as I have indicated in the copy of them now sent to you. It is I presume my duty now to report only for the information of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, which I will do briefly, and on one or two matters I inadvertently omitted reporting home by last mail. I will now mention first of the officers I spoke of as having afforded me such valuable aid, I must in addition mention the names of Major Blyth and Brigade Major Vandeleur of the 35th Regiment, and Deputy Commissary Deane of the Transport Department, whose exertions contributed materially in expediting the carriage of troops to the destined posts, conveyance of provisions, and other detail requisite for the requirements of the troops. Surgeon-Major Chapman, officiating principal medical officer, was

* Sent in separate cover, initialled, E. W. S.

most careful in providing all the requirements of his department, and otherwise affording me every assistance in carrying out my wishes and orders.

2. At the time being unable to spare troops for the protection of Speight's Town, some mercantile gentlemen collected about 40 seamen from the merchant shipping in harbour, and it becoming a serious question in what manner they were to be taken in hand, &c., Lieutenant Beresford, Royal Artillery, whose report is attached, marked 2, volunteered to take command of these men, which at the time appeared a duty onerous to undertake, the men were accordingly landed and marched by that officer to Speight's Town, and not only did their presence restore to a certain extent confidence there, but Lieutenant Beresford by his tact and good judgment kept them well in hand for several days until they, I suppose, became uneasy under their inactivity and showed signs of discontent just as the "Argus" arrived here, when I received a note, copy enclosed, marked 3, from his Excellency the Governor regarding their relief by troops, which I immediately effected by some men of the 2nd West, just arrived from Jamaica.

3. The second point I omitted to mention was the wounding of a black man by a soldier of the 35th Regiment, under circumstances that attach no blame whatever to the soldier, Private William Packham, a good and intelligent man, who acted entirely under the injudicious and hasty orders of a Mr. Hinckson, a justice of the peace and an estate proprietor, some six or seven miles from here, and who had obtained the assistance of a small party to go out and occupy his estates for the protection (on his most urgent requisition) of his property, his own life, and the lives of his family. Contrary to the express orders I had personally given him and others, he took the party I had placed at his disposal, some distance from his plantation for the purpose of hunting up offenders or persons whom he suspected of being rioters, the case of the black man shot being one. The instant I was made acquainted with the circumstances, I sent field officers to all the estates having these small parties on them, strictly prohibiting the men on no account to go outside the boundaries of the properties they were sent to protect, and in consequence of the occurrence the enclosed circular by his Excellency the Governor was at once issued.

The negro shot, I hear, is now in a dying state, and I think we may congratulate ourselves very much that throughout the whole of this affair, with the exception now quoted, that our men have evinced so much steadiness and good temper, and that we have performed the duty we were called upon to carry out without firing a shot.

4. After the landing of the detachment 1st West India Regiment from Demerara, and in course of conversation with Captain White, who had come up for the purpose of proceeding to England, I learnt from him that the Governor there being anxious to meet the urgent requisition from Governor Pope Hennessy for troops, sent nearly all the available men they had, but that if about 30 less had been left and not taken away they would have sufficient for all purposes at Demerara, so I decided at once to send back by return steamer—

Sub.	Sergts.	Dr.	R. and F.
1	2	1	and 27,

which accordingly left for Demerara that day, leaving at Barbados of the 1st West India Detachment that had been despatched from Demerara—

Capt.	Subs.	Sergts.	Drs.	Corpls.	R. and F.
1	2	4	2	6	and 87.

5. On the 3rd instant I addressed a letter to his Excellency the Governor, a copy of which is attached, marked 5, relating to a proposal on my part of a reduction of the troops employed at out stations.

His Excellency's reply thereto, bearing a corresponding mark (5) is also attached.

6. On receipt of his Excellency the Governor's letter above, and although I had felt at the time I might reasonably suggest the withdrawal to a certain extent of some of the troops from the country, I was not a little surprised when I read his Excellency's letter saying, "but as there is a possibility of some public ferment arising at any moment," &c., &c., I did not feel I would be justified in making an immediate reduction by calling back some troops to St. Ann's, and not being content with my own views on the matter, I then resorted to the expedient of consulting Lieut.-Colonel Tisdall, commanding 35th Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Fowler, commanding Royal Engineer, and Major Brown, commanding Royal Artillery, and after our mature deliberations, came to the conclusion of writing a letter to the Governor, of which a copy is attached marked No. 7.

And in answer to my letter, dated 4th instant, I received a reply from his Excellency, copy of which is attached, marked No. 8, so that matters on that day remained as they were, but on the following day (the 5th) I received from his Excellency the Governor a

private note, "confidential," which is attached, marked No. 9, regarding immediate departure of the "Argus" to meet the urgent demand of Lieutenant-Governor Harley at Tobago, in consequence of serious riots there, accordingly the "Argus" sailed early that day, but of course not taking the detachment arrived here from Jamaica and destined for Honduras.

It will be curious to observe that had the "Argus" left this, as proposed by his Excellency in his letters of the 3rd and 4th instant respectively, there would have been no support to meet the pressing and urgent request for assistance from Tobago. Of course I take no credit to myself for this beyond feeling that the military here had been the means in a sort of indirect manner of reserving the help required at Tobago.

7. The position in which, and circumstances connected with, our movements since the outbreak of these riots and alarm, have afforded the field officers, captains, and indeed all ranks, a capital opportunity of acquiring a practical lesson in out-post picquet and patrol duties. The non-commissioned officers and men also will not fail to benefit in a very much similar manner, and all have acquired a good knowledge of the country, and the various positions most likely to require the presence of troops should at any time fresh disturbances arise.

8. From first to last the cheerfulness and good heart of all ranks is worthy of the greatest praise, long marching distances varying from 5 to 10 and 12 miles during the hot days, not a man fell out of the ranks, the heat at this time of the year in this country may be easily conceived, nevertheless it was no hindrance to the men efficiently accomplishing the work they had to do.

9. I may mention that signalling by day and night on the system now forming so important a branch of instruction, has been successfully carried out under the direction and supervision of Captain Buscarlet and Adjutant Chapman of the 35th Regiment. These officers deserve great credit in furthering and promoting the advantages derived by the rapid mode of sending and receiving orders of movements and other matters of consequence.

The Fort in St. Ann's was in communication, both by night and day, with the positions we held at Gun Hill, Moncrieffe, and Edge Hill. Specimen of messages passed herewith sent.

10. Not a single complaint of any kind has been made against a soldier from the commencement, and where the men have been stationed in small parties on the estates, the gentlemen of the estates and all are loud in their praises of the exemplary good conduct of the soldiers, and indeed they well deserve this credit under the circumstances of their isolated positions.

11. At my request Colonel Tisdall signalled to Lieut. Courtenay at Moncrieffe, and to Captain Buscarlet at Gun Hill to make surveys or reconnaissance sketches for the special information of His Royal Highness, of Moncrieffe and Gun Hill and their vicinity respectively, and although my request was only made two or three days ago, I have already received the sketch from Lieut. Courtenay accompanying this correspondence. I hope before the mail closes to send also Captain Buscarlet's sketch.

With reference to the prompt manner in which these sketches have been made, it may be easily understood how pleasing my position has been to have been associated with officers and men who have responded to every wish I have expressed since our aid was first asked for by the Governor of the Island.

12. H.M. sloop "Argus" arrived last evening from Tobago, and I had a hurried conversation with Captain Jermain, who mentioned that the riots at Tobago were of a most serious nature, that the timely arrival of the "Argus" there was the means of arresting probably the most grave consequences to the white community, a great deal of the most violent and turbulent demonstrations having been made by the black rioters, several places had been broken into and considerable damage done. A corporal of the police murdered.

No doubt Captain Jermain will send a full report home of the circumstances. The "Argus" left 20 seamen and marines in Tobago.

It is said that the riots there had their origin in consequence of about 30 ruffians from this place having gone there and excited the people to riot and insubordination.

13. The sketch alluded to and promised by Captain Buscarlet, 35th Regiment, is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Troops.

I have just written to his Excellency the Governor, recommending that the detach-

ment 2nd West India Regiment, that was landed here from Jamaica, may be sent on to its destination without delay (to Honduras) in H.M.S. "Argus," which will be ready to sail to-morrow.

H.M. Corvette "Rover" arrived here this morning.

(Initialled) E. W. S.

Copy, 1.

Garrison order.

St. Ann's, Barbados, May 6, 1876.

Paragraph 5. His Excellency the Governor having intimated that certain reductions can now be made of the troops on outposts and stationed in positions out of garrison:

(1.) The following detachments will return to garrison, and others will be reduced as follows:—

(2.) Gun Hill will be reduced to one half of its present strength, but to be commanded for a few days longer by a captain.—I concur. (Initialled) J. P. H.

(3.) The central police station to consist of, until further orders, a subaltern, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 15 privates of the 1st and 2nd West India Regiments, or either as Captain Talbot may wish.—I concur. (Initialled) J. P. H.

(4.) The whole of the detachments at Speightstown to be relieved to-morrow.—I concur. (Initialled) J. P. H.

The Inspector-General of Police will arrange for conveyance of men to garrison.

(5.) All smaller detachments or parties of men at the various estates and plantations to come into garrison also. The move in to commence early on Monday morning.—If the Colonel Commanding the troops is of opinion that the withdrawal of these smaller detachments is essential for the discipline of the soldiers, I concur in their withdrawal, and will instruct the police patrols to be increased in those districts. (Initialled) J. P. H.

(6.) The Acting Brigade-Major in directing the small detachments to return to garrison will write to the gentlemen on whose properties the men have been posted to request they will be so good as to provide carriage.

(7.) The detachment at Moncrieffe, at the Inspector-General of Police suggestion, and in my concurring views will remain for the present precisely at the strength it now is, continuing to send or detach the same guard in support to Joe's River.—I concur, and this doubtless will entirely satisfy Mr. Haynes, of Newcastle, St. John's. (Initialled) J. P. H.

Major Blyth can return to garrison with the portion of men not remaining at Gun Hill.

(9.) The guard at the reservoir in rear of Government House being no longer required will return to garrison this day. I concur. (Initialled) J. P. H.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Troops.

With reference to his Excellency's minute or remark against Paragraph 5, I consider it essential for the discipline of the soldiers that they be called back to garrison, and have now all returned.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Troops.

DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Government House, Barbados, May 6, 1876.

THE House of Assembly have so far yielded to the views of myself and the Executive Council, as to the impolicy of stimulating political discussion that the public ferment has subsided considerably. You can therefore I think with safety begin to draw the troops back to St. Ann's.

The guard at the reservoir which you were good enough to supply at my request is no longer needed.

As regards the detachments at Gun Hill and Moncrieffe and the picquet at the Central Station for which also I applied to you, it will perhaps be well not to remove the troops altogether from those points, but I think the numbers might at once be very largely reduced, say to one half or one third of the present strength.

If you agree with me pray be kind enough to carry out these changes

I have, &c.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sargent,
Commanding the Troops.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

A true copy.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Troops

DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Government House, May 7, 1876.

IN connexion with the letter I sent to you yesterday and the opinions we concur in expressing as to the desirability of gradually withdrawing the troops from the rural districts, I should be glad if you would read the enclosed communications from Mr. Haynes which only reached me this morning.

Though I do not share Mr. Haynes' views yet they are entitled to consideration, as he is a very sensible gentleman.

The Hon. Colonel Sargent,
Commanding Troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

DEAR SIR,

New Castle, St. John's, May 5 or 6, 1876.

I AM in receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, and observe the steps taken to preserve order in the community, which so far appears to have been attended with success.

In the last portion of your Excellency's letter an invitation is offered to me to make any suggestions in reference to the maintenance of order, of which I will gladly avail myself by advising that the troops be allowed to remain at the various stations now occupied by them for some further considerable period, as there is existing in the minds of almost of every one capable of forming just conclusions a very strong impression that at the slightest opportunity another and far more serious outbreak will take place, the nature and bitterness of which it would be impossible to describe, the expressions uttered by the people lead to those very unsearchable inferences, hence the precautions necessary to check the spirit of riot and insubordination at present lying dormant.

I would beg to assure your Excellency that the well thinking and well disposed portions of the inhabitants together with the property owners look with earnest expectations to the measures to be adopted by the authorities under your Excellency's instructions and guidance for the due establishment and maintenance of order in the present unsettled state of the Island and the proper punishment of the offenders.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. A. HAYNES.

A true copy.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Troops.

To his Excellency,
J. P. Hennessy, Esq., Governor.

No. 2.

FROM LIEUTENANT BERESFORD, R.A., to the BRIGADE-MAJOR.

SIR,

Barbados, May 2, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding the Troops that, according to orders, I proceeded with 43 volunteer merchant seamen, and one corporal Royal Artillery to Speight's Town, on the night of Sunday, April 22nd. On arrival I found riots had occurred at an estate, Ashton Hall, about one mile from the town, and that an attack was expected on the town itself. The presence of my party effectually stopped any rising, and whilst I was there all appeared quiet for some miles round. I patrolled the men daily in directions I thought most advisable, and where riots were expected. The conduct of the men was good, they were steady, obedient, and sober, and all present on morning and evening parades. Four men I sent back on the 29th, for misconduct. Five others having been recalled as their ship sailed during the week. The remaining 34 I saw embarked and all correct on the 30th. A party of 30 men, two sergeants, under Sub-Lieut. Salmon, 2nd West Indian Regiment with Surgeon Hartley, H.M.S. "Argus," arrived on 29th April, and I remained in command till May 1st, when I returned by order.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MARCUS BERESFORD,
Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

No. 3.

MY DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

Government House, April 29, 1876.

As the troops so quickly brought to us by H.M.S. "Argus" are now landed, I should be glad if you would relieve the Merchant Seamen Corps at Speight's Town as soon as possible with a small detachment.

Mr. Beresford has written to Mr. Jones this morning sending in four men "he could not get on with" and the rest seem disposed for a row.

The sooner we get these sailors on board their ships the better.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

(Confidential).

Government House, April 25, 1876.

THE Governor and the officer in command of the troops are of opinion that in the present state of affairs, soldiers are no longer to be expected to assist in searching for and arresting offenders, such arrests must in future be made only in the regular course of civil process, that is upon warrants of the police magistrate of the district; such warrants to be executed by the police force only.

Lieut.-Colonel Sargent, the officer in command of Her Majesty's troops, entirely concurs with his Excellency in the foregoing memorandum.

By order of his Excellency,
(Signed) H. S. PALMER,
Major R.E., A.D.C.

No. 5.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR from the LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDING THE TROOPS.

Barbados, May 3, 1876.

SIR,

I DO myself the honour to forward for your Excellency's information and consideration a letter with two enclosures from Col. Cox commanding troops in Jamaica, dated 26th April 1876, relating to H.M.S. "Argus" and the detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment (the detail of which I have submitted to you) that arrived here on the 29th April.

2. I may mention that the detachment of troops which I sent to Speight's Town to take the place of the merchant seamen, on your Excellency's emergent requisition conveyed to me in your note of 29th April, consists of soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment, some of whom are men of the detachment from Jamaica and destined for Honduras, but who can be relieved by men of the 1st West, should your Excellency so desire.

3. The detachment at Gun Hill consisting of—

F. O.	Capt.	Sub.	Sergts.	Dr.	R. & F.
1	1	1	2	1	58

at Moncrieffe—

Capt.	Sub.	Sergts.	Corpl.	Dr.	Pts.
1	1	3	1	1	55

also the picquet at Central Police Station relieved daily of—

Capt.	Sub.	Sergts.	Corpls.	Dr.	Pts.
1	2	2	2	1	40

being on duty at these stations since the 21st April 1876, I would wish to receive your Excellency's further instructions regarding them as to whether these parties might not be reduced in numbers to a certain extent, and if your Excellency thought half would now meet the present requirements I will issue orders accordingly, but of course only entirely as your Excellency may deem desirable for the security of the positions named.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding Troops.

P.S. May I beg that the enclosures be returned to me when no longer required.

(Copy, No. 6.)

Government House, Barbados, May 3, 1876.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of to-day's date respecting the troops you so promptly sent on the 21st ult. to Moncrieffe, Gun Hill, and the Central Station, I entirely agree with you that the apparent tranquility of the Island admits of those detachments being reduced, but as there is a "possibility of some public ferment arising" at any moment in connexion with the political proceedings began last week by the "House of Assembly, and which proceedings are in the Order Book of the House of

" Assembly for renewal to-morrow, I should not like to see any change in the strength of the detachments for the present."

As regards district "E" Colonel Clements reports that there are 30 policemen now in that district, that everything is quiet there and only one prisoner is in the local prison, I am therefore of opinion that you may direct the return of the troops from Speight's Town forthwith.

I see no objection to the detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment proceeding to the Jamaica command as soon as they can get on board the "Argus."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Lieut.-Col. Sargent, Commanding the
Troops, Barbados.

No. 7.

To his Excellency JOHN POPE HENNESSY, Esq., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Barbados.

SIR,

Barbados, May 4, 1876.

IN reply to your Excellency's letter of the 3rd inst., having reference to the departure of H.M.S. "Argus" and the troops that arrived in her proceeding at once to Honduras, I considered it necessary to consult Lieut.-Col. Tisdall, Commanding 35th regiment, Lieut.-Col. Fowler, Commanding Royal Engineer, and Major Brown, Royal Artillery, on the subject, and having taken into consideration the recent serious disturbances, and the possibility of some public ferment arising at any moment, they are unanimously of opinion, in which I also concur, that it would be inadvisable in the extreme to permit H.M.S. Argus and the detachment 2nd West India Regiment to leave Barbados unless replaced by another "man of war."

Should your Excellency take this view of the case, I am of opinion that it would be very desirable to leave the detachment at Speights Town for the present.

I may mention also for your Excellency's special consideration as another reason that troops should not be sent away from the Island for the present is that the soldiers composing the garrison and outposts have much increased duty to perform, and consequently have not a sufficient number of nights in bed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding the Troops.

No. 8.

SIR,

Government House, Barbados, May 4, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of to-day's date.

2. As there is a possibility of public ferment arising from the attempt to revive political agitation in the House of Assembly, I see no reason to doubt the prudence of the course you suggest with respect to the troops.

3. At the same time as regards the movements of the "Argus" I should be sorry to see her detained a day longer than you may think absolutely necessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Sargent,
Commanding the Troops.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR,

The "Retreat," Barbados, April 27, 1876.

I considered it necessary, to enable me to obtain information regarding the steadiness of the small bands of troops I have established in detached positions on various estates in all parts of the southern portions of the Island, to send two intelligent field officers to proceed yesterday in carriages to visit and inspect these posts, with special instructions to them to direct that on no account are the non-commissioned officers in charge to permit the men under their care to leave the estates which they had been directed to protect, and further that the troops so employed are not sent out for the purpose of apprehending prisoners other than those actually caught in the act of committing plunder and depredation, which duty has been conducted most satisfactorily by Colonel Fowler and Major Brown, whom on their return from this duty last evening reported having found the soldiers correct and regular on their posts; these officers

having made their report to me, mentioned most particularly and emphatically that, in conversation with the influential and respectable gentlemen of the estates they have visited, that at present matters appeared quiet and that there was a lull in the alarm and excitement that existed a day or so ago, but that this temporary quiet was only awaiting the result of the trial or investigation of the conduct of the ringleaders and promoters of all this riot and disturbance we have just seen, who if not punished to the utmost rigour of the law, of course I only mean in a legitimate and proper manner, and who if allowed to be again set free, we will not only have a repetition of the scenes of the last few days but consequences of far greater danger.

These reports of the officers named I shall telegraph to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War this day, and so that your Excellency may be made acquainted with the information reported to me, I directed the two officers in question to proceed to your Excellency and report to you as they have done to me.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Troops.

A true copy.

E. W. SARGENT,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Troops.

On reflection, and also his Excellency the Governor considering it would be inexpedient to do so, I did not telegraph according to the above intention.

Copy.

No. 9.

Barbados, Government House,
May 5, 1876.

MY DEAR COLONEL SARGENT,

ADMIRAL GORE telegraphs to me from Grenada—

“Lieutenant-Governor Hurley, of Tobago, begs me telegraph riots very serious. “Wanted gun-boat assistance urgent.” Accordingly I have asked Captain Jermain to proceed at once with the “Argus” to Tobago.

He will weigh anchor at 12 o'clock to-day.

Meanwhile I have asked him to call on you with this note.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 43.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 31, 1876.

As it appears to be far from improbable that fresh outbreaks may occur in Barbados at the end of the harvest season, I think it well to call your serious attention to the necessity of making timely preparation, gradually and quietly, so as not to excite alarm, for anticipating and preventing the recurrence of disturbances and rioting.

I need hardly point out to you that a heavy responsibility would fall upon the Government, should they be found unprepared after recent occurrences to meet any emergency that might arise.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 44.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, May 31, 1876.

I HAVE received your Despatch of the 27th ultimo,* with its enclosures, explaining your reasons for not adopting the recommendations which were made to you

No. 8.

T 4

in favour of extreme measures of repression and punishment in connexion with the recent disturbances in Barbados, and I have to convey to you my full approval of your determination to act with calmness and forbearance.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 45.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, May 31, 1876.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 29th ultimo,* in which you call attention to the fact that several of the rural constables joined the rioters during the recent disturbances, and report the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police that the rural constables are useless, and that the regular police should be considerably increased, an opinion in which you state that the Officer Commanding the Troops concurs.

I concur generally in the views enunciated in your Despatch, and I shall be glad to learn that the guilty constables have been called to very strict account.

In due course you will no doubt inform me of the steps which you propose to take for the increase of the police force. This will, I presume, be attended with some considerable expense, for which, of course, the Legislature will readily make provision.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 46.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 3, 1876.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 12th of April,† and to approve of your having abstained from taking any legal proceedings against Mr. Thomas H. Sealy, Mr. Shannon, and the proprietors of the "Agricultural Reporter," the "Globe," and the "Barbados Times."

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 47.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 3, 1876.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 25th of April,‡ enclosing copies of the Report of the Superintendent of Emigration for the year 1875.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 48.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 3, 1876.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th ult.§ transmitting copies of letters from Mr. J. A. Haynes, and Chief Justice Packer,

* No. 11.

† No. 4.

‡ No. 7.

§ No. 13.

members of the late Executive Council, respecting the recent disturbances in Barbados, together with copies of your replies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

No. 49.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 3, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 1st ult.,* contradicting the statement made in the Barbados Times and elsewhere that you had visited Mr. Charles Kemp Sturgeon, previously to his departure from Barbados.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

No. 50.

MESSRS. AUSTIN & PHILLIPS to COLONIAL OFFICE.

MY LORD,

Langham Hotel, London, W., June 8, 1876.

WE deeply regret to have to inform your Lordship that a telegram has been received this morning from Barbados, announcing that the old members of the Legislative Council have resigned their seats in consequence of the introduction into that body of two additional official members.

Their reasons for taking this step must have been of the gravest character, and they no doubt felt that this action on the part of his Excellency the Governor was calculated to neutralize the effective performance of their duties, and to confer upon the official element in the Council an equal power, which would lead to a deadlock in legislation, or else a preponderance of votes, which would deprive entirely the unofficial members of that participation in public affairs to which their long standing experience, and high character justly entitle them.

We need hardly remind your Lordship how deeply the Barbados proprietors in this country are conscious of the serious crisis to which the affairs of the Colony have now been brought, especially in view of the measures to be adopted in providing for the trial of the rioters and the preservation of order.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.
&c. &c. &c,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We have, &c.
(Signed) R. BRUCE AUSTIN.
P. L. PHILLIPS.

No. 51.

COLONIAL OFFICE to the WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR

Downing Street, June 9, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo,† with its Enclosures, placing before his Lordship the information the West India Committee have received upon the subject of the disturbances in Barbados.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Chairman of the West India Committee.

* No. 18.

† No. 41.

No. 52.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.
(Received June 15, 1876.)

West India Committee Rooms, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.

June 9, 1876.

MY LORD,

WE, the undersigned, proprietors of estates and others, being deeply interested in the social and material welfare of Her Majesty's ancient and loyal Colony of Barbados, humbly beg to lay before your Lordship the following considerations :—

1. That the Constitution of Barbados, consisting of Governor, Council, and Assembly, has existed from the earliest days of the Island as a British plantation, and sprang from the free exercise of the right of the Colonists to govern themselves.

2. That although a local law was passed in 1650 acknowledging the sovereignty of the King, the said Constitution was in 1652 acknowledged and confirmed to the Colonists by the representatives of the Parliament, and it has continued to the present time, securing to the inhabitants good laws, light taxation, cheap and ready means of obtaining justice, and all those benefits which grow out of or are consistent with the principles of English freedom.

3. That the said Constitution has always been regarded with reverence and affection by the Colonists, not only for its intrinsic excellence and its beneficial working, but because of its similarity to the Constitution of England, a standing proof being thereby given of the British origin of the Colony as well as of the tie which has happily connected it uninterruptedly with the Mother Country.

4. That bearing in mind these things, we and all others interested in the Colony observed with great satisfaction the declaration of your Lordship, that the spontaneous action of the Legislature should not be in any way interfered with.

5. That the Council, besides being an Upper Legislative Chamber, has always, in accordance with a well recognised principle of English Colonial Administration, which declares that at least a part of the Executive Council shall be members drawn from the Legislative Council, acted as an Executive or Privy Council until a very recent period.

6. That the Council has always been composed of those members of the community who were of long standing in the Island, and of much experience, consideration, and worth, who had consistently, for many years perhaps, devoted themselves to the public service in the hope of being appointed, as a distinguished mark of Her Majesty's approbation of their conduct to a seat in the Council, and whose appointment thereto from their extensive influence and high character, has promoted wise legislation and given stability to Government.

7. That a majority of independent members of this class in the Council has not interfered with or impeded the constitutional action of the Governor, as the representative of Her Majesty, in carrying on the Government and controlling legislation.

8. That the introduction now being effected by the Governor of a greater number of officials (whose votes would be necessarily regulated by their position as Government officers) into the Legislative Council than has hitherto been the case is a change in the Constitution which is not consistent with your Lordship's instructions regarding the spontaneous action of the Legislature in reference to such changes, nor with the ordinary principle which governs the composition of such a body.

9. That this action on the part of the Governor is calculated to entirely neutralise the influence of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, and your memorialists have heard with the deepest regret, probably, for this in connexion with other considerations, the old members of the Council have sent in their resignations.

10. We would therefore humbly pray that your Lordship would be pleased to give these statements your serious consideration, and take such immediate steps as in your wisdom may seem meet to preserve to the inhabitants of the Island the rights and privileges they have so long enjoyed under their own free Constitution.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. DANIEL HILL.

GEO. H. CHAMBERS.

N. LUBBOCK.

FORSTER McGEARBY ALLEYNE.

AUGE. GAVILLER.

P. L. PHILLIPS.

R. BRUCE AUSTIN.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following names are appended according to annexed authority :—

Harewood.
 J. S. W. S. Erle-Drax, M.P.
 Thomas Thornhill, M.P.
 William Fitzherbert, Bart.
 Chas. Trollop, Lieut.-General, K.C.B.
 T. B. Evelyn.
 William Haynes.
 J. R. Dummett.
 C. F. Lyall.
 Rt. Heywood.
 Ellen L. Trotman.
 S. F. H. Trotman.
 S. J. Trotman.
 A. H. Edgecombe.
 Rose Hinds.
 H. S. Dean.
 Amelia Sainsbury.
 George H. Loxdale & Co.
 James King Went, B.A.
 A. Reece, Rector of Donyatt.
 Peter J. Chapman.
 Ellizabeth Alleyne.
 T. C. Garth.
 Eleanor O'Neal.
 Elizabeth Louis.
 Mary Anne Cobham.
 Claude Delaval Cobham.
 Herbert P. Alleyne.
 Edith Margaret Forte.
 T. Beard Burton, M.R.C.S., England.
 Tho. Noel Harris.
 Eyare King.
 Hampden Clement.
 Samuel Taylor, p. Colonial Bank, Barbados.
 H. W. M. Dyer, Colonial Bank, Barbados.
 John Poyer Poyer.
 G. S. Scott.
 Simeon Hardy & Sons.
 Wilkinson & Gaviller.
 William Whitfield.
 A. M. Gillespie.
 Edmund L. Haynes.
 Mary R. Alleyne.
 Rev. J. E. Reece, M.A.
 R. G. Lutley.

Benony Leach.
 Julia Alleyne.
 Jno. Torrance.
 R. Becklès, Hunte Lieut.-Col.
 G. A. Applewhaite.
 John Manning.
 B. Hinds.
 G. E. Clarke.
 F. B. Grant.
 S. Reece.
 Caroline Maycock.
 William Eversley.
 Louisa Eversley.
 S. L. Eversley.
 Mary E. Chapman.
 Elizabeth H. Chapman.
 M. E. Chapman.
 Hinds Howell, M.A., Rector of Drayton,
 Hon. Canon Norwich Cathedral, and
 Rural Dean.
 Nathaniel Weeks.
 W. W. Senhouse.
 N. Forte.
 R. C. Burton.
 F. Mayers.
 Wm. R. Sandbach.
 Chas. Prettejohn.
 F. F. Pinder.
 J. Image.
 Robert Reece, M.A.
 Sam Baird, late Member of Council,
 Barbados.
 Mary Gaskin.
 Eleanor Eversley.
 Sam Taylor, Solicitor, Barbados.
 Rev. Edward N. Thomas.
 Wm. Thos. Barrett.
 William Hinds.
 Mary Anne H. Phillips.
 Julia Sarah Phillips.
 Horace S. Harrison, Captain.
 Thomas Daniel & Sons.
 Edw. Lee Bellasyse.
 T. Sharpe.
 Wilhelmina A. Sharp.
 J. B. Outtram.

No. 53.

ADMIRALTY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Admiralty, June 10, 1876.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will lay before the Earl of Carnarvon the enclosed copy of a Despatch received from the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. "Rover," reporting his proceedings at Barbados, and the steps which he had taken in connexion with the outbreak of disturbances at Tobago.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

SIR,

H.M.S. "Rover," at Barbados, May 11, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that, after leaving Bermuda on Thursday last, the 4th instant, I made the best of my way in H.M. ship under my command to Barbados, where I arrived last night (Wednesday), the 10th instant.

2. I found here H.M.S. "Argus." She arrived here from Jamaica on the 29th April, with a detachment of the 2nd West Indian Regiment, which she had been about to convey to Belize; but, in consequence of the disturbances which had broken out here, Commander Jermain was directed by Commodore Lyons to bring the troops to this place with all despatch, and where they were landed immediately on their arrival.

3. On the 5th instant the Governor, Mr. Pope Hennessy, having received intelligence that disturbances had broken out at Tobago, requested Commander Jermain to proceed thither in H.M.S. "Argus," this he did, and returned here on the 10th instant, reporting that riots had taken place, and with a request from the Lieutenant-Governor, that some troops might be sent; Commander Jermain had at the urgent request of the Lieutenant-Governor, left an officer, and 20 men with a view to rendering any assistance that might be necessary.

4. As soon as I could this morning I placed myself in communication with Mr. Pope Hennessy, the Governor, and, as a result of my interview with him, I have ordered Commander Jermain to embark on board the "Argus" the detachment of the West Indian Regiment she brought here, with a view to conveying them to their original destination, viz., Belize, and at the same time to receive on board, for conveyance to Tobago, about 30 of the police force from this place to relieve the party landed from the "Argus" who will return to their ship.

5. The Governor informs me that though an uneasy feeling still exists in the town, and in many parts of the Island, yet perfect quiet at present prevails.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. BARNADISTON,

Captain and Senior Officer, Barbados Division.

Vice-Admiral, Sir A. C. Key, K.C.B., C.M.G.

No. 54.

The EARL OF CARNARVON, to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 13, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 4th ultimo,* enclosing extracts from the "Agricultural Reporter" of the 27th of July 1875, in refutation of the assertion made by certain members of the West India Committee that there was no political excitement in Barbados until you laid before the Legislature your six points of Administrative Confederation.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 55.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 13, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 3rd ultimo,† respecting the local misconceptions which exist on the subject of the policy of Her Majesty's Government with regard to Confederation.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 31.

† No. 30.

No. 56.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 13, 1876.
 I HAVE received your Despatch of the 4th ultimo,* transmitting a copy of further correspondence between yourself and Dr. Thomas, respecting the permission which you gave him to vote against the Government.

I do not perceive that I need add anything to my former observations as to Dr. Thomas's position.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 57.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 13, 1876.
 I HAVE received your Despatch of the 6th ultimo,† transmitting reports which have been furnished on the recent disturbances by the two magistrates whom you specially ordered to the rural districts with the troops.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 58.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 13, 1876.
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 5th ultimo,‡ with its Enclosures, explaining that you have invariably discouraged petitions in favour of Confederation.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 59.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 13, 1876.
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 10th ult.,§ enclosing a sworn deposition by Messrs. Lynch and Lloyd, in disproof of Mr. Pilgrim's statement in the House of Assembly as to what passed on the occasion of your reception of a deputation of freeholders at Long Bay Castle in February last.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 60.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 13, 1876.
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 3rd ult.,|| with its Enclosures, and to approve of your refusal to allow the special constables to carry fire-arms.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 32.

† No. 34.

‡ No. 33.

§ No. 36.

|| No. 29.

No. 61.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 13, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th ult.,* enclosing, with your comments thereon, copies of the speeches of Messrs. Carrington and George Sealy, who moved the address in the House of the Assembly on the 28th of April for your recall, and the removal of certain members of the Executive Council.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 62.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 14, 1876.

SINCE the abolition of slavery, every Governor of Barbados, I believe without exception, has endeavoured to get the proprietary body to recognize the evil of keeping the resident labourers as mere tenants at will, liable to be ejected on a four week's notice to quit.

2. In the Despatch I wrote on the 1st of May† about the riots that commenced at Byde Mill, I enclosed for your Lordship's information a petition written two weeks before the disturbances, from a resident labourer named Emily Howell, who had lived 10 years in the parish, but who received a four weeks' notice to quit on the 1st of April, because she remonstrated with the manager for only paying her 12 cents for her work at the end of a week.

3. In referring to that petition I said, "Such petitions are unfortunately not uncommon. But, like my predecessors, I have never interfered between the labourers and their employers unless some manifest breach of the law was committed, and I therefore was unable to do anything for the petitioner. Within the last few days I placed it however in the hands of Mr. Evelyn, the agent of the absentee proprietor, and I enclose for your Lordship's information, a minute of what passed at his interview with me."

4. As so many of the absentee proprietors and members of the West India Committee are now in direct communication with your Lordship, and as the subject is of pressing importance, I venture to state a few arguments which might, perhaps, be placed before them with advantage.

5. Having carefully read all the representations these gentlemen have addressed to your Lordship, I continue to hold the opinion that they have not acted, even in making some extreme demands, with any personal ill will towards me, but that they have been moved by a strong and conscientious sense of what they most honestly believe to be due to the rights of property, and the long established system of public affairs in Barbados. Therefore I believe they would pay me the compliment of giving a fair consideration to any suggestions I might presume to put before them. On this occasion, however, I prefer to rely on the far more authoritative words of one of my predecessors, Sir Francis Hincks.

6. In June 1859, certain papers connected with the West Indian Colonies and the Mauritius were ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, and at page 40 of the Blue book will be seen a letter addressed by the private secretary of the Governor of Barbados, to Mr. Thomas D. Hill, of Mincing Lane, London, who had written to the Governor on behalf of the absentee proprietors.

7. In his reply the private secretary says, "His Excellency directs me to observe that the great bulk of the revenue in Barbados is derived from duties on articles of consumption, such as flour, meal, fish, salted provisions, &c., to which the non-resident proprietors do not contribute at all, but which fall very heavily on the industrious classes. Formerly, a considerable revenue was derived from taxes on land, but of late years these have been taken off, and duties on articles of consumption substituted in their place. The Governor desires me to state that, so far as his knowledge extends, there is no country where the landed proprietor is legally required

“ to contribute so little to the support of the public institutions, as in Barbados; and
 “ he earnestly hopes that, on being reminded of this fact, the proprietors will see the
 “ necessity of voluntarily assuming the duty of contributing to the improvement of
 “ the social and moral condition of their tenants and labourers. The work that should
 “ be performed in this Island is precisely that which an enlightened and liberal landlord
 “ in England would insist on being carried out on his estate, notwithstanding his
 “ heavy taxes for religious instruction and the administration of justice. One of the
 “ most effectual means of ameliorating the condition of the labouring classes would be
 “ by providing them with proper dwellings. So long as the labourers are mere tenants
 “ at will, liable to being ejected at a few days’ notice, it cannot be hoped that they will
 “ themselves erect suitable dwellings. The improvement of the residences of the
 “ labourers must depend solely on the proprietors, who have it in their power to effect
 “ this important reform, either by granting leases in perpetuity, the reserving adequate
 “ rents, or by erecting suitable houses. A great many of the estates have a sufficient
 “ number of children on them to warrant the institution of infant schools, the expense
 “ of which would be, comparatively speaking, trifling. Aid might be given to the
 “ establishment of dispensaries in the various localities. Juvenile reformatories and
 “ industrial schools for vagrant children, are also much required.

“ The Governor trusts that the foregoing remarks will not be considered in any
 “ degree offensive. He has no desire to obtrude his opinions on the non-resident pro-
 “ prietors of Barbados, but he has felt that his silence on such an occasion might be
 “ misconstrued, and he cannot but hope that some of the body on whose behalf you have
 “ addressed him may be induced to weigh the heavy responsibilities which devolve on
 “ them, as the owners of most valuable and productive estates, and to make at least an
 “ effort to promote the improvement of their tenantry. He at all events, while confiding
 “ in the wisdom of the Legislature, and earnestly hoping that he may be able to co-operate
 “ with them for the public good, feels it his duty to place on record his opinion, that
 “ it would be unwise to prosecute social reforms at the cost of the labouring classes,
 “ while the landed proprietors, and especially those of them who are non-resident,
 “ contribute in so small a degree to those burdens which, in other parts of Her Majesty’s
 “ dominions, fall heavily upon fixed property.”

8. The passage in the foregoing to which I would take the liberty of again most
 earnestly drawing the attention of Mr. Hill, is that in which the Governor points to
 the evil of keeping the resident labourers as mere tenants at will, liable to be ejected at
 a few days’ notice.

9. Nearly 20 years have passed, and though the condition of the labouring classes
 in this Island has become steadily worse year by year, yet not a single step has been
 taken to reform the law which Governor Hincks so justly condemned.

10. I must confess I should shrink from the strong measure my distinguished pre-
 decessor recommends; the granting of leases in perpetuity. To insist on that would be,
 in my judgment, an invasion of the just rights of property. But as an equitable and
 (on this subject) efficient remedy, I shall submit for the consideration of the Legislature
 a proposal for abolishing the four weeks’ notice to quit, and substituting a much longer
 notice in accordance with the practice elsewhere; and I trust in doing so to receive
 the support of Mr. Hill and his highly influential and intelligent colleagues on the
 West India Committee.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 63.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
 (Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD, Barbados, May 16, 1876.

IN paragraphs 16 to 18 of the Despatch of the 1st of May,* on the recent
 disturbances, I described how some small gangs from the Byde Mill Estate proceeded
 on the 21st of April to plunder the potato fields on the adjoining estate of Halton, when
 unfortunately it became necessary for the police to fire on the rioters.

2. Col. Clements, who was present, reports that the gangs of marauders from Byde
 Mill were not discouraged by the labourers at Halton. On the contrary many of the

Halton labourers joined them, and contributed to increase the number of plunderers that spread through the neighbouring parishes. Others to whom Col. Clements appealed, remained sullen and inactive, and took no steps to protect their master's provision fields.

3. Perhaps this disgraceful conduct of the labourers may, to some extent, have arisen from the fact that the owner of Halton, who is also the agent for some absentee proprietors, acts up to the full spirit and letter of the Barbados law in all his dealings with the labourers.

4. It is a remarkable coincidence that the first estate where a shot had to be fired during the recent riots was the very same estate the severe but strictly legal management of which was exposed to the British Parliament by my predecessor, Sir Francis Hincks, in 1858.

5. Not without good reason Governor Hincks moved the Secretary of State to give publicity in England to the article written by Mr. Prescod (to which I refer more fully in another Despatch) setting forth amongst other things the treatment of labourers on the Halton Estate.

6. I have the honour to transmit a copy of that portion of the Enclosure in the Governor's Despatch illustrating the actual operation of the Barbados Contract Act (No. 128 of 1840), by quoting the magisterial proceedings when four labourers were summoned by the manager of Halton, for refusing to dig 300 cane holes for 20 cents, when others were receiving in that district 30 and 36 cents for the same work. The decision of the local magistrate against the labourers was upheld by the Court of Appeal, and the result is thus stated:—

“ These four labouring men were therefore required, in addition to their rent, to give
“ their labour to the estate for five out of the six working days of the week at a
“ reduction of just one third of the common market value of that labour. Fifty cents,
“ two shillings and a penny, per week were they required, one and all, to surrender out
“ of their poor incomes! Mr. Connell exacted it; t'was in the bond; and the law bore
“ him out in the exaction.”

7. To let your Lordship see that Mr. Connell still exacts what the law of this Colony allows, I transmit* herewith a petition (in original) that I received on the 17th of April (four days before the riots at Halton) together with my minute upon it, asking for the magistrate's fortnightly summary containing the cases referred to in the petition.

8. I also lay before your Lordship the two weeks' summary* in question, showing that Mr. Connell got three Halton labourers fined in that short time (the 1st to the 15th of February 1876) 3s. each and 3s. costs; the fine being in each case awarded to Mr. Connell. He also appears, on the 7th of February, as the prosecutor of a woman who is sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour, for theft of sugar-cane at Halton.

9. The same return shows the enforcement of the Contract Act on the Clifden Estate, where a watchman is prosecuted by Mr. George A. Sealy for neglecting his duty and allowing sugar-canes to be stolen, in which case the magistrate fined the servant 16s. 8d. (to be given to the complainant) and 4s. costs.

10. I do not presume to find any fault with these gentlemen, who are both in the House of Assembly, and by their ability and social standing, leading members of that body. They have the legal right to do all this. They only avail themselves of the power the Local Act of 1840 gives them in dealing with their labourers. But it becomes a question whether an Act, which is exceptional in its character, and which tends every day to increase the bad feeling between proprietors and labourers in Barbados, should be maintained on the Statute Book.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

Enclosure in No. 63.

EXTRACT from Enclosure in SIR FRANCIS HINCKS' Despatch, No. 55, of the 25th September 1858, to SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

One instance, of recent occurrence, in illustration of the actual working of this “Contract Act” (the Master and Servants Act of 1840, with Mr. Maycock's addendum,) will show how it carries, practically, “into effect the reciprocal duties” of the parties in question; what sort of “feeling” it promotes between them, and the amount of “protection,” said to be “full and ample,” which it affords to the labourer in particular. To

* Not printed.

obviate as far as possible, any suspicion of unfairness in selecting our illustration, we shall take it from the practice of one of the very gentlemen who were present at the meeting at Sandford. We shall make Mr. Joseph Connell, who moved the fourth resolution at the meeting, the expounding of the third, which was carried, like all the rest, *nem. con.*

Halton estate, in the parish of St. Philip, is the property of Mr. John Connell, who is now on a visit to England, his brother, Mr. Joseph Connell, having charge of the property as attorney. On the 5th of July, in the present year, four of the located labourers on the estate, namely, King Hunte, William Shepherd, Richard Parris, and John Daniel, were cited before the police magistrate of the parish for breach of this Master and Servants Act. Mr. Joseph Connell in his information taken before the magistrate at the trial, stated the charge to be, that the defendants had absented themselves from work for the whole of the previous week. "I gave them 300 cane holes to dig where the land had been previously subscribed with the plough for 20 cents, which they refused to do." And Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, the under manager, in his deposition, after stating this refusal of the four defendants to dig 300 cane holes for a day's work for 20 cents, added, "their average work is five days generally per week, at 20 cents." We may state that the magistrate gave judgment against the defendants, and the Assistant Court of Appeal, to whom the case was carried by defendants, confirmed his decision a few days after. And so proud was Mr. Connell of this result, that he sent a copy of the proceedings before the magistrate for publication in the "West Indian," from which paper, of 16th July, the above quotations are made."

Now at the time when these labourers were required to dig 300 holes a day for five days in the week, at 20 cents a day, the common market price of labour for this description of work in the district was at the rate of 10 cents per 100 holes, and some few pushing planters were paying at the rate of 12 cents per 100. We took the trouble, at the time, to inquire particularly as to this. These four labouring men were therefore required, in addition to their rent, to give their labour to the estate for five of the six working days of the week at a reduction of just one-third of the common market value of that labour! Fifty cents; two shillings and a penny sterling per week, were they required, one and all, to surrender out of their poor incomes! Mr. Connell exacted it; 'twas "in the bond," and the law bore him out in the exaction; that law which we are blandly assured, "is sufficient in itself to carry into effect the reciprocal duties of master and servant;" under which, "since the abolition of slavery, the best of feeling is promoted between employers and employed;" and which affords such "full and ample protection to both parties." We now know exactly what these bland phrases mean in the resolution of the meeting at Sandford; and, need we write another word on the subject?—*Liberal.*

No 64.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 17, 1876.

THE West India Committee, following the example of the House of Assembly, have quoted very fairly it must be admitted some passages in the first speech I addressed to the legislative bodies on my arrival in Barbados, in which, looking to the programme of work they promised to undertake, I spoke in complimentary terms of the Assembly. I refer to this, because it illustrates the sort of answer given to my predecessors from time to time, when further experience may have justified a Governor's reconsideration of his policy or expressed opinions.

2. This was notably the case with Sir Charles Grey. In October 1845 he addressed to the Legislature the "admonitory remarks," as the Assembly then termed them, in the speech quoted in my Despatch of the 11th of May.*

3. In their reply, the Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Foderingham, said:—

"Restrictions upon either the employer or the labourer are alike impolitic and illusory. This subject naturally leads the House to a notice of the concluding portion of Your Excellency's speech in which your Excellency was pleased to address to them admonition

on certain points having reference to the treatment of the labouring population by the upper classes of society in Barbados."

4. Instead however of endeavouring to show that there actually was not the oppression of the people that Sir Charles Grey had condemned, or trying to prove that he might have been mistaken in speaking of "contrivances by which they defeated or evaded the "primary law of the labour market," the Assembly retorted by quoting some complimentary expressions the Governor had used on a former occasion.

5. One member of the Assembly, the only coloured man in it, alone protested against this line of defence, and maintained that Sir Charles Grey's last speech was the correct one, and that all the grave charges he had therein made, were but too well founded.

6. Mr. Prescod, the gentleman in question, though very influential out of the House, was unfortunately unable, even with the support of Sir Charles Grey, to do anything to induce the Legislature to reform the condition of the labourers.

7. During the succeeding administration of Sir William Colebrooke, he also stood alone in the House of Assembly, although he received the earnest sympathy of the Governor.

8. Sir Francis Hincks who succeeded to the government of Barbados in 1856, likewise recognised the value of the reforms so persistently but vainly urged by Mr. Prescod.

9. Thirteen years after Sir Charles Grey's admonitory speech, Sir Francis Hincks transmitted to the Secretary of State, on the 25th of September 1858, a remarkable article written by Mr. Prescod on the labour question in Barbados. The Legislative contrivances by which the just claims of labour are systematically defeated or evaded in Barbados are noticed in the article, and the causes of the mutual dread and distrust of the planters and labourers are stated with moderation and temper.

10. Sir Francis Hincks' reasons for drawing special attention to the article are deserving of notice now. He says:—

"The West India labour question is one of such great importance that I venture to draw your attention to an editorial article which has recently appeared in the Barbados "Liberal," edited by Mr. Prescod, for many years a member of the Assembly of this Colony, and a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of a very large portion of the inhabitants of the British West Indies. This article has been elicited by the discussions which have taken place in Barbados in consequence of the proposition to change the present tenure to one of a more permanent character. It is well deserving of attention, and especially because it explains the views of large classes who, from the fact that they are not represented in the Colonial Legislatures, have little opportunities of making their opinions known in England."

11. The Secretary of State (Sir Bulwer Lytton) in acknowledging the receipt of the article from the Barbados "Liberal" on "the subject of the present tenure of lands and "houses held by the labouring classes," informed the Governor that it would be laid before Parliament, and accordingly it was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in 1859.

12. I have the honour to enclose, for more convenient reference, a copy of Sir Francis Hincks' Despatch, and of Mr. Prescod's article.

13. Your Lordship will see from my Despatch of 16th inst.,* that Sir Francis Hincks was not satisfied with thus getting the question of the Barbados labourer's tenure lands and houses put before the British Parliament, but that he had instructed his private secretary in the preceding year to bring the evils of the system to the notice of Mr. Thomas D. Hill, the Chairman of the West India Committee, and the other absentee proprietors.

14. Unfortunately, both for the labourers and the planters, neither the Blue Book publications, nor the remonstrances addressed by my predecessor, Sir Francis Hincks, to Mr. Hill and other proprietors produced any effect.

15. The next Governor, Sir James Walker, though intimately connected with the planting interest, made the confession in 1863, that lawlessness and disaffection he found considerable difficulty in checking could be traced to no other source than the question of wages. Unlike Sir Charles Grey or Sir Francis Hincks, he did not address public remonstrances to the planters on the subject, but, it is due to Sir James Walker to record the fact that he must have spoken to them privately about the question of wages being mixed up with the disaffection of the people, for he says:—"The planters are "very angry with me when I say so."

16. My immediate predecessor, Mr. Freeling, did not, however, hesitate last year to publicly admonish the Legislature on the lamentable state of the poorer classes in

Barbados, and in writing to your Lordship on the 9th of August 1875, he made the following statement:—"It is but natural that Legislators, who have neglected their duties, who sit on an average during only three hours for 29 or 30 days in the year, should feel indignant at their supineness being exposed; also that the landholders should be angry, for I am led to imagine they have rather endeavoured to prevent reforms, and to keep the poor in their present low state, instead of to ameliorate their condition; and this I fear, for the double reason of obtaining labour at the lowest possible rate, and of avoiding expenditure, which would increase taxation, but I do trust I am wrong in this opinion, which, however, I have formed from a perusal of correspondence of past years, and from the remarks made to me by ministers of religion and others."

17. Thus, though a generation has passed since Sir Charles Grey's admonitions, the legislators and the landholders of Barbados have so continued to act as to deserve the official admonitions addressed to them, only a few months ago, by my immediate predecessor.

18. The "contrivances for evading the just claims of labour" that were denounced in 1845, the monthly notices to quit, and other grievances of the labourers, and the "inconceivable amount of petty oppression inflicted upon them," that Sir Francis Hincks assisted in exposing, were not only found in full operation by Mr. Freeling, but, unhappily exist unabated to this hour.

19. I should ill deserve your Lordship's confidence if I did not investigate such evils and endeavour to remedy them.

20. But the moment I began, personally, to make inquiries on these subjects, and when I adopted the system of calling on the rural magistrates to furnish reports for my information respecting many grievances which came officially to my notice, in other words, when it was seen that a long established system was about to be exposed and perhaps broken down, a certain class in Barbados evidently resolved to oppose my administration with all their power and on every pretext.

21. When, however, the present bad system is altered, I believe that many of the gentlemen who now uphold it will admit, as most of them do about slavery, that the change will benefit all classes, but especially those who are most interested in the preservation of order and property.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 64.

COPY of a "Despatch" from Governor HINCKS to the Right Honourable SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart., M.P.

SIR, Windward Islands, Barbados, September 25, 1858.

IN my Despatch of the 1st instant, transmitting the Barbados Blue Book for the year 1857, and my remarks thereon, I drew your attention to the recent establishment, by the resident and non-resident proprietors of estates in this Island, of voluntary associations for promoting the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes, and specially adverted to a proposition which had been made by the local associations to change the tenure on which land is rented to the labourers.

2. The West India labour question is one of such great importance that I venture to draw your attention to an editorial article which has recently appeared in the Barbados Liberal, edited by Mr. Prescod, for many years a member of the Assembly of this Colony, and a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of a very large portion of the inhabitants of the British West Indies.

3. This article has been elicited by the discussions which have taken place in Barbados in consequence of the proposition to change the present tenure to one of a more permanent character. It is well deserving of attention, and especially because it explains the views of large classes who, from the fact that they are not represented in the Colonial Legislatures, have little opportunity of making their opinions known in England.

4. The arguments in the article which I transmit are, I believe, applicable to the West India Colonies generally; but the practical effects of the existing tenure have been felt much more seriously by the planting interests in other Colonies than in this.

5. In Barbados, owing to the scarcity of land and the density of the population, the tenure has not yet deprived the planters of an adequate supply of labourers. In all the other Colonies the effect has been to drive the labourers from the plantations.

6. My object being simply to lay before you the views of a large and influential class in the West Indies, which are stated with moderation and temper, I shall not further trespass on your attention. It will be for you to determine whether the article which I transmit, is deserving of the publicity which is given to documents transmitted with the Blue Book Reports.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. HINCKS.

Enclosure in SIR FRANCIS HINCKS' Despatch.

"Bridgetown, Wednesday, September 22, 1858.

"The proposition before the public in recommendation of the joint associations of St. Philip and St. John, which the meeting at Sandford was held to controvert, has exclusive reference to the tenure on which the labourers located on estates occupy lands and houses for which they pay rent. That tenure is now, with some few exceptions, a monthly one, with condition of service on the part of the tenant in addition to stipulated rent. It will assist very materially our perception of the real merits of the controversy if we take a full and particular view of the whole case which the question embodies.

"The advent of emancipation found the slaves on the several estates in occupation of the houses that had been provided to shelter them, and the allotment lands they had been permitted to cultivate for their benefit during slavery; and, for the first few years after the close of the apprenticeship they with few exceptions continued to occupy these, as incident to service, without paying direct rent for them. They gave their labour to the estate, generally for five days in the week, at a fixed rate of wages, some 20 to 30 per cent. below the common market rate, and this was the considered equivalent for rent. But the arrangement was, in the very nature of things, calculated to embroil the two parties in constant dispute and litigation. The labourer, on his part, was naturally anxious to get whenever he could the higher wages offered away from home, and the planter just as naturally, perhaps, sought to involve all the working members of the labourer's household in the obligation to give their services to the estate at the fixed rate of wages. We need not dwell at present on the evil results from this state of things to the parties themselves, and to society through them. The system was gradually relaxed when it was found that the law did not bear out the planter in his claim to the services of all the members of the occupier's household, and the plan of direct renting came by degrees into vogue, this renting being almost in every case weekly, and with the mischievous condition still invariably attached of service on the part of the renter at a fixed rate of wages.

"The Master and Servants Act of 1840 had been framed for the then existing state of things, and providing for the resumption by the planter of houses and lands which his hired servants were permitted to occupy as incident to service; it gave the latter a right to a month's notice to quit, and to reap his growing crops or receive their appraised value, at the option of the planter. But the provisions of this Act did not exactly coincide with the new state of renting. Tenures incident to service were tenures at will with a circumstance, and the Act of 1840 was made in special reference to that circumstance. It could not well be strained to apply to simple tenancies at will, as the labourers' holdings now generally were, and in 1850 Mr. Maycock effected the desirable alteration in the law by passing a Bill through the Legislature, bringing all such tenancies, where the rent reserved is payable at less than quarterly periods, under the provisions of the Act of 1840, as occupations incident to service.

"This, then, is the state of the law at present, as regards the tenant-labourer. In practice, he has a house and land allotment on the estate, more commonly the land alone, the house being his own, for which he pays weekly, either in money or in labour, a stipulated rent, generally the full value of the property, and is under engagement besides, as a condition of the renting, to give the estate a certain number of days' labour at a fixed rate of wages, varying from one sixth to one third less than the market rate. The tenant, of course, is subject to all the biddings of the landlord and those in authority under him as to the service of the stipulated number of days, and exposed besides to their perpetual interference and attempted control in all matters in which it may be their pleasure to override his personal right to judge for himself. The

penalty, if he presumes to resist this petty tyranny, is ejection at a month's notice from his rented allotment, his growing crops being taken at an appraised value, which is often grudgingly paid, and in 19 cases out of 20 comes short of their actual value to him, to say nothing of the improvement of the land, or the tillage in actual preparation, at the time for putting in a crop. For any cause whatever, or, so to speak, for no cause, at the mere will and pleasure of the landlord or his agent, this heavy penalty may be applied at any instant, with the legal month's notice, but as the tenant forfeits his crops if the notice proceed from him, an inconceivable amount of party oppression may be inflicted on the one side and endured on the other in view of this fact.

"Is it reasonable to suppose—we appeal to the common sense and ordinary experience of fellow-men to say if it be at all reasonable to suppose, that, in such a state of things, under such circumstances as these, the labourer, as a general rule, can be satisfied, contented, have settled and correct views of home, be particularly anxious to surround himself with substantial comforts, and in a fair way to profit by the moral and religious influences brought to bear for his improvement? Is it in the nature of things that he should, under such circumstances, entertain for his landlord and employer any other feelings than those of dread, of distrust, or reckless indifference to his interests beyond the mere momentary point of contact where his own self-interest is directly involved. Does it consist that with our knowledge of human nature, as we see it in everyday intercourse with the world, that the relations of these parties and the feelings to which they give rise under the circumstances stated could, by any possibility, be such as the best interests of the parties themselves, and the wellbeing of society around them require that those relations and feelings should be?

"It is this highly mischievous state of things that is now sought to be corrected, by the change of land tenure from monthly to yearly at least, with no condition of service. We are told, in opposition to the proposed change, that the evils complained of are only theoretic, the power held by the planter being very rarely exercised to the detriment of the labourer. But those who argue in this way do so in seeming thorough ignorance of human nature and the influences by which it is affected. And the argument, besides, in this particular instance is, in point of fact, untrue. The power of ejection, we grant, is but rarely exercised by the planter, and from the very nature of things, could only be exercised rarely or society would be in a constant state of convulsion through the country, as some of us remember to have seen it in 1838-9. The planter holds this power as his ultimatum to enforce submission to his will and pleasure. He has seldom occasion to exercise it; but his ability to do so at any moment and in any given case is undoubted, and has in practice all the desired effect. There is nothing, we say, in the present state of law or the prevalent public sentiment through the country to prevent any tenant labourer for any cause or for no cause receiving, at the very instant we are now writing, notice of ejection, and at the end of the legal month having its crops taken from him at an appraised value, his household rudely broken up, and the members of it, infancy and decrepit age, mere boys and budding maidens, with those of riper age, all turned adrift to shift as they best can for themselves, until another location under precisely the same circumstances, and subject to the self-same chances, bring them, perhaps, together again. This is the evil. The exposedness of the labourer and his family to such treatment is the thing complained of. It is no answer to this to say that the power is rarely exercised. It ought not to be possessed. We dread a murderous weapon in the hands of a madman, from the mere sense of insecurity induced by his possession of it. We know that he holds that which may be used to our injury, and we cannot be sure that he will not so use it."

"But if the ultimate power of ejection is rarely exercised by the planter, his vast power, short of this, and to which this, in fact, is meant to enforce submission, is in constant operation, effecting all the mischief that we charge to it. The power of ejection, of itself, would be of small practical value in the eyes of the most strenuous stickler for letting "well alone," and few of our planters, we daresay, would be unwilling to relinquish it, but for the superstructure of which it is the base. The labourer, to go no further into detail, pays in rent the full value for his allotment, with or without a house, and is required besides to give his labour to the estate for four or five days of the week, at a rate of wages usually from one sixth to one third less than the market rate having at times to endure even greater hardships than this. Some planters we know give the full rate, but they are the exception which goes to prove the rule. The general understanding is, that the located labourer shall give the estate four or five days labour when required—for there is no obligation to find him constant employment—at 20 cents (10*d.* sterling) a day, whilst that labour is commonly worth 24 cents, sometimes 30 cents, the higher rates being often paid to unlocated labourers working in the same field with the

located. We say nothing of the simple moral of this as a mere business transaction between man and man; but we revert to the question, whether it is in accordance with our experience of the world that the labourer should be satisfied, contented, and in a fair way to improvement under such circumstances, or that the wellbeing of society should be promoted by them?

"One of the resolutions of the meeting at Sandford declares—

"That the present Contract Act is sufficient in itself to carry into effect the reciprocal duties of master and servant; and that under the said Act, in force since the abolition of slavery, the best of feeling is promoted between employers and employed, giving full and ample protection to both parties."

"This resolution gives direct contradiction to all we have written in this article, and may farther write on the same subject. Either the framers of it have used words in a sense very different indeed from the ordinary significations attached to them by people in general, or we are woefully and amazingly in error, to say the least, in our views as to the actual condition of the tenant-labourers, and the state of the relations between them and their landlord-employers. Now we don't care to merely argue a point like this, when we can put the matter plainly before the public in practical operation and let every one judge for himself. One instance, of recent occurrence, in illustration of the actual working of this "Contract Act," (the Master and Servants Act of 1840, with Mr. Maycock's addendum,) will show how it carries, practically, "into effect the reciprocal duties" of the parties in question, what sort of "feeling" it promotes between them, and the amount of "protection," said to be "full and ample," which it affords to the labourer in particular. To obviate as far as possible any suspicion of unfairness in selecting our illustration, we shall take it from the practice of one of the very gentlemen who were present at the meeting at Sandford. We shall make Mr. Joseph Connell, who moved the fourth resolution at the meeting, the expoundment of the third, which was carried, like all the rest, *nem. con.*

"Halton estate, in the parish of St. Philip, is the property of Mr. John Connell, who is now on a visit to England, his brother, Mr. Joseph Connell, having charge of the property as attorney. On the 5th of July, in the present year, four of the located labourers on the estate, namely, King Hunte, William Shepherd, Richard Parris, and John Daniel, were cited before the police magistrate of the parish for breach of this Master and Servants Act. Mr. Joseph Connell in his information taken before the magistrate at the trial, stated the charge to be, that the defendants had absented themselves from work for the whole of the previous week. "I gave them 300 cane holes to dig where the lands had been previously subsoiled with the plough for 20 cents, which they refused to do." And Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, the under-manager, in his deposition, after stating this refusal of the four defendants to dig 300 cane holes for a day's work for 20 cents, added "their average work is five days generally per week, at 20 cents." We may state that the magistrate gave judgment against the defendants, and the Assistant Court of Appeal, to whom the case was carried by defendants, confirmed his decision a few days after. And so proud was Mr. Connell of this result, that he sent a copy of the proceedings before the magistrate for publication in the "West Indian," from which paper, of 16th July, the above quotations are made.

"Now, at the time when these labourers were required to dig 300 cane holes a day for five days in the week, at 20 cents a day, the common market price of labour for this description of work in the district was at the rate of 10 cents per 100 holes, and some few pushing planters were paying at the rate of 12 cents per 100. We took the trouble, at the time, to inquire particularly as to this. These four labouring men were therefore required, in addition to their rent, to give their labour to the estate for five out of the six working days of the week, at a reduction of just one third of the common market value of that labour. Fifty cents, two shillings and a penny sterling, a week were they required, one and all, to surrender out of their poor incomes. Mr. Connell exacted it, 'twas 'in the bond,' and the law bore him out in the exaction, that law which, we are blandly assured, 'is sufficient in itself to carry into effect the reciprocal duties of master and servant;' under which, "since the abolition of slavery, the best of feeling is promoted between employers and employed;" and which affords such "full and ample protection to both parties." We now know exactly what these bland phrases mean in the resolution of the meeting at Sandford; and, need we write another word on the subject?—*Liberal.*"

No. 65.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 18, 1876.

IN a letter your Lordship was good enough to send to me, written by a Barbadian merchant, evidently of position and intelligence, the following remarks are made respecting the deputation of the West India Committee:—

“The deputation consisted of gentlemen chiefly land-owners, or friends of the land-owners. That considerably more than half the land is owned or mortgaged to the firm of one single member of the deputation. That hitherto every consideration on the Island has had to give way to the planting interests.”

2. The gentleman referred to must be Mr. Thomas D. Hill, of the firm of Messrs. Thos. Daniel and Co. There is no doubt that that highly influential firm has been very active and zealous in opposing any change in this Colony: and, from their own point of view, they have good reasons for doing so.

3. To enable your Lordship to estimate that influence and to appreciate the attitude of almost unreasoning opposition they assumed, I venture to say a few words on the real condition of the proprietors here.

4. Among the many misconceptions respecting the state of Barbados must be included the idea that it is an Island of wealthy and flourishing planters. On the contrary, though they are hardworking, businesslike, and well educated, the local planters are, as a rule, poor and embarrassed.

5. The days of well kept houses and stately living in Barbados have passed away for many years. Indications of penury are seen on all sides; and even painful cases of extreme distress in families whose fathers had seats in the Council and Assembly are not uncommon.

6. I enclose, for your Lordship's reference, an extract from a Despatch of my predecessor Governor Rawson to Lord Kimberley in 1870, in which he says:

“The unencumbered planters looked forward uneasily to a profitless year; the indebted and unmoneyed planters, and they form a majority, had to face, not only a total loss of income, but an increase of their debt.”

7. The old boast of Barbados, that “here alone of the West Indian Islands the proprietors prefer to reside on their own land, and absenteeism is practically unknown,” is no longer made, or, at all events, not made with truth. Sir Francis Hincks noticed that absenteeism was a growing evil. His successor Sir James Walker thus described it in his Despatch of 27th November 1867:—“But it is rare that the owner of an unencumbered estate selects to reside in Barbados. The finest properties of the Island belong to absentees. The best blood of the place is squeezed out of it, and is sent to England never to return again in any shape.”

8. The same Governor touches also on the poverty and helplessness of the poor proprietors in the Island, and the ignorance and want of sympathy respecting the peasantry shown by the rich proprietors in England. He says:

“It is no doubt a mere daily struggle from hand to mouth, and is not considered until drought, or some other visitation, arrests the ordinary march of affairs, reveals the poverty and helplessness of the poor proprietors on the spot, and awakens us to the grievous absence of those real owners of the soil, who alone are able to give a helping hand, whose duty it is most to give it, but whose distance from the spot and other circumstances keep them in ignorance of the condition of their peasantry and devoid of sympathy for their wants.”

9. Such a statement coming from Sir James Walker deserves great weight, for he is the only Governor of this Colony who had the double advantage of having been for twenty years Colonial Secretary and, during a part of that time, an attorney or agent for an absentee proprietor, whose estates he administered whilst holding office under the Crown. He is also intimately related to some resident planters. His prejudices, if he has any, would naturally be with the proprietors; and yet, in another Despatch, an extract from which I enclose, he says, after referring to a possible general failure in Barbados:—

“Still if one could overlook the distress and ruin which such a failure is certain to bring down on individuals, I am not sure that a more wholesome state of things would not spring out of it. Its first effect would be to reduce the present spurious and exorbitant price of properties here to a more natural value. The competition to obtain an estate when it is for sale is so great that the most exorbitant bids are made for it,

and the possessor enters upon a property for a price the very interest money on which eats up half his crop."

10. What must be the condition of proprietors so heavily encumbered that "the very interest money eats up half their crops"? What must be the state of the labourers on such estates, liable to stoppages of wages, a system of fines, and a four weeks' notice to quit, all of which can be enforced by the operation of the local laws?

11. But that to which I especially entreat your Lordship's attention is, the pressure inevitably exercised on what Governor Rawson called "the unmoneyed planters of Barbados" by the great mortgagees of Mincing Lane. Many letters were received in this Colony during the first quarter of the present year (some of which have been shown to me) from Messrs. Thos. Daniel & Co., pointing out to their correspondents that, with the low price of sugar in Europe, and the short crop anticipated in Barbados, the planters should pare down the cost of every item of production, that no profits could be expected this year from the sugar market in England, and that the only chance of any return lay in rigidly economising the ordinary expenditure of the estate. Whatever the cause may be, whether it be political or commercial, there is no doubt but that, in some instances, this year labourers have been dismissed, and in some cases wages have been reduced, whilst in other cases more work has been demanded for the same amount of wages. Even the apparently paltry economy has this year been introduced on some of the estates mortgaged to Messrs. Daniels of stopping the long established custom of allowing the labourers to consume cane juice and syrup (one of the products of sugar boiling) during the crop time.

12. It was with a knowledge of such influence that I ventured in March last to impress upon the House of Assembly the necessity of reducing expenditure and the public burdens in the interest "both of the absentee proprietors and the labourers in Barbados."

13. Your Lordship is well aware that I am not the first Governor of this Colony who has pointed out the effect of low sugar prices in England on the labourers here. In his Despatch of 21st October 1863, Sir James Walker says:—

"The state of the produce market in England has begun to exhibit a very serious impress upon both employer and labourer. The necessities of the planter have compelled a reduction of wages, or, what is the same thing, the exaction of a greater amount of work for the same amount of pay."

14. The Governor might have likewise said, what I have noticed this year, that the same necessities which compelled the planter to economise in wages compelled him also to scrupulously exact the maximum weekly rent that the contract gave him the power of securing from the resident labourer.

15. The ultimate effect of all this is thus described in the same Despatch by Governor Walker:—

"These things combined to produce great distress and privation among all classes. Want, and I am sorry to add, resentment, led to robbery and outrage, and for a few weeks there existed a lawlessness which it required all the exertions of the Local Government to repress."

16. He also touches on that which I urged on the Legislature in my speech of the 3rd of March, as a means of affording some relief to the redundant population. He says:—

"More lately a change of season and a moderate emigration to the neighbouring Islands have given some relief, and lawlessness is at an end."

17. In Governor Rawson's Despatch, of 15th September 1870, he speaks of the "crippled means of the planters checking the demand for labour," adding, "petty thefts multiplied, prisoners increased, much gloom existed, but no catastrophe"; but, at length, when the season proved highly favourable, "food became abundant and cheap. Distress and field plunder ceased."

18. On another occasion I shall furnish your Lordship with some interesting details respecting what Sir James Walker calls the spurious, exorbitant, fictitious price of estates in Barbados. My purpose in this Despatch is merely to illustrate the great, and I fear, sinister influence of such a firm as Messrs. Daniel & Co. upon this community. They have advanced over a million of money on the security of estates, in many cases to the full nominal value. But this nominal value is spurious. Hence their interest of 6 per cent., their commissions, and the arrangement by which the sugar must be consigned to them, all constitute a charge on the estate out of all natural proportion to the value of the crop. The planters are as much at their mercy as the labourers are at the mercy of the planters. This artificial system is maintained by the mortgagees at all risk. Any change that would bring about a more wholesome state of things is to be opposed, because it would reduce the price of property to a more natural value.

19. Yet, even Sir James Walker seemed almost disposed to welcome a general failure of the crops in Barbados provided that it would accomplish such a salutary result. No doubt he foresaw that before land in this Island sinks to its true value the mortgagees must suffer considerable losses, but that the ultimate result would be beneficial to the labourers. Assuming the produce of an estate to be the same, whether unfairly mortgaged or not, in one case an undue proportion of the proceeds goes in interest, in the other case more would remain to be spent on wages and the improvement of the estate.

20. A remarkable statement was made a few weeks ago to Mr. Semper and myself by a member of the Assembly. He said, "amidst all the objections urged against "Confederation, the real objection has not been ostensibly put forward, namely, the "fear that the West India Encumbered Estates Court might be applied to Barbados." Mr. Semper explained that that court could not be brought into operation in Barbados without the consent of the local Legislature, which would still retain its power. But the member of the Assembly rejoined, that Confederation might perhaps lead to it in some way not now evident, and those who dread the possible operation of the court are therefore resolved to spare no effort to oppose any step towards Confederation or any important changes in the existing system.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 65.

EXTRACTS FROM DESPATCH OF GOVERNOR RAWSON, C.B., to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY,
No. 118, 15th September 1870.

The unencumbered planters looked forward uneasily to a profitless year; the indebted and unmoneyed planters, and they form a majority, had to face not only a total loss of income but an increase of their debt.

Petty thefts however multiplied greatly, and the number of prisoners in the gaols was considerably increased. Much gloom, some depression, existed up to the end of April, but fortunately no catastrophe.

The summer proved highly favourable for the root crops; the yield was unusually large, and the price correspondingly low. Food became abundant and cheap. Distress and field plunder ceased.

Enclosure 2. in No. 65.

EXTRACT FROM DESPATCH OF Administrator WALKER to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
No. 66, 27th September 1859.

Still, if one could overlook the distress and ruin which such a failure is certain to bring down on individuals, I am not sure that a more wholesome state of things would not spring out of it. Its first effect would be to reduce the present spurious and exorbitant price of properties here to a more natural value. The competition to obtain an estate when it is for sale is so great that the most exorbitant bids are made for it, and the possessor enters upon a property for a price the very interest money on which eats up half his crop. Destroy this fictitious price of land, and teach the planter to regulate his own personal expenses and the expenses of cultivating his property by his minimum and not his maximum income, and there is an elasticity in Barbados and its resources which need create no despair. They have a plentiful supply of labour, there is a surpassing industry in its people both black and white, and its soil, shallow as it is, has nevertheless great capabilities for a cultivation, which, when successful, is about the most profitable in the world.

No. 66.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 18, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship a message I transmitted on the 16th instant to the House of Assembly, asking them to sanction an estimate of the cost of increasing the mounted police force from 50 to 100 men.

Y

2. Colonel Clements states that this increase of the mounted force is absolutely necessary for the preservation of property, and the maintenance of order; and my Executive Council are unanimous also in holding that opinion.

3. Nevertheless, I regret to say, the House of Assembly have allowed two weeks to elapse without bringing in a Bill on the subject.

4. I have no official in the House, and Government business, no matter how urgent or important, is, on this account, often neglected.

5. In this affair, however, of the mounted police, I understand that it would have been done before now, but that General Farren had on his return to Barbados, informed a member of the House, that he would support the plan of reconstructing the Yeomanry Cavalry, to which however, I object, for reasons mentioned in another Despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon.

&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 66.

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

1. The Governor has the honour to submit to the House of Assembly the desirability of making provision for enabling the mounted police force to be increased from its present strength of 50 to 100.

2. The Governor in Executive Council, has carefully considered the subject, and is of opinion that this increase of the mounted police force is an absolute necessity for the due preservation of property and the maintenance of order.

3. The Governor has the honour to lay before the House a detailed statement of the additional cost of the Police Establishment which this increase of strength will entail.

4. With reference to the representations addressed to the Legislative Bodies by Sir Rawson Rawson, and which the Governor repeated on the 3rd of March, as to the necessity of increasing the police force employed in the Harbour of Bridgetown, the Governor ventures to ask the House of Assembly to consider and pass, as speedily as may be convenient to them, the Bill on that subject now standing for second reading on the Order Book.

Government House, May 16, 1876. (Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

ANNUAL estimated COST of an INCREASE to the POLICE FORCE of 70 POLICE OFFICERS and 50 EXTRA HORSES.

	£	s.	d.
Inspector-General's increase of pay	200	0	0
1 Inspector	250	0	0
1 Adjutant	200	0	0
1 Sub-Inspector	150	0	0
2 Sergeants at 77l.	154	0	0
4 Corporals at 51l. 10s.	206	0	0
62 Police Officers at 40l.	2,480	0	0
Clothing allowance, Inspector, Adjutant, and Sub-Inspector, 30l. each	90	0	0
Clothing 2 Sergeants at 6l. 7s. 9d.	12	15	6
Ditto 66 Police Officers (including 4 Corporals at 3l. 9s. 9d. each)	230	3	6
Forage 50 horses and shoeing at 29l. 15s. 3d.	1,488	2	6
Wear and tear horses yearly one-tenth of price	200	0	0
Sundries, medicine, wear and tear, saddlery	100	0	0
7 extra Grooms at 12l. 10s. each	87	10	0
	5,848	11	6

From this amount deduct Superintendent

Sergeant's pay office done away with - 150 0 0

If Water Police joined on to Land Police also deduct 200l. Inspector and Clerk's

pay - 200 0 0 350 0 0

Total increase expenditure 5,498 11 6

JOHN CLEMENTS, Inspector-General.

No. 67.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of the proceedings of an inquest which was concluded on the 16th instant, on the body of a man who was shot at Applewhaites Plantation on the 22nd of April, and died on the 30th of April.

2. The jury returned the following verdict: "That on the twenty-second day of April last in the year abovesaid, the said Henry Green came to his death by a gunshot wound received at Applewhaite's Estate in the parish of St. George, but the jury further say that there is no evidence before them to show by whom the said wound was inflicted."

3. The deceased appears to have believed that he was shot by Mr. Hinkson, the resident manager of Applewhaites.

4. This is one of the very few cases in which dwelling-houses were entered and furniture destroyed, referred to in paragraph No. 5 of my Despatch of the 30th of April.* The case is described more fully in the report of the magistrate who was in charge of the district on the 22nd of April, and which report I laid before your Lordship in my Despatch of the 6th instant.†

5. Since the date of my telegram announcing three deaths of rioters, two others have died in hospital, and one man is reported killed in some way unknown to the police.

6. I am sending your Lordship by this mail, the official returns of the Inspector-General of Police of the number of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

BARBADOS. PARISH OF SAINT MICHAEL.

(No. 1.)

Received, Colonial Secretary's Office, May 19, 1876.

(Signed) W. B. G., Assistant Colonial Secretary.

An Inquisition indented and taken for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the parish of Saint Michael and Island of Barbados, abovesaid, the thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the thirty-ninth year of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, &c., before William Cummins Piggott, Esquire, Coroner of our said Lady the Queen, for the parish of Saint Michael and Island aforesaid, on view of the body of a black man named Henry Green, at the General Hospital situate in Bay Street in the said parish of Saint Michael, then and there lying dead, upon the oath of Joseph Edward Mayers, foreman, William Nathaniel Fitzpatrick, James Harding Seale, Robert Henry King, Mark Wilson, Henry Jones, Edward Valery Blackman, John Carrington, Henry Lewis, Thomas Alexander Wright, John Chambers, John Hoad, George Stoute, good and lawful men of the said parish duly chosen, and who being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for our said Lady the Queen, when, how, and by what means the said Henry Green came to his death, upon their oath say: That on the twenty-second day of April last, in the year abovesaid, the said Henry Green came to his death by a gunshot wound received at Applewhaites Estate, in the parish of St. George, but the Jury further say that there is no evidence before them to show by whom the said wound was inflicted.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner, as the Jurors aforesaid, have to this Inquisition severally set and subscribed their hands and seals, the day and year here written, sixteenth of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

(Signed) J. EDWARD MAYERS, Foreman, (L.S.)

WILLIAM N. FITZPATRICK. (L.S.) HENRY JONES. (L.S.)

R. H. KING. (L.S.) HENRY LEWIS. (L.S.)

MARK WILSON. (L.S.) GEORGE STOUTE. (L.S.)

JAMES H. SEALE. (L.S.) JOHN CHAMBERS. (L.S.)

JNO HOAD. (L.S.) JOHN CARRINGTON. (L.S.)

E. V. BLACKMAN. (L.S.) P. A. WRIGHT. (L.S.)

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner. (L.S.)

* No. 13.

† No. 34.

Note by Coroner.

The view of the body was taken as set forth in the inquisition on the thirtieth day of April, but as no evidence could be obtained the inquiry was adjourned to the ninth of May, in order for witnesses to be summoned for that day, and the jury having been bound in bonds for the sum of ten pounds each for their reappearance on that same day were dismissed.

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner, St. Michael.

BARBADOS. PARISH OF ST. MICHAEL.

(No. 2.)

Information of witnesses taken the ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at an adjourned inquest held at the General Hospital, situate in Bay Street, Bridgetown, in the said parish of St. Michael, before William Cummins Piggott, Esquire, Her Majesty's Coroner for the parish aforesaid, touching the death of a black man named Henry Green, then and there lying dead, as follows :—

The information of William Graydon, of the parish of St. Michael. This informant on his oath saith : That I am Janitor at the General Hospital in Bay Street. The deceased, Henry Green, of whose body the present jury had the view on the 30th ultimo, was brought into hospital on Saturday, the 22nd ultimo, about 7 o'clock p.m., in a Government cart, under an escort of the 35th Regiment. I saw they were soldiers but I do not know the names of those who brought him in. He was placed in bed in No. 3 ward and seen directly by the then house surgeon, Dr. Bowen. He was Dr. Archer's patient, and that gentleman attended him until his death, which took place on the Saturday following, the 29th ultimo. I heard the deceased say he was shot in the parish of St. George, but I did not hear him mention any particular estate, but he persisted in saying that Mr. Hinkson had shot him. No one came to visit him while he was in hospital. He said his mother, brother, and three sisters were locked up. That is all I know about it. He gave his age as twenty-seven years.

(Signed) WILLIAM GRAYDON.

Taken and acknowledged on oath this 9th day of May 1876, before me.

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner.

BARBADOS. PARISH OF SAINT MICHAEL.

(No. 2.)

Information of witnesses taken the ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at the General Hospital, Bay Street, in the said parish of St. Michael, on an adjourned inquest taken before William Cummins Piggott, Esquire, Her Majesty's Coroner for the parish aforesaid, touching the death of a black man named Henry Green, then and there lying dead, as follows :—

The information of Francis Bonfield Archer, of the parish of St. Michael, physician and surgeon. This informant on his oath saith : That I am acting as one of the medical officers of the General Hospital. The deceased, Henry Green, was brought to the hospital on Saturday night, the 22nd April last, and was seen by me at my visit the next day, having been attended in the meantime by Dr. Bowen. He was suffering from a gunshot wound, which passed through the right side of the chest through the substance of the lung. I continued to attend him, but the lung became gangrened and he finally sank on the 29th ultimo, the gunshot wound being the cause of his death. He said at one time that Mr. Hinkson shot him, at another, a policeman at Applewhaites, and that he had nothing to do with the riots and was only passing. The wound had been caused by a bullet and not by small shot.

(Signed) F. B. ARCHER.

Taken and acknowledged on oath this 9th day of May 1876, before me.

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner.

Note by Coroner.

The Court having again met, pursuant to adjournment at the General Hospital, this sixteenth day of May 1876, the evidence of Sergeant Hemming, 35th Regiment, was taken as here annexed and the verdict returned.

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner.

The information of Arthur Hemming, of the 35th Regiment. The informant on his oath saith : That I am a sergeant of the 35th Regiment. On 21st April last I was sent to Gun Hill with a detachment of troops, and on the 22nd I was sent out with a party of soldiers under the command of Major Blyth. On reaching Applewhaite's estate I saw a large mob there and observed two or three people carrying off furniture. When we turned up the avenue I saw a man who was said to be Green lying at the side of the road, with a bullet wound through his breast. I saw the wounded man placed in a cart and escorted to Gun Hill. I was in charge of the escort and accompanied him to the end of Lower Estate, and there handed him over to Private Gurnham, of the 35th Regiment. I did not hear the wounded man, Green, make any remark during the time he was under my charge. I saw a corporal of police at Applewhaites, and about a mile and a half from the same place I saw two other policemen, one of whom had his head bandaged and whom I now identify as one of those present.

(Signed) A. HEMMING, 35th Regiment.

Taken and acknowledged before me this 16th day of May 1876.

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner.

The deponent Arthur Hemming identified police officer Gowke as the policeman whom he met a mile and a half from Applewhaites.

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT.

Note by Coroner.

Police officer A. W. Stronebe, Police officer 43 Gowke, and Police officer 29 Johnson were sworn, but can give no evidence as to the death of the deceased, man Henry Green. They confess to have been at Applewhaites, but say they never saw such a man as Henry Green. It was therefore unnecessary to take their depositions.

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT.

No. 68.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., TO THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest held on the body of Charles Cummins, one of the rioters who was shot by the police in self-defence, at Halton, on the 21st of April.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

BARBADOS. PARISH OF SAINT MICHAEL.

(No. 1.)

(Received May 19, 1876, Colonial Secretary's Office.)

(Signed) W. B. G., Assistant Colonial Secretary.

An Inquisition indented and taken for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the parish of Saint Michael and Island of Barbados, abovesaid, the twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the thirty-ninth year of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, &c., before William Cummins Piggott, Esquire, Coroner of our said Lady the Queen, for the parish of Saint Michael and Island aforesaid, on view of the body of one Charles Cummins, at the General Hospital, situate in Bay street, in the parish of St. Michael, abovesaid, then and there lying dead, upon the oath of Thomas Plimmer, Foreman, James Edward Nightingale, David Nobo, Thomas Goodridge, Abel Clinckett, Fox Anton, Warwick George Trimmingham, Robert James Worm, Samuel Taylor, William Chouson Millard, Joseph Challenor, Benjamin Brice, Edward Hinds Fields, Alexander Whitfield, good and lawful men of the said parish, duly chosen; and who being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for our said Lady the Queen when, how, and by what means the said Charles Cummins came to his death, upon their oath say, That the said Charles Cummins came to his death on the 22nd day of April, in the year abovesaid, from gunshot wounds received in

a riot at Halton estate on 21st day of April in the said year, by the police having then and there fired on the mob in self defence.

In witness whereof, as well the said Coroner, as the jurors aforesaid, have to this Inquisition severally set and subscribed their hands and seals, the day and year here written. Eighteenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

(Signed) THOMAS PLIMMER, Foreman. (L.S.)

R. J. WORM. (L.S.)

EDMUND H. FIELDS. (L.S.)

ALEX. WHITFIELD. (L.S.)

W. C. MILLARD. (L.S.)

W. G. TRIMMINGHAM. (L.S.)

FOX ANTON. (L.S.)

BENJAMIN BRICE. (L.S.)

THOS. GOODRIDGE. (L.S.)

A. CLINCKETT. (L.S.)

DAVID LOBO. (L.S.)

JAS. EDWARD NIGHTINGALE. (L.S.)

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR. (L.S.)

JOSEPH CHALLENGOR. (L.S.)

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner. (L.S.)

Note by Coroner.

As set forth in the Inquisition, the jury took the view of the body on the 22nd April, and in consequence of the great excitement prevailing on that day, no evidence was taken, and the jury were dismissed, having been previously severally bound to appear on 13th May, to make inquiry concerning the cause of death, but owing to some misunderstanding, several of them failed to appear on that day, and it was not until the 18th May a jury was assembled, and the inquest concluded.

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner.

BARBADOS. PARISH OF SAINT MICHAEL.

(No. 2.)

Information of witnesses taken the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at the General Hospital, situate in Bay street, Bridgetown, in the said parish of St. Michael, before William Cummins Piggott, Esquire, Her Majesty's Coroner for the parish aforesaid, touching the death of a black man named Charles Cummins, then and there lying dead, as follows:—

The information of William Graydon, of the parish of St. Michael's. This informant, on his oath, saith that: I am Janitor at the General Hospital. The deceased, Charles Cummins, was brought to the hospital between the hours of 3 and 4 in the afternoon, on the 21st day of April last. He was suffering from a gunshot wound of the right thigh; he was brought in by some labourers on a table. Dr. Bowen, the then resident surgeon, was immediately in attendance. His thigh was amputated that afternoon, and he died at 25 minutes to one o'clock on the morning of the 22nd. He said he had been shot by the police at Halton, that he had not been doing anything, he was passing by and got shot at a distance of about 300 yards from the mob. He was not brought in as a prisoner, but by his own friends.

(Signed) WILLIAM GRAYDON.

Taken and acknowledged to on oath, this 18th day of May, 1876, before me,

W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner.

Information of Francis Bonfield Archer, Esq., M.B. and C.M. The informant on his oath saith: I am acting as one of the surgical staff at the General Hospital. On the 21st April last the deceased, Charles Cummins, was brought into the hospital with a gunshot wound of right thigh; the bone just above the knee was shattered, and the knee joint opened. The limb was amputated directly, but the patient sank, and died about six hours after, at one o'clock a.m., on the morning of the 22nd. The cause of death was loss of blood and shock, the combined effect of the injury and operation.

(Signed) F. B. ARCHER.

Taken and acknowledged on oath, this 18th day of May 1876, before me,

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner.

The information of Thomas Deane of the Bridgetown Police, No. 1. This informant, on his oath, saith: On the night of the 18th April I went to Byde Mill Estate, on the

borders of St. Philip, with a party of police, under the Inspector-General. Some of the police returned the same night, and left 10, among whom I was, with the Inspector. On the morning of the 21st April I was called with other police to search a field of canes for a rioter of the name of Dottin. Between 11 and 12 I saw a great mob in Halton potato field, while still more people were coming down over the hill. I drew Sergeant Murrell's attention to it, and the Inspector ordered us to fall in to proceed to the mob. We went to Halton, and found a mob digging potatoes; there were men, women, and children there; the field was quite covered with them, and there must have been not less than two thousand persons in all. The Inspector got out of his buggy in which he had driven to the spot, and went among the people; he ordered them away, and read the Riot Act. As soon as he began to read the people, instead of moving, got thicker around him, and Corporal Holder and myself went to his assistance. One man, armed with a billhook, forced his way through the mob, and used some very threatening language to the Inspector, who ordered that he should be made a prisoner. While he was being put in handcuffs a second man came with another bill, and said if the first one was not let free some of us would get chopped up. Whilst putting the second one in cuffs a third one came up, also armed with a bill, with which he cut one of the police; this man was also arrested and put in handcuffs, on which the people turned on us with sticks and stones, bills, and iron stakes. The Inspector got a cut on his head, and began to bleed very badly; this encouraged the mob, who started to "lick down the police, that they" could do nothing, as they had nothing in their guns." The police had had their guns loaded from the time they went to Byde Mill, three days before, and the Inspector seeing that the police were being overpowered, gave orders to fire, which the men did directly, and I saw some of the rioters fall, but I cannot tell how many. There were nine policemen, and as well as I can judge, about 15 or 16 shots were fired. The people cleared out of the field after this, and as they were gathering about the buildings, the Inspector ordered us there to protect the family there. The mob then went to another field of potatoes, and dug at that.

(Signed) THOMAS DEANE, Acting Corporal.

Taken and acknowledged on oath, this 18th day of May, 1876, before me,

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner.

The information of Elisha Reed, of the parish of St. Philip, watchman at Halton Estate.—This informant, on his oath, saith: On the morning of the 21st April last there was a mob at Halton Estate, pulling up potatoes and carrying them away. I was there, and the leader of the mob was a black man, named Charles Cummins. About three quarters of an hour after the mob came the police arrived, and attempted to clear off the people, who were very thick in the potato field. When they found the people would not go away, the police began to make prisoners, and directly the rioters began to cluster round them, and when they found that these men were secured as prisoners, they began to pelt stones, which inflicted several blows on the police, and Colonel Clements, the Inspector of Police, received three blows, one of which cut him in the head. Colonel Clements then, seeing that the police would have been overpowered by the rioters, ordered his men to fire on them. The police fired several shots, and I saw some of the people fall; among those who fell was Charles Cummins. Cummins was conveyed away by his friends, and the next day I heard he was dead. When the police ceased firing, they did not take any more prisoners, and the people continued to carry off the potatoes, and cleared out two fields of them.

(Signed) ELISHA REED,
X
his mark.

Taken and acknowledged on oath before me, this 18th day of May 1876.

(Signed) W. C. PIGGOTT, Coroner.

No. 69.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, of the 15th of April 1876,* instructing me to invite Mr. Sealy, the secretary of the provisional committee of the Defence Association, to explain on what ground it is

* No. 92 of C. 1359 of 1876.

considered that the policy of Her Majesty's Government should have been characterised in such extraordinary language as that used in the circular issued by the committee of the Association on the 2nd of March.

2. Your Lordship's Despatch crossed Despatches of mine announcing the departure from Barbados of delegates of the Defence Association, who I presume have made explanatory statements on this subject, I therefore await further instructions before addressing any communication to the secretary of the Association here.

3. Though Mr. Sealy's circular on behalf of the committee was issued on the 2nd of March, and my speech was not made till the following day, yet the policy adopted in your Lordship's Despatch, and Lord Kimberley's, was well known on the 25th of February to Sir John Sealy and Mr. Packer, the Chief Justice, into whose hands I placed the Despatches at that time; and I understand the draft of Mr. Sealy's circular was submitted to Sir John Sealy and Mr. Packer, and approved by them before it was issued.

4. Some surprise was expressed here at the fact that a circular making such an extraordinary statement about the policy which had been "adopted by the Colonial Office and its emissaries" should have been issued the very day before that policy was authoritatively announced by the publication of your Lordship's Despatch. I had sent a message to both Houses asking them to meet on the 3rd of March to receive your Lordship's Despatch, and hear Her Majesty's Commission read. Nevertheless the circular of the Defence Association was issued the preceding day, and copies of it were circulated through the Council Chamber immediately before I spoke, and before the Despatches were publicly made known.

5. I fear this strange proceeding was adopted with the knowledge and approbation of some of the members of the late Executive Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 70.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 24, 1876.

WITH reference to the interviews I had with Mr. Evelyn, the attorney of the Byde Mill Estate, as described in my Despatch of the 1st instant,* I have the honour to report that both Mr. Reece, the under manager and the book-keeper, are no longer employed on the estate and are no longer in Mr. Evelyn's service.

2. I also understand that the four week's notice to quit which had been given on the 1st of April by Mr. Reece to the resident labourer Emily Howell has been withdrawn.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 71.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 29, 1876.

SEEING that Her Majesty's birthday was to be celebrated in England on the 27th of May, I appointed that day also (under the authority given to governors in Lord Kimberley's circular of the 30th of November 1870) for the celebration of the anniversary in Barbados.

2. In addition to making it known by a supplement to the Gazette (which however was not printed till the 23rd), I addressed a letter, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, to Colonel Sargent, the officer in command of the troops, on the 20th instant, and I also sent a message to the House of Assembly transmitting an extract from my letter to Colonel Sargent.

3. On the same day I did myself the honour of sending the usual invitation cards to the Speaker and leading members of the House of Assembly to dine at Government House on the 27th "to celebrate the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday."

4. The Speaker, who appears to have received my card on the 21st, however declined my invitation, and the only members of the Assembly who did me the honour of coming were Mr. Ellis and Mr. Reeves.

5. Meanwhile after my invitations had been answered, and my official appointment of the 27th as the day for the celebration had been read in the House on the 23rd, the Speaker and the House of Assembly proceeded to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday on the 24th.

6. The Speaker declared, and the members agreed with him, that the Assembly were not bound to adopt the day appointed either by Her Majesty's Government or by the Governor of the Colony, and accordingly, they gave an official dinner on the 24th. The invitations were issued by "the Speaker and House of Assembly" for the purpose of "celebrating the Queen's birthday." It was, I understand, the first time in the history of the Colony that the Assembly gave such a dinner.

7. The Bishop, who I regret to say was literally compelled by irresistible influences to take part in this avowedly political and hostile demonstration, tells me that the Speaker assured him that his action in the matter was in no degree owing to any want of respect for me personally, but simply because there stood on the order book of the House of Assembly the resolution for my recall and the removal of the civil officials of the Executive Council. That resolution had been moved, and the debate on it adjourned, and he conceived that as long as it remained on the order book his official relations with the Governor were altered. The Bishop and the Colonial Treasurer were the only Colonial officers who attended this dinner, but the pressure put upon the former was excessive, and the latter is appointed by the House of Assembly.

8. All the consuls here, except Captain Holley, the United States Consul, are members of the Defence Association; with the exception of that gentleman, they all dressed their consular flag staffs on the day appointed by the House of Assembly, and not on the day I had selected.

9. I need hardly say I allowed no political question to interfere with the invitations to Government House. For the first time I did myself the honour of asking Mr. James A. Lynch, the treasurer of the Defence Association. I also invited two other active members of that body, Mr. Gardiner Austin and Mr. Clairmonte. These three gentlemen however, declined to come. I invited as usual all the members of the Legislative Council, but Dr. Thomas, Mr. Haynes, and Mr. Foderingham did not accept the invitation. Sir John Sealy however, did so. Of course the heads of the various Departments, naval, military, and civil, were invited, and they all did me the honour of coming.

10. I venture to trouble your Lordship with details usually undeserving of notice, but which at this moment have some interest as illustrating local feeling, and the hostile attitude of the House of Assembly to which I referred in paragraph No. 60, of my Despatch of the 1st of May.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 71.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY to LIEUT.-COLONEL SARGENT.

SIR

Government House, May 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have appointed Saturday the 27th instant for the celebration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday.

If it be convenient to you, I should like to inspect the troops on the parade ground that day at such hour as you may please to appoint.

I have, &c.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sargent,
Commanding the troops.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY,

Enclosure 2. in No. 71.

Separate—No. 21.

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

The Governor has the honour to transmit to the House of Assembly the annexed extract from a letter addressed by him this day to the Officer in Command of the Troops, appointing Saturday the 27th instant for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday.

Government House, May 20, 1876. (Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

EXTRACT from LETTER to OFFICER COMMANDING the FORCES.

SIR, Government House, May 20, 1876.

I have the honour to inform you that I have appointed Saturday the 27th instant, for the celebration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor-in-Chief.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Sargent,
Commanding the forces.

No. 72.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the day duly appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, I had the great satisfaction of publicly expressing, with the permission of General Farren, my acknowledgments to her Majesty's troops in Barbados for the very valuable services they recently rendered to this Colony.

2. After the usual proceedings and inspection on the morning of the 27th, the General caused the troops to form in front of the saluting flag, when I addressed to them a few words, a copy of which I now lay before your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 72.

ADDRESS of the GOVERNOR to the TROOPS at BARBADOS, May 27, 1876.

The troops having formed in front of the saluting flag Governor Pope Hennessy said:—

"Major-General Farren, with your Excellency's permission, I have now the great satisfaction of publicly expressing my acknowledgments to you, your Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Colonel Sargent, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under your command, for the very valuable and special duty her Majesty's troops recently discharged. In the name of the Queen I thank you for the prompt and efficient aid you so cheerfully rendered to the civil power in this Colony."

No. 73.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the enclosed copy of a Despatch written to-day by the Officer in Command of the Troops to the Secretary of State for War.

2. With respect to that part of General Farren's Despatch, in which he refers to a report circulated by Mr. Mason, a member of the Assembly (but which Mr. Mason did not think proper to bring to the notice of the civil authorities), that midnight meetings were being held in the parish of St. George, I transmit for your Lordship's information

copies of the police inquiries instituted in consequence, and which show that Mr. Mason was not justified in spreading the report in question.

3. Unfortunately, Mr. Mason is one of those gentlemen who have induced the General to recommend to me the reorganization of the yeomanry cavalry force which General Ainslie so strongly condemned some years ago, and which, if now reconstituted, would, I am confident, embarrass the Executive, and intensify the class hostility I am patiently endeavouring to allay. Gentlemen like Mr. Mason carry alarming reports to the military authorities which mislead the latter, and do not diminish the pressure of my daily work.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 73.

From the MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE TROOPS in the WEST INDIES to the
Right Hon. the SECRETARY of STATE for WAR.

SIR,

Barbados, May 29, 1876.

ON my return to this place on the 20th instant from a tour of inspection of the military stations and troops at Jamaica, British Honduras, and the Bahamas, I regretted to learn that the services of the troops here had been required in aid of the civil power in consequence of serious disturbances in certain districts of this Island, with regard to which Lieut.-Colonel Sargent, the officer in command at Barbados during my absence, has made full and detailed reports to you.

No communication whatever, either by letter or telegraph on this subject was received by or made to me whilst engaged in the duty in question; no doubt from the fact that at the time these disturbances broke out I was on passage to Nassau, Bahamas, the communication with which place is most difficult and circuitous, and no telegraphic arrangements exist in connexion with that locality.

Apart however, from my own personal feeling of regret that at the moment in question I should have been engaged in duties elsewhere, in consequence of which the responsibility of action fell upon another this matter has no practical bearing on the case, as it is only the scantiest justice to Lieut.-Colonel Sargent to say that his prompt and excellent arrangements left nothing to be desired, and these, together with the able manner in which he was supported by the Commanding Officers of Corps and Heads of Departments, and the good discipline and exemplary conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men have met with full recognition from the Governor of this Colony, and I trust will have afforded satisfaction to you, Sir, and his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Since the date of Lieut.-Colonel Sargent's last Report the parties which were detached to the various estates in the disturbed districts have been recalled with the exception of the one at Joe's River, in the parish of St. Joseph.

The detachments at Gun Hill (a military station and signal station) and at Moncrieff (a signal station and police barrack) remain.

The picquet at the Central Police Station in Bridgetown and the night guard at Tweedside to protect the water pipes continue to be furnished by the troops.

I enclose copies of the reports of the Officers in Command of the detachments at Gun Hill and Moncrieff.

In that from Gun Hill the Officer in Command reports that the country about that part of the Island remains quiet, that it had been reported to him by Mr. Mason, J.P., of Buckley's, that midnight meetings are being held in a field near St. George's Church for an illegal purpose, and that he (the Officer) had communicated with the Superintendent of Police at Boarded Hall upon the subject.

The Officer in Command at Moncrieff states that the people in the parishes of St. Philip and St. John seem to be quiet and well behaved, and though some planters have received anonymous threatening letters he considers no importance ought to be attached to them, as in his opinion they are sent by men employed as watchers on the estates during the late riots, since discharged, and now waiting to be taken on again.

On the 20th instant I visited Gun Hill; on the 21st instant Moncrieff; and on the 27th instant Joe's River.

These districts are apparently quiet, and work at many of the plantations is going on, but confidence is wanting on the part of the white population, and a feeling of apprehension exists as to the result in the event of the withdrawal of the troops, as it is

currently asserted that threats are held out that next time life will be taken, and that to ladies things have been said which I forbear to report.

The detachments at Gun Hill and Moncrieff are well placed, and are calculated to give confidence to the well affected and overawe the evil disposed. It would, I think, under existing circumstances be very inexpedient to withdraw them. With regard to the small party at Joe's River its present position is a very objectionable one in a military sense, although the moral support afforded by it in the preservation of order in that district is very valuable. I propose ascertaining whether some arrangement cannot be made respecting it, and shall consult his Excellency the Governor on this matter.

A portion, viz., 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 27 rank and file of the detachment, 1st West India Regiment, from Demerara, returned to that station on the 1st May, and the whole of the detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment which came from Jamaica in H.M. ship "Argus" left again in that vessel for Jamaica and Honduras on the 13th instant.

I think it desirable that the remaining portion of the detachment 1st West India Regiment from Demerara should be retained here for the present, as without it the duties would be heavy upon the troops at St. Anne's.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. T. FARREN,
Major-General Commanding the Troops
in the West Indies.

True copy.

(Signed) A. G. CAPER, Captain 98th Regiment, A.D.C.

From OFFICER COMMANDING DETACHMENT 35TH REGIMENT, Gun Hill, to ASSISTANT
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, St. Ann's, Barbados.

SIR, Gun Hill, May 24, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Major-General Commanding that nothing unusual has occurred during the past week.

2. The country about this part of the Island remains quiet.

3. It has been reported to me by Mr. Mason, J. P., of Buckleys, that midnight meetings are being held in a field near St. George's Church, for an illegal purpose. I have communicated with the Superintendent of Police at Boarded Hall, and requested him to keep me informed of anything unusual that may occur.

4. I enclose a correct state of the detachment under my command.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AYLER DOWDALL, Lieut. 35th Regiment.

True Copy.

(Signed) S. Graves, Captain A.M.S.

From CAPTAIN W. TOLSON, 35TH REGIMENT, Commanding Detachment "Moncrieffe," to
the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Barbados.

SIR, Moncrieffe Station, May 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to make the following report for the information of the Major-General Commanding :

	Officers.	Rank & File.
"C" Police Station	3	21
"Signal do.	0	5
Joe's River Estate	0	6
Price's Plantation	0	4
Hayne's Hill	0	2
Woodlands	0	3
Total	3	41

1. Nothing unusual has occurred since my last report. The people in the parishes of St. Philip and St. John seem to be quiet and well behaved, and though some planters have received anonymous threatening letters, I consider no importance ought to be attached to them, as in my opinion they are sent by men employed as watchers on estates during the late riots, since discharged, and now wanting to be taken on again.

2. The number of prisoners at this station is as follows:— 67 men, 26 women. Of these 50 men and 23 women have been told off for sessions, the remainder waiting trial.

3. Disposition of my detachment as per margin.

4. All the men are in a good state of health.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. TOLSON, Captain 35th Regiment,
Commanding Detachment.

Enclosure 2. in No. 73.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE to the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR, Inspector-General's Office, May 26, 1876.
I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the enclosed letters received from Sergeant Ramsey, of District B, respecting the alleged midnight meetings, as reported by Mr. Mason, M.C.P., and a Justice of the Peace, by which it appears that the same report had been made by him to the Officer in Charge of the Troops at Gun Hill, Lieut. Dowdall, 35th Regiment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, Inspector-General of Police.

The Hon. W. B. Griffith,
&c. &c. &c.

SIR, District "B" Station, May 25, 1876.
I BEG leave respectfully to state for your information that I have seen Mr. Pitcher and Mr. Pile last night, and they state that they cannot state anything about midnight meetings. Mr. Mason was from home. I beg to state that I have enquired privately and cannot obtain any information respecting these meetings. I also sent out patrols in plain clothes last night from 11 p.m. to 3.30 a.m., in St. George, and they report all quiet and no information respecting these midnight meetings.

I shall continue the patrols in plain clothes during midnight in order to obtain information if these meetings do take place.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. H. RAMSEY.

Col. Clements, Inspector-General of Police.

SIR, District "B" Station, May 25, 1876.
I BEG leave respectfully to enclose you a letter which I have just received from the Officer Commanding at Gun Hill Station. I shall keep a sharp look-out for anything, and report the same to you before I do to him, except you please to order otherwise. Please send me the horse which is wanted for District "B," the others are hard worked.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. RAMSEY, Sergeant.

Col. Clements, Inspector-General of Police.

SIR, District "B" Station, May 26, 1876.
I BEG leave respectfully to state for your information, that I have seen Mr. Mason last night respecting these midnight meetings, and he informed me that he had been informed that one had been held near St. George's Church last week. I have made private inquiry of those who live in the vicinity, and all state they have not heard of or seen any such meetings. I sent three police officers in plain clothes last night from 11 p.m. until 4 a.m., and they state that they have inquired privately and cannot receive any information of such a meeting, and further report all quiet in the locality of St. George's Church.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. H. RAMSEY, Sergeant.

Col. Clements, Inspector-General of Police.

FROM THE OFFICER COMMANDING DETACHMENT 35TH REGIMENT, Gun Hill, to the SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Boarded Hall.

SIR, Gun Hill, May 24, 1876.
IT having been brought to my notice by Mr. Mason, J. P., of Bulkeleys, that midnight meetings are being held in a field near St. George's Church for an illegal purpose, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to keep me informed of anything unusual that may occur.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AYLMER DOWDALL, Lieut.

No. 74.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 30, 1876.

I HAVE from time to time, in various Despatches, dealt with specific charges that I have seen made against me ; but in addition to such definite allegations as that I made an inflammatory reply to an address at Long Bay Castle, or that Mr. Sturgeon was my paid agent, or that I had sent around the police and others to get signatures to petitions, there have been, especially by the West India Committee, vague and general charges made to the effect that failing to obtain the concurrence of the Colonial Legislature to a scheme of Confederation, I had, both in my own person, and through emissaries acting in various parts of the Island, sought to arouse popular feeling by speeches and publications in favour of Confederation and in hostility to the Legislature and the existing institutions of Barbados.

2. In addition to the evidence I have laid before your Lordship, showing how unfounded the specific charges have been, I desire to give the most positive and direct contradiction to the general charges I refer to.

3. I have never employed, directly or indirectly, any paid or unpaid emissaries in favour of Confederation. I never attended a meeting about Confederation in any part of the Island, or in any way encouraged or countenanced agitation on the subject. I have never made any criticism on the Legislature or institutions of Barbados, or delivered addresses on that or any other subject that I have not in due course laid before your Lordship in official Despatches.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 75.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 30, 1876

I REGRET to announce the death of Mr. Jones Pile, a member of the Legislative Council, from inflammation of the lungs.

2. In place of Mr. Pile, I have provisionally appointed Mr. William Brandford Griffith to be a member of the Legislative Council.

3. Owing to the absence of Sir Graham Briggs, there are now only eight Legislative Councillors in the Island.

The Officer Commanding the Troops.	Mr. Foderingham.
The Colonial Secretary.	Sir John Sealy.
The Attorney-General.	Mr. Haynes.
Dr. Thomas.	Mr. Griffith.

4. I have therefore completed the number to nine by provisionally appointing Mr. Thomas Kerr to a seat in the Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 76.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 30, 1876.

AT the request of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Rector of St. Michael's, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed communication addressed to your Lordship by all the rectors and curates of the Church of England, and four Moravian ministers in this Colony, respecting the alleged impression that the labourers thought they were given live-stock and land by me.

2. As I only received it last evening, I have not much time for reporting on it by to-day's mail ; but I have endeavoured to test the actual amount of personal observation,

and real knowledge of the facts on which it is based, by inviting the Bishop, who endorses it, to state the instances in question which came under his own personal observation; and I have the honour to enclose a copy of my correspondence with his Lordship on that point.

3. Though upon the face of the document itself, the Bishop endorses the statement of the clergy in these words, "as far as my own observation and knowledge of facts extend, I personally endorse the statement as correct"; yet now in his letter to me he admits that he had no personal knowledge whatever, or observation of his own on the subject, but relied on the hearsay allegations of Dr. Thomas, the President of the Council, and the hearsay evidence of the very clergy whose evidence he thus endorses.

4. In his letter, however, the Bishop frankly admits in reply to my inquiry whether he did know that labourers had been dismissed from estates, because their employers could not get them to express opinions hostile to the Government measure, that he "firmly believes it to be true, that many persons were discharged from employment because they would not join the no Confederation cry."

5. As regards the other gentlemen who sign the documents, I will only say that they are, one and all, Barbadians, belonging to, or dependent on the planting body. Mr. Edg-hill, the Moravian, was for many years the editor of one of the local papers now opposing Confederation.

6. From the police reports I received to the effect that none of these gentlemen made any effort to remonstrate with the gangs of mautauders, or were to be seen using any influence with the people during the riots, it is possible that the testimony of some of them is as little based on direct personal observation as the evidence of the Bishop.

7. It is, however, due to his Lordship to draw a marked distinction between his dignified attitude during all these troubles, and the indiscreet conduct of his clergy. The latter unfortunately stimulated the public meetings, and encouraged the extravagant and mischievous descriptions given of Confederation.

8. I must add that when the Bishop spoke to me last evening about the document I now enclose he expressed a decided opinion that the cause of the delusions of the labourers to which it refers was the violent agitation of the Anti-confederate gentlemen, who in that way had created and stimulated the idea in the minds of the lower classes that what the planters so extravagantly opposed, must be for the good of the labourers. Such delusions, if they indeed sincerely existed (and up to this time I have been unable to trace them to anything but hearsay sources), were no doubt caused in that way.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 76.

MY LORD, Barbados, May 26, 1876.

OBSERVING in the English newspapers the very contradictory telegrams connected with the recent disturbances in this Island, we deem it our duty in order to disabuse as far as we can the minds of the English people, to forward to your Lordship the accompanying plain statement of facts, which from our constant intercourse with the labouring population we know to be the truth.

We have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS CLARKE, M.A., Rural Dean.
A. H. BISHOP, Rural Dean.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Barbados, May 26, 1876.

WE, the undersigned, clergymen and missionaries in the Island of Barbados, deem it to be our duty to record the following facts concerning the late outbreak.

1. The open plundering and cruel destruction of animals for days together in the month of April (commencing on the 18th) was an occurrence unprecedented in the life-time of any one of us.

2. The outbreak was not owing to want or suffering among the people. Provisions were cheaper than they had been for many years; labour was in general demand; working people were fully employed.

3. We learn from our people in the rural districts that were unhappily implicated in the disorders, and from our leading men among the labouring class, that there was a general impression made upon the minds of the labourers that the ground provisions of the planters and their live stock were given to the labourers by the consent of the

Governor. We cannot tell how this impression was made, but it was general without doubt.

4. Numbers of our church members took part in the plundering with the sincere belief that they had a right to the stolen property for the reason given above.

5. The belief is still very general that the land and other property of the white, coloured, and respectable black owners of it, is wrongfully held back from the blacks, to whom at the Governor's instance it has been awarded by the Queen.

6. The feeling against white, coloured, and respectable black proprietors of any kind of property, owing to the belief noted above, is one of intense bitterness and hostility, that will require firmness and judgment on the part of all in authority to remove, if it is removed in this generation.

GRANT E. THOMAS, M.A. and B.C.L., Oxon, Acting Archdeacon of Barbados.

THOMAS CLARKE, M.A., Cambridge, Rural Dean of Bridgetown, and Rector of St. Michael's.

W. ALLEYNE ALLDER, Curate of St. Stephen's.

G. M. CLINCKETT, Minister of St. Matthew's.

G. THOS. BOWEN, Curate of St. Andrew's and Hospital Chaplain.

H. A. DARNELL, Curate of St. Michael's Cathedral.

JOHN DRAYTON, Curate of St. Paul's.

T. CLARKE, Junr., Curate of St. Mary's.

E. S. THORNE, Associate, King's College, London, Curate of St. Leonard's, absent on leave.

W. H. B. BOVELL, B.A., Oxon, Rural Dean of Speight's Town, and Rector of St. Thomas'.

J. NEWTON ROACH, Curate of Holy Innocents.

A. H. BISHOP, Rural Dean and Rector of St. John's.

E. BARNETT, Curate of St. Mark's and St. Catharine's.

J. WENT KING, Curate of St. Margaret's.

WILLIAM EVERSLEY, Curate of St. Bartholomew's.

W. D. ARRINDELL, Rector of St. James'.

J. EVANS WALCOLL, Curate of SS. Silas and Albans.

H. COLLYMORE, Curate of Holy Trinity.

R. FITZHARDING BERKELEY, Rector of St. Joseph's.

A. ECKEL, Curate of St. Ann's.

——— (Absent) Rector of St. Andrew's.

R. J. ROCK, Curate of St. Simon's.

H. SEALY, Curate of St. Patrick's.

C. C. FLEMING, Curate of St. Saviour's.

W. CUMMINS, Rector of St. George's.

EVAN M. G. SEALY, M.A., Oxford, Curate of St. Luke's.

B. M. BRANCH, Curate of St. Jude's.

B. C. NORVISSE, Curate of St. Augustine's.

W. C. WATSON, Assistant Curate of St. George's.

H. W. MOORE, Rector of Christ Church.

CRISPIN FIELD, King's College, London, Curate of St. Matthias.

W. M. PAYNE, Rector of St. Peter's.

J. W. H. WATSON, M.A., Curate of All Saints, St. Peter's.

W. M. SPRINGER, Acting Curate of St. John the Baptist.

G. DUNCAN GITTENS, Rector of St. Lucy's.

T. LYALL SPEED, Curate of St. David's.

W. T. WEBB, Principal of Codrington College.

J. G. EDGHILL, Superintendent Moravian Mission.

HENRY MOORE, Moravian Missionary, Mount Tabor.

ALEX. PILGRIM, Moravian Missionary, Sharon.

JOSEPH A. CARRINGTON, Assistant Missionary.

The signatories of the above statement constitute the entire body of my clergy in this portion of my diocese. Their testimony is entirely worthy of credit; and as far as my own observation and knowledge of facts extends, I personally endorse their statement as correct.

JOHN BARBADOS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

Enclosure 2 in No. 76.

MY LORD,

Government House, May 30, 1876.

WITH reference to the document sent to me yesterday by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Rector of St. Michael's, which appears to be signed by all the rectors and curates in this part of your Lordship's diocese, I observe that the statements in the document are endorsed by you "as far as your own observation and knowledge of facts extend."

2. As I have official knowledge of the fact that some of the statements in this document are not correct, I venture respectfully to ask your Lordship to specify, for the information of the Earl of Carnarvon, to whom I am about to write on the subject, the number of cases in which from your own direct personal knowledge, and not from hearsay, the land of the white, coloured, or respectable black people has been claimed by individuals belonging to the labouring class; the number of cases that you can similarly vouch for from direct personal communication, in which leading men among the labouring classes told your Lordship, or in your Lordship's hearing told others, that they were to get the live stock by consent of the Governor.

3. Furthermore, I beg leave to ask whether your Lordship can say that all the working people were fully employed in March and April, or whether on the contrary you did not hear of dismissals, or threats of dismissals, of labourers because their employers could not get them to express opinions hostile to the Government measures.

4. From the thoroughly frank and friendly manner in which I have always had the happiness of communicating with your Lordship, and especially on questions concerning the deplorable condition of the labouring poor in Barbados, I am confident you will appreciate my motives in endeavouring to clear up what might otherwise appear inexplicable in the document sent to me by the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

I have, &c.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Barbados.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Enclosure 3 in No. 76.

SIR,

Bishopscourt, Barbados, May 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge a Despatch from your Excellency, dated May 30th, and marked "immediate," in which you request certain information from me in reference to a document signed by my clergy and endorsed by myself.

Permit me to say that it was with some feeling of surprise that I received this on the eve of my departure for Tobago, bearing in mind that during the interview with which your Excellency favoured me last evening the subject of the clergymen's memorial was freely discussed by us, and your Excellency did not give me the smallest intimation that you desired or were about to demand an explanation from me in reference to my connexion with it. Had your Excellency done so, I should at least have had opportunity for making a more thoughtful reply than under the circumstances is possible.

As I, of course, have not the advantage which your Excellency possesses of official knowledge in reference to some of the facts set forth in that document, I am compelled to rely for my beliefs and impressions upon the very generally given information of the best informed persons in this community, in particular my principal clergy, as well as laity, among them the President of your Excellency's Legislative Council; I would submit that the unvarying testimony of those of these classes who have had the best means of judging, and who, as far as I can see, have no motive for inventing facts, furnishes sufficiently safe data on which to ground one's beliefs.

It will be at once obvious to your Excellency, that, living as I do at Bishopscourt, and not among the labouring classes in the country parishes, I could not have had "direct personal knowledge, and not from hearsay" that the land of the respectable classes was to be parcelled out by the labourers, and that they claimed to be plundering the stock, &c. of the planters by authority of the Governor.

Your Excellency, however, was good enough to listen to me when I pressed this very consideration upon your notice, previously to your Proclamation of April 26th, and letter to me inviting my co-operation in disseminating and explaining that Proclamation. You seem too to have attached some amount of credence to this rumour yourself, when you issued your admirable and reassuring Proclamation of May 25.

Whether or no all the people were employed or might have had work when the riots broke out, I cannot of course say from personal knowledge. It has, however, abundantly transpired in the discussions of both the Commissions of which I have had the honour to be chairman that during crop season there is employment for all, if all choose to

A a

work, and that, during that period, both food and money are plentiful among the working classes.

On the other hand I willingly admit what your Excellency reminds me of, a fact which I firmly believe to be true on precisely the same grounds as I believe the facts contained in the clergymen's statement to be true, viz., the testimony of those entitled to credence, although not on the evidence of my own senses, that many persons were discharged from employment because they would not join the no Confederation cry.

As your Excellency has, so to say, arraigned my endorsement of the clergymen's statement, and put me on my trial, I must with all respect decline to comply with your Excellency's request of May 10th, 1876, to "give you for the Earl of Carnarvon's" information any important facts that might have come under my observation as to the "state of the poorer classes generally in this Island," and must beg leave to defer any statement upon this important question till I have the honour officially to lay before you, as chairman, the report of the Poor Relief Commission. I will use my best diligence to place this in your Excellency's hands as speedily as possible.

As your Excellency is writing upon the subject of the clergymen's statement to the Earl of Carnarvon, I respectfully request that your Excellency's letter of to-day to me and my reply be also transmitted to his Lordship.

To his Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BARBADOS.

No. 77.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, of 16th instant, enclosing a communication from the West India Committee,* and a declaration made by Mr. Spencer, a member of the House of Assembly.

2. Some of the general observations made by Mr. Spencer as to the state of the labouring classes, and the absence of political excitement in the Island until I submitted the question of Confederation to the Assembly, have been dealt with by me in other Despatches, and at present I shall only refer to two points in Mr. Spencer's declaration.

3. Speaking of my address of the 3rd March, he says:—

"The outside people, after hearing that address, took the horses out of the Governor's carriage; but I believe that the respectable working classes did not join in that demonstration."

4. I can assure your Lordship that "the outside people" did not hear a single word of my address in the Council chamber, and had no idea what it was about. The "Agricultural Reporter" and the Barbados "Times" in alluding that week to the occurrence dwelt upon this very fact, and asserted that it was my abolition of flogging and liberation of prisoners, and my well known views as to the inexpediency of taxing excessively the small shopkeepers, that caused the demonstration. These Journals then asserted, truly enough, that the drawing of my carriage by the people had nothing whatever to say to Confederation or to my speech in the Council Chamber.

5. Now, of course, everything is sought to be traced to the speech of the 3rd of March by those gentlemen who are directing all their energies to create and foster the appearance of communistic teaching in that speech.

6. The only other point in Mr. Spencer's declaration that I desire to notice is his statement about the labourers striking work, and a man named Knight saying that, "if they had Confederation, the Governor said they would get higher wages and some of the lands from the estates."

7. I saw Mr. Spencer some short time before his departure from Barbados, and had a friendly chat with him, but he never gave me the smallest hint that anything of the kind had occurred.

8. Possibly his recollection of the exact words of the labourer may be mistaken, and, as in all similar cases that I have heard of, the mistaken views of the negro must have been traceable, not to my language, but to the distorted version of it given by the local papers in opposing me, and by the Defence Association speakers.

9. It was only last evening that Dr. Mitchinson, the Bishop of Barbados, reminded me how some six weeks ago he had told me that the merchants in Bridge Town were

admitting that their violent efforts against Confederation were creating a spirit they dreaded very much.

“What I then referred to” said the Bishop “was such a conversation as I had with Mr. Jones, the merchant, when he remarked that the black porters they had engaged to shout ‘No Confederation’ in the daytime, had been heard in the streets at night, saying, ‘These white gentlemen would not be against Confederation so strong if it was not a good thing for us.’”

10. The Bishop added that the London “Times” of the 6th of May had exactly hit the right point in saying “the planters may have treated Confederation as so formidable a matter, and may have raised such an excited agitation against it, that the blacks may have naturally concluded it to mean something very revolutionary.” This, said the Bishop, is the true explanation of how communistic views were created here.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 78.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 30, 1876.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship’s Despatch of 1st May,* instructing me to issue a proclamation respecting Confederation, and I have the honor to lay before your Lordship the enclosed copies of the Proclamation I have accordingly issued.

2. I also transmit to your Lordship a copy of a message I sent to the House of Assembly, conveying the Proclamation to them, and communicating also your Lordship’s views as to the duty of the Legislature in remedying the condition of the labouring classes.

3. I have suggested, for the consideration of the Legislative Bodies, certain evident reforms, some of which my predecessors had endeavoured long since to accomplish, namely, an extension of the four weeks’ notice to quit, a revision of the Act of 1840, relating to masters and servants, and an alteration in the ninth clause of the Emigration Act so as to facilitate emigration.

4. Unless something of this kind is done, I fear great distress will occur at the end of the present season.

5. I consulted Mr. Ellis, an influential member of the Assembly, about these suggestions, and he will support them.

6. I carefully avoided entering into details, leaving those to the judgment and discretion of the House, saying that the members may rely on my anxiety to meet their views if possible on every point.

7. With respect to the proclamation, I enclose for your Lordship’s information a document issued by the Defence Association, which they are distributing throughout the country to provoke what they call “a reaction amongst the labourers.”

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 78.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE. Bridge Town, Barbados, 25th May, 1876.

BARBADOS.

L.S.

J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

By His Excellency JOHN POPE HENNESSY, Esquire,
Companion of the most distinguished Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of this Island, Chancellor,
Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the twenty-sixth of April I caused a Proclamation to be issued respecting the efforts made in certain quarters to dangerously mislead the people. And whereas the proposals of Her Majesty’s Government respecting Confederation have been

* No. 148 of C. 1539 of 1876.

characterized in language which might lead to further grave misapprehensions, I, JOHN POPE HENNESSY, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, issue this present Proclamation setting forth the plain facts respecting Confederation which Her Majesty's Government wish the people to understand:—namely, that it would be a great mistake to suppose that Confederation could either injure or benefit in any considerable degree the social condition of any class; that, beyond possibly affording some further facilities for movement among the Islands, and for obtaining employment in a larger field, it could do little to change the condition or prospects of the labouring class; and that of course it could give them no proprietorship or occupation of land in this Island in which every acre has long ago been disposed of; that all parties must look rather to that improved education which is a guarantee of order and loyalty, and to the amelioration of the public institutions of the Island, as the most direct means of removing much of the ignorance and distress which unhappily prevail in Barbados: while, on the other hand, there has been no reason whatever to suppose that Confederation, if adopted by the Legislature, could affect the financial independence of Barbados, or make any other changes in the Island than would without Confederation commend themselves to enlightened public opinion; that, therefore, there being no ground whatever for anticipating any very considerable benefit, injury, or change of any kind, it is quite unjustifiable to discuss this or any other legislative proposal in excited meetings, and that all loyal subjects should avoid political agitation, violent language, or attributing improper motives to those who may differ with them in opinion,—but on the contrary that they should look dispassionately to the published Despatches of the Secretary of State and the constitutional proceedings of the Legislative Houses and of the Governor, for their guidance and information.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Government House, this twenty-fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign.

God save the Queen !

By his Excellency's command.

(Signed)

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2. in No. 78.

JOINT MESSAGE No. 8.

1. The Governor has the honour to lay before the House of Assembly the annexed copy of a Proclamation he issued on the 25th instant respecting Confederation.

2. With reference to the distress adverted to in the Proclamation, and to the Despatch from the Earl of Carnarvon recently laid before the House, in which his Lordship speaks of the very lamentable state of destitution amongst a large number of Barbadian labourers, and hopes to see the earnest devotion of the Legislature to the amelioration of the physical and moral condition of the labouring classes, which is in many respects painful and discreditable, the Governor suggests for the consideration of the House of Assembly the following measures.

1. The abolition of the existing system of a four weeks' notice to quit for small plots, and the substitution of a much longer notice, so as to give greater security to the tenant-labourers.

2. The revision of the Act of 1840, called the Masters and Servants Act.

3. The repeal, in the ninth clause of the Emigration Act, No. 539, of 1873, of the provision by which the Governor in Council is now specially prohibited from expending any of the grant for the poor classes on agricultural labourers or artizans.

4. An increase of the grant which would then be available for the emigration of agricultural labourers.

Looking to the hard times, which the present short crop and low price of sugar will intensify in a few months, the Governor would be glad if the House would meet from day to day to consider these suggested reforms; and in doing so, honourable members may rely on the Governor's anxious desire to meet their views as far as possible on every point.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

Government House, May 30, 1876.

Enclosure 3. in No. 78.

Look at this Picture!

Extracts from Governor Hennessy's speech to the Legislative Council and Assembly of Barbados, 3rd March 1876.

35. "The question of lowering taxation is, however, of secondary interest, compared with the question of getting employment and fair wages for our redundant population; let me point out to you how *that great object is to be accomplished by complying with the wishes and policy of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Confederation.*"

79. "I feel confident that no intelligent person who loves Barbados will take the serious responsibility of standing between his poorer countrymen and the wise policy of the British Government; a policy devised not for Imperial objects only, *but for promoting the general advancement of every man in the Colony.*"

41. "That the wishes and objects of Her Majesty's Government should be made known to the people is clearly desirable also, seeing that **THESE GREAT CHANGES ARE INTENDED TO BENEFIT THE PEOPLE** as well as the other classes, **AND WILL ENABLE MANY WHO ARE NOW PLUNGED IN APPARENTLY HOPELESS POVERTY TO GET EMPLOYMENT.**"

And at this!!

Extract from a Proclamation issued by Governor Hennessy on the 25th May 1876.

"Whereas the proposals of Her Majesty's Government respecting Confederation have been characterized in language which might lead to further grave misapprehensions, I, John Pope Hennessy, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief as aforesaid, issue this present Proclamation setting forth the plain facts respecting Confederation which Her Majesty's Government wish the people to understand:—namely, that it would be a great mistake to suppose that Confederation could either injure or **BENEFIT IN ANY CONSIDERABLE DEGREE THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF ANY CLASS**; that beyond **POSSIBLY** affording some further facilities for movement among the Islands, and for obtaining employment in a larger field, **IT COULD DO LITTLE TO CHANGE THE CONDITION OR PROSPECTS OF THE LABOURING CLASS**; and that of course it could give them no proprietorship or occupation of land in this Island in which every acre has long ago been disposed of; that all parties must look rather to that improved education which is a guarantee of Order and Loyalty, and to the amelioration of the public institutions of the Island, as the most direct means of removing much of the ignorance and distress which unhappily prevails in Barbados."

Comments unnecessary.

2,300 of the Messages were printed and circulated by the Governor; will the same be done with the Proclamation?

No. 79.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, May 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of a message which I have sent to the House of Assembly, expressing the opinion that, as the public ferment has subsided, they may now proceed to deal with the resolution for my recall.

2. I added a few words as to the expediency of conducting our public business in a temperate and conciliatory spirit, saying:—

"Such certainly is the spirit in which the Governor desires to deal with both branches of the Legislature."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 79.

MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the HON. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(No. 24.)

Government House, May 30, 1876.

With reference to the message of the 28th of April, the Governor has the honour to inform the House of Assembly that the public ferment in the Colony has so far subsided that he desires no opinion of his to delay any further the determination to which the Legislative Bodies may desire to come respecting the political revolution now before the House.

2. When that resolution is disposed of, the Governor trusts that the House will agree with him as to the expediency of avoiding all personal questions in future, and of endeavouring to facilitate the conduct of public business in a temperate and conciliatory spirit, such certainly is the spirit in which the Governor desires to deal with both branches of the Legislature.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

No. 80.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Barbados, May 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour, at the request of a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to lay before your Lordship the enclosed address, dated the 25th, and which I received on the 29th inst., respecting the recent riots, and the number of persons killed and wounded.

2. I also transmit, for your Lordship's information, a report upon this document by the Inspector-General of Police, and two memoranda of the Acting Colonial Secretary.

3. The main object of the address, which is really from the Defence Association, is to justify or explain the telegrams,—“Soldiers called out, forty rioters shot.”—“Whole Island in open rebellion,” &c.

4. To make up the “forty rioters shot” the Association now proceed to count, not only rioters who may have been injured in any other way, but also the members of the police force who were wounded by stone throwing. In one case they include a man “who had received a simple scratch,” in others cases too trivial to be reported to the authorities by the medical officers.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 1. in No. 80.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Commerce, held the 25th day of May 1876, at the Commercial Hall, the following was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman requested to forward the same through his Excellency the Governor.

To the Right Honourable the EARL OF CARNARVON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship,

Barbados, May 25, 1876.

THE Committee of Commerce having observed with regret, by the accounts published in the English papers, that conflicting statements have reached your Lordship respecting the recent riots in this Island, viz., those forwarded by his Excellency Governor Hennessy on the one hand, and by the Defence Association and others on the other, feel it incumbent on them most respectfully to bring to the notice of your Lordship the following facts:—

From the telegrams published and read by your Lordship in the House of Lords, and by Mr. Lowther in the House of Commons, it would appear that the first intimation of any disturbance in the Island was conveyed by his Excellency on or about the 21st or 22nd April. Now, the riotous conduct of the people commenced on Tuesday, the 18th

April, three days prior thereto. In the afternoon of that day two brothers named Dottin, entered the mill yard of Byde Mill Plantation demanding cane liquor. This was given, but immediately after some altercation ensued, and they waved a flag and blew a horn (or shell). This appeared to be a preconcerted signal, as a large number of people at once assembled, who commenced to plunder the potatoes in an adjoining field, and then set fire to the cane fields. The Riot Act was on that occasion read by Mr. Police Magistrate Sealy, who, finding the mob would not disperse, and that the force of police at his disposal was insufficient to compel them, proceeded that night to Government House, and reported the disturbance to his Excellency.

What steps his Excellency took to arrest and punish these marauders and to obviate the recurrence of any similar outbreak, the Committee are not aware, but whatever they were they were ineffectual, as on the following Thursday, the 20th instant, riots of a similar kind, but more serious, had broken out in the parishes of St. John and St. George, and were fast extending to the other districts of the Island.

That on Friday, the 21st, the day on which his Excellency despatched the first telegram to your Lordship reporting that "in consequence of a robbery in a provision ground, the police had fired on the mob, and that one man was said to be shot," 15 gentlemen of the commercial body, with several from the country, waited on his Excellency, and in addition to their verbal information, laid before him an affidavit of a gentleman, sworn to before a justice of the peace, together with several letters received that morning from managers in the country, all of whom described districts of the Island, extending through St. John, St. Philip, St. Joseph, St. George, and Christ Church, to be in a state of riot. That on the same day, and a short time before the deputation waited on his Excellency, the Inspector-General of Police had arrived at Government House disabled, having been wounded by the rioters.

That on the same afternoon seven prisoners were taken into the General Hospital with gunshot wounds of more or less severity, which necessitated the amputation of three legs and one arm, and that on the same night one man died whose leg had been amputated.

That on Saturday the 22nd the rioters had reached St. Michael, and were within two miles of the town, in the immediate vicinity of Government House, when a field of potatoes at Welche's Plantation was forcibly taken possession of, and Mr. Jas. Gill's residence attacked, the windows and doors destroyed by stones, and his storehouses broken into, and their contents carried away, all this having taken place within view of Government House, must have been known to his Excellency, since an application for military aid was made to his Excellency, on behalf of Mr. Gill by Mr. Bowen, whose family were in Mr. Gill's house, in great danger from the stones which were being hurled. In response to this application a note was received by Mr. Gill from Mr. Griffith, the Acting Colonial Secretary, promising that 100 soldiers would be soon sent to his assistance.

That, although his Excellency walked through the town that night and reported all was quiet, the tranquillity at that time may be attributed to the presence of a strong military guard posted at the central police station, besides 450 special constables patrolling the streets, whom his Excellency allowed to be enrolled for its protection.

That on Sunday the 23rd his Excellency permitted the enrolment of mounted constabulary for the parish of St. Michael, and also authorised the enrolment of a corps of merchant seamen, which, in consequence of alarming intelligence from St. Peter's, left Bridgetown for Speightstown at 10 o'clock that night under the charge of a military officer and a justice of the peace.

They observe, moreover, that no mention has been made in his Excellency's telegram of the shops broken into and sacked during that eventful week, nor of the managers' houses on Applewhaite's, Joe's River, Welche's, Springfield, Buck's, and other Plantations, which were also broken into and much valuable property stolen or destroyed; nor of the extensive and brutal slaughter of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, &c. which was committed between Thursday the 20th and Saturday the 22nd April, the value of which, including the potatoes stolen, the Committee have reason to believe, from the returns which have been sent in, amount to a very considerable sum.

With respect to his Excellency's statement that "similar events occurred in August last and in previous years," we can only say that, as residents in this Island, we know, of no such occurrence or anything approaching thereto in our lifetime, and we would refer your Lordship, for confirmation of this statement, to the gentlemen who formerly administered the government of the Island, as also to those who have commanded the military forces, each of whom resided in this Island for several years.

With respect to the discrepancy in the number of persons reported as shot, the Com-

mittee of Commerce have no doubt that the following explanation will be satisfactory to your Lordship:—

The telegram from the Defence Association, which announced 40 shot, was, of course, intended to include killed and wounded, and the Committee append hereto a carefully compiled statement, which surely justifies the assertion made in that telegram. This statement shows that 36 rioters were shot or otherwise wounded, of whom two were killed, and four have since died; besides these, the Inspector-General of Police and a police sergeant were wounded by the rioters. Although the troops were not ordered to fire upon the rioters, it is nevertheless a fact that it was mainly due to their presence that more serious riots did not ensue, the rioters dispersing on the approach of the troops to reassemble in other places.

Under these circumstances the Committee of Commerce feel it due to the general interests of the Island to submit the foregoing facts for your Lordship's information.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES A. LYNCH, Vice-Chairman.
JAS. SMITH.
D. C. DaCOSTA.
W. LAURIE.
B. INNIS.
SAML. J. MUSSON.
J. GARDINER WEBB, jun.
J. FRANCIS BROWNE.
H. E. THORNE.
ROBERT ARTHUR.
F. A. CLAIRMONTE.
R. W. O'NEALE.

LIST OF KILLED and WOUNDED in RIOTS, 18th to 22nd April.

Killed.

1. Smith Baird. Shot at Applewhaites, 22nd April. Died on the spot.
2. Edward Senhouse. Bayoneted at Hopewell, 21st April. Died on the spot.
3. Charles Cummins. Shot at Halton, 21st April. Died in hospital 22nd.
4. Henry Green. Shot at Applewhaites, 22nd April. Died in hospital 29th.
5. Joseph Went. Shot at Halton, 21st April. Died in hospital 10th May.
6. ——— Brathwaite. Received a blow on the head in the riot in St. John's, on 22nd April; stunned at the time; carried home to Fortescue's, St. Philip's, by his friends. Died after a week's illness.

Total killed, six.

Wounded.

1. John Bayley. Shot at Halton, 21st April. In hospital. Thigh amputated.
2. Isaac Ward. Shot at Halton, 21st. In hospital. Left leg amputated.
3. Herbert Sealey. Shot at Halton, 21st. In hospital.
4. Rebecca Daniel. Shot at Halton, 21st. In hospital.
5. Rebecca Alleyne. Shot at Halton, 21st. In hospital. Left arm amputated.
6. Edward Payne. Shot at Staple Grove, 22nd. In hospital.
7. Mary Ford. Bayoneted in Black Rock, 22nd. In hospital.
8. William Hill. Shot at Halton, 21st April. Wound of thigh. In hospital.
9. William Blackman. Skull fractured, on 22nd April; brain exposed. In hospital.
10. Francis Bates. Lacerated wound of head, received at Waterford, 22nd. Treated in hospital. Discharged.
11. George Thomas. Shot at Applewhaites, 22nd. Wound of bowels treated in hospital. Run away.
12. John Codrington. Shot at Applewhaites, 22nd. Right thumb amputated. Hospital out patient.
13. John Holder. Watchman at Haggatt Hall. Gun shot wound of face. Hospital out patient.
14. James Griffith. Gun shot wound of breast. Does not say at what place received. Treated in hospital and discharged.
15. Philip Quintyn. Bayonet wound on back received in St. Joseph, on 21st April. Now in gaol.
16. Phoenix Stoute. Several wounds, legs, shoulder, chest, &c. Received in St. Joseph, 21st April. In gaol.

17. Thomas Carter. Scalp wound received at Joes River, on 20th April. In gaol.
18. Henry Bradshaw. Incised wound on forehead. Received in St. Joseph, on 22nd April. In gaol.
19. William King. Several wounds on chest, nose, ear, &c. Received 22nd, at Bentley, Christ Church. In gaol.
20. Samuel Braithwaite. Two wounds, right cheek and shoulder. Received at Searle's on 22nd. Now in gaol.
21. Christopher Cole. Incised wound over the wind-pipe. Received at Searles on 22nd. Now in gaol.
22. James Francis. Sword cut of left leg. Inflicted by a policeman during a riot in St. Joseph, 22nd. Now in gaol.
23. Samuel Trotman. Several scalp wounds inflicted by a mob during a quarrel over booty. Now in gaol.
24. — Bell, a female. Shot at Halton, 21st. Never apprehended.
25. — Potter. Shot wound of leg. Received at Thorpe's, St. James', 21st April.
26. Elizabeth Hurdle. Pistol wound of left forearm. Received at Joes River, 20th April.
27. William Nicholls. Two severe lacerated wounds, severe contusions about back and ribs; beaten by estate people on 21st April, at Mellows, where he carried a flag.
28. — Taite. Lacerated wound of scalp. Received at Fraziers', 21st April.
29. — Hamlyn, from St. George's. Rifle bullet through left arm. Shot at Crab Hole, 22nd April.
30. — Forde. Owner of half an acre of land near St. Barnabas Chapel, lost three fingers of right hand by a sword cut at Clapham, April 22nd.

Total wounded, thirty.

Total wounded -	-	30
„ killed -	-	6

36

It is to be remarked that some of the wounded are only discovered, as it were, by accident, and, therefore, it is highly probable that this return does not represent the total number of those killed or injured during the riots of the 18th and 22nd instant.

Inspector-general of police, Clements. Scalp wound received at Halton, 21st April.

Police sergeant, Taylor. Wounded in scalp, arm, and leg, 18th April.

Following are the KILLED and WOUNDED since 22nd April.

Killed.

1. Seale. Shot at Crab Hole, 24th April. Died on the spot.
2. Joseph Brathwaite. Shot at Seawell, 24th April. Died in hospital, 12th May.

Wounded.

1. John Clarke. Shot at Crab Hole, April 23rd. Bone of right arm broken. In hospital.
2. Mary Blackman. Shot in St. George's, 24th April. Treated in hospital. Handed over to the police.
3. Alexander Small. Wound of head: Received on 24th. Treated in hospital. Made a prisoner by police.
4. Henry Jones. Shot at Fairy Valley, 25th April. Treated in hospital. Handed over to police on 17th May.
5. Dillon Chrichlow. Shot at Hackleton's Cliff, 23rd April. Bullet through left thigh and arm. Knee joint opened. Case hopeless.

I certify that the list of killed and wounded has been compiled chiefly from my own observation, but also from information given me by other medical men of undoubted reliability.

W. C. PIGGOTT, M.D., Edinburgh.

DEAR GILL,

Hold on. We'll have 100 soldiers your way directly.

(Signed) BRANDFORD GRIFFITH.

Received Saturday, 22nd April 1876. The troops promised as above did not come till after the rioters had injured my house, and stolen my property.

This note was brought to my house by a military orderly from Government House.

(Signed) J. H. GILL.

Enclosure 2. in No. 80.

SIR,

Inspector-General's Office, May 29, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the list of killed and wounded in riots 18th to 22nd April, as reported by the Committee of Commerce. In answer I beg to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, that the list forwarded by me to his Excellency is a true list of the only reported cases to myself and the police, but I will at once make inquiries about the persons mentioned as killed and wounded which are not returned in my list, as they have not been reported to the police or myself, nor has any verdicts of Coroners' juries been reported to me in the following cases :—

Smith Baird, shot at Applewhaite's, 22nd April, died on the spot as reported.

——— Brathwaite, received a blow on the head in the riot at St. John's on 22nd April, stunned at the time, carried home to Fortescues, St. Philips, by his friends, died after a week's illness.

I therefore knew nothing of these two cases.

With respect to the list of wounded I observe among the list Samuel Trotman, who had a simple scratch on his head, and other persons names whose cases have not been reported. If these cases have been attended by the medical gentlemen attached to the General Hospital, or other medical gentlemen of the Island, I think as they are in the pay of the Island, it became them to report the cases to me and not to the Chamber of Commerce or to the Defence Association. I can only state they have made no report to me; but the cases shall be inquired into by the police at once.

I have, &c.

The Hon. W. B. Griffith, M.C.,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector-General of Police.

P.S.—I would remark that not one of the medical gentlemen attached to the police, of whom there are six, have made the slightest report to me of any wounded cases.

Enclosure 3. in No. 80.

MEMORANDUM by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

In the list of persons killed and wounded, as represented in a list prepared by the so-called Chamber of Commerce of Barbados, transmitted to the Governor to be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the names of Henry Jones, Alexander Small, and Mary Blackman are inserted.

Jones was shot by a white man named Griffith, the manager of Fairy Valley Plantation, who had been sworn in as a special constable on the 25th April. All rioting had ceased at the time, and I understand that Jones, leaving Fairy Valley estate, was called upon to stop, but refused, whereupon Griffith fired at him thrice with a revolver, the last shot taking effect in the back. Jones, however, walked to the police station and informed against Griffith, who was apprehended by order of Mr. Sealy, P.M., and afterwards released on bail.

Small is a lad, Blackman a woman. They were both together in their house on the night of the 24th April, in bed, when a white man named Whitehall, the manager of Rowan's Estate, who had been sworn in as a special constable, went with other constables to the house and roused up the inmates, and upon a window being opened, Whitehall fired and shot the woman and lad, chiefly in their faces, with small shot. On complaint Whitehall was apprehended, and afterwards admitted to bail. These cases did not occur during any rioting, but after it was all over.

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH, Acting Colonial Secretary.

May 30, 1876.

MEMORANDUM by the ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. GRIFFITH.

On the 22nd of April as I passed Mr. Gill's residence on my way to town, I noticed a gang of rioters approaching it. The rioters had just left the residence of Mr. Howell, the Colonial Treasurer, to whom they went, stating that they were starving, and begged him for money. He gave them two shillings, and they left for Mr. Gill's.

On arriving at Government House, I mentioned to the Governor what I had seen, and his Excellency at once sent Major Palmer for a detachment of the 35th Regiment, with orders to patrol along the road in the direction of the rioters. Before the troops

arrived Mr. Nurse Bowen came to Government House, being in great tribulation about the safety of his wife who was at Mr. Gill's, who, having fired a revolver, had enraged the rioters, who thereupon pelted his house. To calm Mr. Bowen's fears I wrote a note of two lines to Mr. Gill, and sent it by the Government orderly, a West Indian regiment soldier. Upon his approaching Mr. Gill's house the rioters decamped.

No. 81.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD, Government House, Barbados, May 30, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the enclosed Report of the Inspector-General of Police, transmitting a return of all the persons injured in the late riots, as far as they have been ascertained by the police authorities.

2. This return includes persons injured with stones as well as those who had been killed or wounded with fire-arms.

3. Colonel Clements remarks that more police officers were injured at the Cuban riots than in the recent riots. He also notices that several soldiers were wounded with stones during the riots of 1872. None were injured in any way recently.

4. Some of the cases in the enclosed report are undergoing investigation, and will form the subject of a future communication to your Lordship.

5. The case of Joseph Brathwaite, who was shot by a soldier by order of Mr. John Hinkson, and who died on the 12th instant, is one which will require careful inquiry. I understand the man was shot long after the rioting had ceased, and when he was a fugitive, having been pursued for some miles by Mr. Hinkson, one of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and a justice of the peace, under whose orders an isolated party of three soldiers had been placed.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon. (Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure in No. 81.

SIR,

Inspector-General's Office, May 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief the enclosed return of all the persons injured in the late riots, so far as they have been reported to me. Of these, I regret to say, four have died, in addition to a young man bayoneted, thus making five deaths, also 17 persons injured, besides myself, Sergeant Taylor, Sergeant Lyder, and five police officers injured, making a total of 30 persons injured and wounded including police officers.

I would further remark that the return of the police injured on this occasion is not as great as that which occurred at the riot at the Cuban Wreck, on the 28th October 1872. On that occasion 13 police officers, including the Superintendent Sergeant of Police, were injured. A black boy, aged 18, named Isaac Barrow, was shot through the lungs by some unknown person, and died at the General Hospital the same night, and a clerk was also shot in the back by another young man with a revolver.

A company of 100 soldiers of the 29th Regiment, and some of the Royal Artillery, being detailed for duty in town, shortly after the disturbance commenced, their presence soon put an end to the rioting, but not before several of the soldiers were injured and cut with the stones and broken glass bottles, which were thrown at them and the police.

I would respectfully remark, that the great difference in these two disturbances consists in the fact that the one commenced in town, where the soldiers were, and could soon come to the assistance of the police, and was therefore suppressed with ease; the other, which has lately occurred, commenced in the country districts, and the whole burden of suppressing the disturbances of the first day rested on the police, who are much scattered, and in small bodies in the country districts; the bands of marauders were in like manner not concentrated as they were in the Cuban riot, but were more scattered also. Their doings also were not the acts of one party, but the acts planned and arranged of bands of unprincipled and lawless men, who induced, in too many instances, some of the labouring classes to join them and to help them in making their

wanton attack on property, but the fact of many of the regular labourers on the estates remaining true to their employers shows that the respectable portion of the labouring class kept aloof from these disgraceful disturbances, which I rejoice to add have in no instance been resumed since the 22nd April in any parish.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN CLEMENTS,

Inspector-General of Police.

The Hon. W. B. Griffith, M.C.,
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Sub-Enclosure.

RETURN of PERSONS wounded in late RIOTS, and admitted into BARBADOS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WOUNDED BY POLICE.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Parish or Estate.	Occupation.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
1. Charles Cummins	24	April 21, 1876	Kendal, St. John	Carpenter -	Gunshot wound of right thigh.	Leg amputated. Died on April 22, 1876. Shot by the police at Halton riot, on 21st April.
2. Joseph Went -	17	" "	Drax Hall, St. George.	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of right thigh.	Died, May 10, 1876. Shot by the police at Halton riot, on 21st April 1876.
3. John Bayley -	26	" "	Little Diamond, St. Philip.	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of right thigh.	Leg amputated; doing well. Shot by the police at Halton riot, on 21st April 1876.
4. Isaac Ward -	23	" "	Halton, St. Philip	Carpenter -	Gunshot wound of left leg.	Leg amputated; doing well. Shot by the police at Halton riot, on 21st April 1876.
5. Hubert L. Sealey	10	" "	Kendal, St. John	Schoolboy-	Gunshot wound of instep.	Doing well. Shot by the police at Halton riot, in the potato field with the rioters, on the 21st April 1876.
6. Rebecca Daniel -	21	" "	Halton, St. Philip	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of abdomen.	Doing well. Shot by the police at Halton riot, in the potato field with the rioters, on the 21st April 1876.
7. Rebecca Alleyne -	21	" "	Kendal, St. John	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of left arm.	Doing well; arm amputated. Shot by the police at Halton riot, in the potato field with the rioters, on the 21st April 1876.
8. William Hill -	28	May 1, 1876 -	Drax Hall, St. George.	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of thigh.	Doing well. Shot by the police at Halton riots, in a potato field, on the 21st April 1876.
9. John Clarke -	45	" 7, 1876 -	Crab Hole, St. Joseph.	Shoemaker	Gunshot wound of right arm.	Doing well; bone fractured. Said to be shot by the police at the riots in St. Joseph, on the 22nd April 1876.
10. Mary Ford	24	April 22, 1876	Bush Hall, St. Michael.	Labourer -	Bayonet wound -	Doing well. Said to be wounded by the police at the riots in St. Michael, on the 22nd April 1876.

WOUNDED BY THE MILITARY.

11. Joseph Brathwaite	30	April 25, 1876	Oldbury, St. Philip.	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of lungs.	Shot by a soldier of a detached party of the 35th Regiment, under the direction and by order of Mr. John Hinkson, Justice of the Peace. Died, May 12, 1876.
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WOUNDED BY CIVILIANS.

12. Edward Payne -	32	April 25, 1876	Friendship, St. Michael's.	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of bowels.	Doing well. Said to be shot by Mr. John Haynes whilst defending his property, on April 22, 1876.
13. Francis Bates -	30	April 22, 1876	Waterford, St. Michael's.	Labourer -	Lacerated wound of head.	Cured. Said to be done by labourers defending their master's property.
14. Henry Green -	27	" "	Moonshine, St. George.	Coachman -	Gunshot wound of right lung.	Died, April 29, 1876. Stated that he was shot by Mr. James Hinkson, of Applewhaites, defending his employer's property.
15. Henry Jones -	25	April 26, 1876	Fairy Valley, Christ Church.	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of back.	Cured. Shot by Mr. Griffith, of Fairy Valley, with a pistol.

PERSONS WOUNDED, NOT KNOWN HOW RECEIVED.

Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Parish or Estate.	Occupation.	Nature of Wound.	Remarks.
16. George Thomas -	34	April 22, 1876	Locust Hall, St. George.	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of back.	Cured.
17. John Codrington -	25	" "	Strong Hope, St. Thomas.	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of right thumb.	Cured. Thumb amputated.
18. John S. Holder -	40	" "	Haggatt Hall, St. Michael.	Labourer -	Gunshot wound of face.	Cured. Out-patient.
19. Mary Blackman - mother of	38	April 24, 1876	The Glebe, St. George.	Huckster -	Gunshot wound of left arm.	Cured. Out-patient.
20. Alexander Small -	19	" "	The Glebe, St. George.	Labourer -	Lacerated wound of head.	Cured. Out-patient. Stone wound.
21. James Griffith -	19	April 28, 1876	Sergeant's Land, St. Michael's.	Carpenter -	Gunshot wound of breast.	Cured. Small shot from a gun, supposed to have been received in a riot.
22. William Blackman	12	May 1, 1876 -	Constant, St. George.	Labourer -	Fracture of skull	Doing well.

SUMMARY.

Wounded by the police -	-	10	} Of whom four have died, besides one young man, killed in the riots in St. Andrews by a police officer in defence of his life, by a wound from a bayonet. These are the only cases known to the police. Col. Clements, the Inspector-General of Police, was wounded in the head at Halton riot on the 21st April, the temporal artery being cut. Sergeant Taylor was also wounded, and two other police officers, on April 18, at the riot at Byde Mill; also two police officers were wounded with the cane bills on the 21st April, at Halton. Several of the police were also wounded and beaten at the riots in St. Andrews, on the 22nd April.
" " military -	-	1	
Wounded by civilians -	-	4	
" persons unknown -	-	7	
Total -	-	22	

JOHN CLEMENTS,
Inspector-General of Police.

No. 82.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 13, 1876.)

MY LORD, Government House, Barbados, May 30, 1876.

IN the elaborate document handed to your Lordship by the deputation of the West India Committee which Mr. Thomson Hankey introduced on the 25th of April, "the meetings in favour of Confederation," that it had been previously asserted by the West India Committee "the Governor had held in various districts of the Island," are specifically described.

2. It would have been most improper, if not highly unconstitutional, for me to have held meetings such as had been vaguely described, and I was not surprised that your Lordship, without waiting for my explanation, should have received the original story with manifest incredulity.

3. Now that "meetings in various districts" have dwindled into two, and that these are, at length, specifically described, your Lordship will see how indiscreet the West India Committee have been in deliberately laying this heavy charge against me.

4. The only two meetings they now allege, consist of one at Long Bay Castle and one at Blackman's House. These two places are houses hired or lent to the Governor when Government House is undergoing repairs.

5. I duly reported to your Lordship that a Committee of the Assembly had rented Long Bay Castle for me with this object, and, as the repairs of Government House took a considerable time to complete, a member of the Assembly was good enough to place Blackman's House at my disposal when I left Long Bay Castle.

6. As regards "the meeting" at Long Bay Castle, my Despatches, noted in the margin, show that there was really no meeting such as the Committee of No. 59, 7th April. No. 97, 10th May. the West India proprietors at first asserted, and as to the statement they now make about a paper handed around for signature, no such incident occurred; and I need hardly say that the surmise of the West India Committee, that it "probably had" reference to the suffrage or votes for the House of Assembly, is totally unfounded. Even the absurd statement of their one informant, Thomas Nurse, contains no such allegation. The "meeting" simply consisted of a deputation of about 20 freeholders of the parish, who waited on me the day I was leaving the parish to say a few complimentary words. They were received with courtesy. The substance of my answer

to them was written down next day, and subsequently published. Before they left the Castle I directed the butler to give them some refreshment, and I believe he did so.

7. As regards the only other meeting, the meeting at Blackman's, the Committee rely in support of their statements on the evidence of a Mr. Tryphane, who asserts that he saw a man named Charles Young seated by my side on the 13th of March, and that this man was a noted thief.

8. My reply is, no meeting of any kind was held at Blackmans by me or with my knowledge at any time. It is possible that the man Charles Young may have been speaking to me in the gallery or verandah of the house on the 13th of March.

9. When I went to reside in the house I found Young living on Blackmans grounds, and saw that he was employed doing various jobs about the house. I may have spoken to him as I did to any other servants or people employed on the estate. I knew nothing about him, and had no reason to suspect that such a man was "a notable thief." He asked me for employment on the public works, and I referred him to the Acting Superintendent, Mr. Wilson. I understand he subsequently made the same application at Government House, when I directed a similar reply to be given to him.

10. Thus "the meeting at Blackmans" turns out to be a meeting at which only one individual was present, and that a person employed about the place.

11. I cannot comprehend how a body of gentlemen could have gone into your Lordship's presence and endeavoured, on such very slender foundation, to get Her Majesty's Government to believe that the Governor of a British Colony "was holding meetings in "opposition to the Legislative Bodies."

12. On the other hand it is easy to understand how Mr. Thomson Hankey, when he heard the document of the West India Committee read, should have promptly disavowed all connexion with it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 83.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.
(Telegraphic.)

June 13, 1876.

I regret resignation of unofficial members of Council. Tell them I request them in name of Her Majesty's Government to withdraw resignations, and continue discharge of duty, which they solemnly undertook. I cannot think they will refuse at critical juncture to take their share in necessary duties of Legislature. If they differ from Executive Government, that is no justification for relinquishing their trust. State this strongly but courteously, and report result as soon as possible. Explain also to what two vacancies you appointed Messrs. Kerr and Griffiths; I only know of Mr. Pile's.

No. 84.

COLONIAL OFFICE to MESSRS. AUSTIN & PHILLIPS.

GENTLEMEN,

Downing Street, June 14, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 8th instant,* reporting the resignation of the old members of the Legislative Council, in consequence of the introduction into that body of two additional official members.

2. Lord Carnarvon greatly regrets the step taken by the unofficial members, as it can only tend to increase the opinion that they, and those who think and act with them, are not disposed to give a fair and patient consideration to the measures of the Government.

3. That they should have relinquished at a most critical moment the legislative duties which they have solemnly undertaken to discharge, Lord Carnarvon cannot but consider to have been a most unfortunate course, and his Lordship has by telegraph advised them to reconsider their decision, and to render that assistance in Legislation which they have promised to give.

* No. 50.

4. The fact that they disapprove the addition of two official members to the Council, would in no way justify the abandonment of their trust, and Lord Carnarvon does not at present understand that a majority of those capable of attending the Council consists of official members. I am however to observe that even if this were the case there would be nothing unconstitutional in the arrangement, as the unofficial members would be in no way precluded from the free expression of their opinions, and the Assembly would continue to have the power of controlling Legislation, which it now possesses, and which it is most earnestly to be hoped it will exercise wisely.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. G. W. HERBERT.

Messrs. Austin and Phillips, Langham Hotel.

No. 85.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 14, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 10th ult.* transmitting a copy of a speech delivered in the House of Assembly by Mr. Reeves, in which he announced his intention to propose an important change in the Parliamentary system of Barbados, together with a copy of your correspondence with Mr. Reeves on the subject.

I must of course reserve all expression of opinion on the subject until I am in possession of the precise terms of Mr. Reeves's proposals.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 86.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 14, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 9th ult.,† enclosing a copy of a correspondence with Mr. J. A. Haynes and the Officer Commanding the Troops with reference to the expediency of retaining two detachments for the present at Moncrieffe and Joe's River.

I approve of the action which you have taken in the matter and I sincerely trust that there may be no reason, having regard to the precautions which I have instructed you to take and which I fully understand that you have taken of your own accord, to apprehend a recurrence of the disturbances.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 87.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 16, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 17th of April,‡ calling my attention to the speech which Mr. Reeves made in the Assembly on the 11th of April, and in which, when referring to the affair at Mount Prospect, he denounced the use of the revolver.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 37.

† No. 35.

‡ No. 5.

No. 88.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 16, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 29th of April,* reporting the circumstances under which you had accepted the resignation by Mr. Reeves of his appointment as Solicitor-General, and enclosing copies of your subsequent correspondence with him on the subject.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 89.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 16, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 27th of April,† reporting that the newspapers continued to misrepresent your action with respect to Confederation, and enclosing a copy of a Proclamation which you had issued with a view to obviate the effect of such misrepresentations on the labouring classes.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 90.

WAR OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

War Office, June 16, 1876.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Carnarvon, a copy of a report from the Major-General commanding the troops in the West Indies, as to the last military arrangements made in connexion with the disturbances in Barbados.

It will be observed that the Major-General speaks highly of Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent's proceedings throughout this matter, and Mr. Hardy proposes, should Lord Carnarvon concur, to send a complimentary approval to that officer.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. G. VIVIAN.

No. 91.

MESSRS. AUSTIN & PHILLIPS to COLONIAL OFFICE.

MY LORD,

Langham Hotel, London, W., June 16, 1876.

WE beg to hand your Lordship copy of a telegram received this morning from Barbados announcing that the House of Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution to petition for a Royal Commission of inquiry, and for the recall of his Excellency the Governor, if the circumstances revealed by the inquiry would justify that step. We hasten to communicate this telegram to your Lordship in view of the discussion on Barbados affairs being brought on in the House of Lords this evening.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

We have, &c.
(Signed) P. BRUCE AUSTIN.
P. L. PHILLIPS.

(Copy Telegram.)

DEFENCE ASSOCIATION, Barbados, 14th June 1876, to P. L. PHILLIPS, London.

"House of Assembly met to-day, unanimously passed resolution to petition for Royal Commission and Governor's recall if case proved, old Council resigned third."

No. 92.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 16, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 17th ultimo,* in which you draw attention to the opinions entertained by successive Governors of Barbados as to the treatment of the labouring population by the upper classes of society in that Colony.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 93.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 16, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th of May,† in answer to certain statements contained in Mr. Spencer's declaration forwarded to me by the West India Committee.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 94.

COLONIAL OFFICE to ADMIRALTY.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 17, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant,‡ enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Commanding Officer of H.M. S. "Rover," reporting his proceedings at Barbados, and the steps he had taken in connexion with the recent disturbances in Tobago.

It does not appear from this letter whether it is proposed that H.M.S. "Argus" should return to Barbados, after landing the detachment of the West India Regiment which she has conveyed to Belize, and having regard to the particulars which Lord Carnarvon has received of the riots in Tobago, and to the uneasy feeling which still prevails in Barbados, his Lordship would suggest for the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty that, in addition to a man-of-war stationed at Barbados, another should cruize among the Windward Islands, calling frequently at Tobago.

I have, &c.
The Secretary to the Admiralty. (Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 95.

ADMIRALTY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Admiralty, June 19, 1876.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, extracts from a letter, No. 9, of the 29th ultimo, from the Captain of H.M.S. "Rover," the senior naval officer at Barbados, in regard to the tranquil state of affairs at that Island, and the departure of H.M.S. "Argus" for Tobago and Belize on the 13th ultimo.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

EXTRACTS from a LETTER from the CAPTAIN of H.M.S. "ROVER," dated at Barbados
May 29, 1876. No. 9.

Nothing has occurred since my arrival here on the 11th instant to disturb the tranquillity of this Island, and although during the time that has elapsed since that date various rumours have reached me of intended risings on the part of the disaffected, they

have proved up to the present time to be rumours and nothing more, causing however a feeling of insecurity to prevail amongst the inhabitants, especially amongst the planters and others living in the country districts.

2. The "Argus" left on Saturday the 13th instant for Tobago and Belize, taking a police force for the former, and the troops for the latter place.

3. At Tobago the "Argus" would receive back the officer and party of men landed there at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 96.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 19, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 29th ult.,* reporting that although you had appointed the 27th of May for the celebration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, the Speaker and the House of Assembly celebrated it on the 24th, and that several of the leading gentlemen in the Colony declined your invitation to dinner on the 27th.

I regret that party feeling should run so high, and still more that a day and occasion specially connected with the Queen, which so far as I know has never before been dragged into the arena of local controversy, should have been selected for this rather unseemly exhibition of political feeling.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 97.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 16th ultimo,† with its Enclosures, in which you call attention to the working of the Barbados Contract Act of 1840 as exemplified in the case of certain labourers on the Halton and Clifden estates.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 98.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th ultimo,‡ enclosing a report by the Inspector-General of Police, with a return of all the persons injured in the recent riots so far as the police authorities have been able to ascertain.

I shall await with anxiety the further report promised as to the case of Joseph Brathwaite.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 99.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th ultimo,§ enclosing a copy of a message which you had sent to the House of Assembly on that day, expressing your opinion that they might proceed to deal with the resolution for your recall, and urging the expediency of conducting public business in a temperate and conciliatory spirit.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 71.

† No. 63.

‡ No. 81.

§ No. 79.

No. 100.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 20, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 14th ultimo,* commenting on the evil of keeping the resident labourers on Barbados estates as mere tenants at will, liable to be ejected on a four weeks' notice to quit, and stating your intention to propose a more equitable system to the Legislature.

A copy of your Despatch has been communicated to the West India Committee.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 101.

COLONIAL OFFICE to MESSRS. AUSTIN & PHILLIPS.

GENTLEMEN,

Downing Street, June 20, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant,† enclosing a copy of a telegram which you have received from Barbados, announcing that the House of Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution to petition for a Royal Commission of inquiry, and for the recall of the Governor, if the circumstances revealed by the inquiry should justify that step. Lord Carnarvon hopes to be in a position at no distant date to make known the course which his Lordship proposes to take with reference to the state of affairs in Barbados.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
Messrs. Austin & Phillips, Langham Hotel.

No. 102.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 21, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you for the information of the West India Committee, a copy of a Despatch from Governor Hennessy, calling attention to the system under which the resident labourers on Barbados estates are kept as mere tenants at will, liable to be ejected on a four weeks' notice to quit, and intimating his intention to submit a proposal to the Legislature for abolishing the above-mentioned short notice, and substituting a much longer one in accordance with the practice elsewhere.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Chairman of the West India Committee.

No. 103.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 21, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 20th of May,‡ enclosing a copy of the proceedings of an inquest on the body of a man who was shot at Applewhaite's Plantation on the 22nd of April, and died on the 30th.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 62.

† No. 91.

‡ No. 67.

No. 104.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 21, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th of May,* enclosing a communication addressed to me by all the rectors and curates of the Church of England and four Moravian ministers in relation to the recent disturbances, and also a copy of a correspondence between yourself and the Bishop of Barbados on the subject of that communication.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 105.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 22, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 1st of May,† in which you express your opinion that an alteration in the Constitution of Barbados is absolutely necessary.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 106.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th ultimo,‡ accompanied by a communication addressed to me by the Chamber of Commerce respecting the recent riots, and the conflicting statements as to the number of persons killed and wounded; and also enclosing reports on the address by the Inspector-General of Police and the Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have to request you to inform the Committee that I have received their address.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 107.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th ultimo,§ enclosing copies of the Proclamation which you had issued respecting Confederation, in pursuance of the instructions contained in my Despatch of the 1st ultimo, together with a copy of a document issued by the Defence Association.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 108.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR, Downing Street, June 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 20th ultimo,|| enclosing an account of the proceedings at the coroner's inquest held on the body of Charles Cummins, one of the rioters shot by the police in self-defence at Halton on the 21st of April.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 109.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 23, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th of May,* refuting the charges made against you by the West India Committee of having held public meetings in favour of Confederation.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 110.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

(Telegraphic.)

June 23, 1876.

Has the Bill for increasing the police force been considered by the Assembly?

No. 111.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 24, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 18th ultimo,† in which you draw attention to the real condition of the proprietors of land in Barbados.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 112.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 24, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 30th of May,‡ denying the charges brought against you of having sought to excite a popular feeling in favour of Confederation by speeches and publications, and in hostility to the Legislature and the existing Constitution of Barbados.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 113.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

MY LORD,

Mincing Lane, June 24, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Herbert's letter, dated the 21st instant,§ written by your Lordship's direction, enclosing, for the information of the West India Committee, a Despatch from Governor Hennessy upon affairs in Barbados.

Mr. Herbert's letter, with its enclosure, shall be duly laid before the West India Committee, and they will probably address a reply to your Lordship upon the subject, but in the meantime, as I am personally referred to in Governor Hennessy's Despatch, I trust that your Lordship will allow me to say that if the object of that communication, had been to give the Barbados proprietors an opportunity of proving how unjust have been the charges made against them, with a view of diverting attention from the real cause of the disturbances in that Island, no better means could have been afforded for such a purpose, for if reference be made to the whole of Governor Hinck's letter of the 27th October 1857, instead of to that portion only which Governor Hennessy has quoted, it will be seen that the correspondence originated in a desire on the part of the non-resident

* No. 82.

† No. 65.

‡ No. 74.

§ No. 102.

proprietors of estates to improve the condition of their labourers, a desire which was further shown by the formation of an association here for the furtherance of that object. With reference to the views expressed by Governor Hincks in the above-mentioned letter, I have to inform your Lordship that advantage was taken of his Excellency's suggestions, and while the taxes upon articles of food used by the labouring classes have been since materially reduced, particularly in the case of fish, which is the chief article of imported food, the general and local taxes (especially the latter) upon estates, have been much increased. And with regard to the question of tenancy, the whole matter was thoroughly investigated at that time, and it was decided then, and it is now considered that no hardship existed or exists in consequence of the system which has prevailed for so long a time, and it may be added that Governor Hincks did not find any reason to press his ideas upon the Legislature. As a matter of fact, notices to quit are not frequent, and this is proved by the circumstance that from generation to generation the same names are found upon the same estates. Moreover, as has been already stated to your Lordship, whenever a notice to quit is given, a full and independent valuation (in case of any dispute arising as to the value of the crop upon the ground) is made, and the amount paid into the hands of the local magistrate, who sees that the tenant is fully compensated. The fairness of the valuation is further demonstrated by the fact that the incoming tenant usually pays the same amount as the outgoing tenant receives; the assertion that any check to improvement results from this cause therefore falls to the ground. Governor Hennessy's reference to the notice to quit, given to a tenant on Byde Mill Estate, will be dealt with fully in the letter which the West India Committee propose to address to your Lordship, but I may remark that the only notice given at the time mentioned was to a woman who had threatened to beat the book-keeper, and the notice being withdrawn upon the promise of better behaviour, the woman is probably still on the estate.

I have only to add that very considerable sums were forwarded to the Island by the association above alluded to; the organization is still maintained although there is little need for its active operations in consequence of what has been done by the Legislature, and still more by individual owners upon their respective estates, in matters relating to education and the social improvement of the people.

In conclusion I would humbly beg that your Lordship, in consideration of the excitement in the Island, would be pleased to telegraph to his Excellency the Governor, disapproving at the present time of any proposals to disturb the relations between landlord and tenant upon points relating to which it has not been shown that any grievance exists.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) THOS. DANIEL HILL.

No. 114.

REV. R. C. BURTON to COLONIAL OFFICE.

MY LORD,

Taversham Rectory, Nowich, June 24, 1876.

I HAVE had the opportunity of reading Mr. Hill's letter to your Lordship of this day's date,* respecting the efforts which have been made to improve the condition of the labouring classes in Barbados, and having acted as secretary to the Association of Proprietors therein referred to, and having also within the last few years (viz. in 1872-3) paid a lengthened visit to the Island, I can confirm all the statements made by Mr. Hill. On my own, and on many other estates which I was able to visit, the people are well cared for; means of education, both secular and religious are provided, and in every respect the proprietors have shown that they are fully aware of the responsibilities of their position. I never lived among a more orderly and contented class of people, and I could not help noticing the intelligence shown by the pupils at the schools, and the general comfort and well being of the people.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) R. C. BURTON.

No. 115.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 26, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

"Regret to say that the Assembly have not considered the Bill for increasing the mounted police; neither have they taken any notice of my message respecting expenses incurred for telegrams and other necessary expenditure. They also refuse to hold a Conference with the Legislative Council, or to do anything with regard to emigration and the question of preventing dangerous distress. The Assembly, instead business, have been occupied with passing a resolution for my recall, though it is unanimously condemned by the Legislative Council as being 'opposed to the interests of the Island, and against the wishes of the vast majority of its inhabitants.'"

No. 116.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 26, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

"Your telegram of the 13th* I received here on the 17th, and I, therefore, the next day wrote courteously and earnestly to the members of the Council, but as yet I have received no reply.

"My communications have all been equally courteous, and fortunately I had not filled up any of the vacancies in the Council or any of the Boards.

"A president being necessary to make the meetings legal, I have nominated Sir G. Briggs."

No. 117.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch of the 22nd ult., stating your reasons for not having invited Mr. Thos. H. Sealy to furnish the explanation alluded to in my Despatch of April 15.† I think it desirable that Mr. Sealy should have the opportunity of offering the explanation which I have desired to receive, and I have to request that you will, on the receipt of this, communicate with him as suggested in the above-mentioned Despatch.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 118.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WAR OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 28, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant,‡ enclosing a copy of a report from the Major-General commanding the troops in the West Indies, as to the last military arrangements made in connexion with the disturbances in Barbados.

Lord Carnarvon desires me to express his concurrence in Mr. Secretary Hardy's proposal, that approval of his proceedings during the recent riots should be conveyed in complimentary terms to Lieut.-Colonel Sargent.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State,
War Office.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 119.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received June 29, 1876.)

West India Committee, 9, Billiter Square, London, E.C.,

MY LORD,

June 28, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Herbert's letter, dated the 21st instant,* written by your Lordship's direction, transmitting, for the information of the Committee, a copy of a Despatch from Governor Hennessy, calling attention to the system under which it is stated "the resident labourers on Barbados estates are kept as "mere tenants at will, and liable to be ejected on a four weeks' notice to quit," and intimating his Excellency's intention to submit a proposal to the Legislature for abolishing the above-mentioned short notice, and substituting a much longer one, in accordance with the practice elsewhere.

The Committee learn for the first time that "since the abolition of slavery every "Governor of Barbados has endeavoured to get the proprietary body to recognise the "evil" referred to by Governor Hennessy. Had any evil really existed it would have been remedied long ago, and the Committee cannot understand how a notice to quit, so seldom given, and which, as a minimum, is probably longer than many of the same kind given in England can be described as a tenancy at will.

The reason alleged by his Excellency for proposing to alter the present arrangement appears to be founded upon a case which occurred on Byde Mill Estate, and which is mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of his Despatch; but I have to state, upon the authority of Mr. Evelyn, who is a gentleman of the highest and most irreproachable character, and is now in this country anxious to give any information your Lordship may desire, that no person of the name of Emily Howell appears upon the estate book in the month of April; next that the petition mentioned in paragraph 3 was never placed in his hands. Mr. Evelyn also positively states that on hearing of this petition he asked for the name of the petitioner, which his Excellency refused to divulge, whereupon Mr. Evelyn pointed out to the Governor in the estate book the name of Rachel Howell, to whom notice to quit had been given, but for a cause very different from that stated by his Excellency; the real cause being insolence and threatening to beat the book-keeper. Upon a promise of better behaviour the notice was withdrawn, and the woman is still a tenant on the estate. The Committee trust that your Lordship will pardon them for requesting to be furnished with a copy of the minute, forwarded by the Governor and referred to in his Despatch, of his Excellency's interview with Mr. Evelyn.

Your Lordship will observe that the above case involved no hardship or injustice; that the proprietor of Byde Mill simply did what hundreds of landlords do in England every day, viz., give the notice to quit required by law to a misbehaving tenant, and yet, on the strength of such a case, which breaks down entirely on investigation, and which does not support in any way the meaning attributed to it, Governor Hennessy proposes to change the relations of landlord and tenant throughout the Island. Your Lordship cannot fail to notice, too, the action of Governor Hennessy in withholding information from Mr. Evelyn when the latter was anxious to give his Excellency every explanation of the matter, as well as the course adopted by the Governor of personally receiving petitions from workpeople on estates, and accepting as true the statements made therein, instead of referring the aggrieved person to the magistrate. Such a course is a dangerous one; it is calculated to weaken confidence in the law, to give rise to misapprehensions, and to the Governor being regarded as the champion of a class. The Committee do not remember that any Governor of a West Indian Colony ever adopted the same practice before, or interfered to such an unwarrantable extent between employer and labourer, landlord and tenant.

I am further to express to your Lordship the opinion of the Committee, that, considering the present circumstances of the Colony, the serious events which have so lately disturbed its peace, the probability of further agitation if not renewed disorder on a larger scale if any exciting topics are introduced, the time is most inopportune for a discussion of the question of land tenure, and for an unsettlement of the relations which have existed for so many years for the benefit of all concerned between landlord and tenant. In saying this the Committee do not wish to convey to your Lordship an impression that they are opposed to any really desirable change or that they would not agree to extend the length of the notice to quit, supposing the Legislature to agree to it, and that it can be proved there is any hardship or injustice in the present arrangement, or that any advantage would spring from an alteration like that suggested.

In the recent correspondence which the Committee have had with your Lordship upon Barbados affairs, attention has been almost solely directed to the actual condition of the Colony, and the causes which in the opinion of the Committee, have so unexpectedly and unhappily disturbed its peace; and they are extremely anxious that before any subsidiary questions, which, however important, are certainly not pressing for settlement, are introduced for discussion in the Colony, your Lordship should terminate the present period of suspense during which it is obviously impossible to consider effectively any plans of social improvement which the proprietors may be anxious to promote; and that your Lordship should announce your decision upon the representations which have been made to you, a decision which will influence most materially the future of the Colony, and upon which must depend the effectiveness of any efforts for good, for which there is continually room in Barbados, as in every other country.

At a time when law and order have been considerably shaken, when property is no longer secure, and even personal safety is doubtful, when confidence is far from having been restored, when the Colony is further suffering from an unusually short crop and unprecedentedly low prices, when through the wanton destruction of provisions which has taken place a period of unusual scarcity of food and probable suffering is anticipated, and when the working classes will require again all the help which has been so frequently rendered them by the proprietors of estates in past times of drought and distress, it is surely inopportune to raise such a question, which could have no practical or immediate bearing upon the condition of the people. It has been proved that the recent riots did not spring from any hardship connected with the present system. The threats of the rioters that they would take possession of estates, or their anticipation that the Governor would give them land, had a very different meaning from that of a mere alteration of the law of tenancy. Many circumstances of the riot show how such a proposal now would be misunderstood by the population, and a further danger might thus arise to the peace of the community.

Upon the above grounds the Committee humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to communicate with the Governor, to prevent the raising at the present time of the question of land tenure in Barbados.

The Committee observe that the Governor very truly remarks in the course of his Despatch that he is sure they "have not acted with any personal ill-will towards him, but that they have been moved by a strong and conscientious sense of what is due to the rights of property" (but above all I would add to the safety of their friends) "and of the long established" (and I would again add, satisfactory) "system of public affairs in Barbados." And I am to take this opportunity of saying that in expressing their readiness to deliberate on the expediency or the merits of any proposals for reform, they do not recede in the slightest degree from the position they have taken up with regard to his Excellency the Governor, and upon which, as has been already stated, they are anxiously awaiting the decision of your Lordship.

With regard to Governor Hinck's letter to Mr. Hill,* referred to and quoted by Governor Hennessy, I have to say that the correspondence originated in a desire felt by proprietors resident in England to do all that was possible to improve the condition of the labouring classes in Barbados. Governor Hincks gave the proprietors credit for "the most praiseworthy motives," but declined to afford them the co-operation which they requested, inasmuch as his Excellency was "not of opinion that there had been any retrogression in the moral and social condition of the labouring classes of this Island," and he was quite ready to admit that individual efforts would fall short of accomplishing such an improvement "as the philanthropist would desire." The petitioners, to whom Governor Hincks' letter is a reply, asked for the prohibition of infant labour, which his Excellency declined to support, and for the application of a greater amount from the revenue for religious instruction and general education, which his Excellency also refused to countenance because, as he stated, "the charges on the revenue for religious instruction and general education were already sufficiently high." Governor Hincks went on to remark "that the taxes on imported food were heavily felt by the industrious classes, although he had pointed out in his report upon the Blue Book for 1856 that there was no reason to suppose that the tariff was framed with a view to protect the interests of any particular class of the community, and that the rate on articles of consumption, with special exceptions, was a desirable mode of taxation, the rate on luxuries being increased." Since the date of Governor Hincks' letter taxes upon imported food have been materially reduced, while the charges upon estates, both parochial and general, have been increased. Many schools have been established on

* Dated October 27, 1857.

estates at the expense of the proprietors. Numerous substantial cottages have been built from time to time by different proprietors since emancipation, but the negroes prefer to build their own houses, indeed they light their fires with the roofs and partitions of the houses built for them. The Committee cannot therefore accept the statement of Governor Hennessy that the condition of the labouring classes has become worse year by year. Governor Hincks closed his last Report upon Barbados in 1861 by assuring the Secretary of State that a good understanding generally existed between employers and labourers, and that he had no reason to believe that the labour market was overcrowded, or that wages had been reduced. And in his Excellency's opinion it was satisfactory to think that so simple and cheap a remedy as emigration afforded for over population was always within reach. Bishop Parry in 1868 described in the following terms the improvement of the people:—"Churches and schools have been multiplied, the number of our clergy from time to time increased, the influences of education and religion gradually brought to bear more and more upon the people at large, and the result, speaking generally, has certainly been a marked improvement in their religious and moral as well as in their social and intellectual condition." And with regard to the condition of the people at the outbreak of the recent riots I have to refer to the following extract from a memorial addressed to your Lordship by the bishop and clergy, and Moravian missionaries in May last:—"The outbreak was not owing to want or suffering among the people. Provisions were cheaper than they had been for many years, labour was in general demand, working people were fully employed."

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. DANIEL HILL, Chairman.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 120.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.
(Received June 29, 1876.)
(TELEGRAPHIC.)

June 29, 1876.

Referring to Despatch from you, defer any legislation as to tenancy and notice to quit. Further communication by mail.

Governor Hennessy. (Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 121.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, June 1, 1876.

AMONGST the unconstitutional means which I am charged with having employed to further the policy of Confederation is an improper exercise of hospitality. It has been gravely alleged that I had a number of small shopkeepers at my dinner parties at Government House, and one of the vice-presidents of the Defence Association, Mr. Foster Alleyne, writing from Boulogne, assures your Lordship that "the Governor himself at his table had received some of the most notorious characters in the Island."

2. There is no truth in any of these statements. The only individuals who have done me the honour of dining with me either at Government House or anywhere else in Barbados have been the members of both houses of the Legislature, the Bishop, and some clergy, the naval and military officers on the station, and such gentlemen of the Island as were in the habit of visiting at Government House in the time of my predecessors.

3. Possibly the one solitary instance in which the Long Bay Castle deputation of about 20 freeholders got some luncheon from my butler on the 26th of February is the groundwork on which Mr. Alleyne and the others build up their absurd stories.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 122.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, June 3, 1876.

As some evidence of the real state of the labouring poor for the month immediately preceding that in which the food riots that begun at Ryde Mill on the 18th of April took place, the Attorney-General has drawn my attention to the returns which had been transmitted to him from the various magisterial districts of the Island for the month of March showing the number of persons charged with stealing food as compared with the number charged with all other offences. I have the honour to enclose an abstract of those returns for your Lordship's information.

2. Whilst the total number of persons charged with all other offences amounted to 75, the total number of persons charged with stealing food was 152, so that the cases of robbery of food were more than twice as numerous as all other cases put together for the month of March 1876.

3. There appears to have been an excessive and unusual proportion of food robberies at that time as compared with other offences. This may be owing to the reasons I referred to in paragraph 11 of my Despatch of the 18th of May,* as to the financial necessities of the planters influencing the condition of the labourers; or it may be partly due to what the Bishop states in his letter of the 30th of May (Despatch, 30th May 1876),† that many individuals were "discharged from employment because they would not join the 'no Confederation' cry."

4. But whatever may be the remote cause, it is clear that the immediate source of two thirds of the crime committed in the month preceding the riots was simply want of food.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 122.

MAGISTERIAL RETURNS, BARBADOS.

ABSTRACT for the Month of March 1876.

	No. of Persons charged with stealing Food (Sugar Cane, Potatoes, &c.).	No. of Persons charged with all other Offences.
District A. - -	14	11
B.* - - -	47	9
C. - - - -	28	15
D. - - - -	17	15
E. - - - -	17	8
F. - - - -	13	3
Holetown - -	13	5
Speightstown -	3	9
Total - - -	152	75

No. 123.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, June 6, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report that Sir John Sealy, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Foderingham, and Mr. J. A Haynes have resigned their seats at the Legislative Council.

* No. 65.

† No. 76.

† District B. includes the Byde Mill district where the rioting began in April. In that district the robberies of food in March were five times more numerous than all the other offences.

2. I enclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of the letters of resignation and the replies I had the honour of making.

3. Sir John Sealy assigned as the cause of his desire to leave the Council, the fact that he had made up his mind to retire from public life. In acceding to his request, I ventured to record my sense of the high character, culture, and ability which had rendered him the foremost counsellor of my predecessors for 30 years.

4. Dr. Thomas had already indicated his wish to retire from public life. In his letter of the 9th of March, enclosed in my Despatch, he remarked that his tenure of office would be brief owing to advancing years. In accepting his resignation I conveyed to him the acknowledgments of the Government for the long and zealous services he had given to this Colony.

5. To Mr. Foderingham I expressed my sense of the frank and straightforward manner in which he had enunciated his views during my administration of the Government.

6. In the present condition of the Colony, with the Assembly in a somewhat unsettled frame of mind, and with a general expectation that constitutional changes may be necessary, I do not think it prudent to recommend your Lordship to ask Her Majesty to fill up these four vacancies.

7. In a few weeks I shall have the honour of writing again on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1. in No. 123.

LETTER from SIR JOHN SEALY resigning Seat at Legislative Council.

SIR,

June 2, 1876.

HAVING made up my mind to retire from public life, I have the honour to place in your Excellency's hands my resignation of the seat which I hold at the Board of Legislative Council.

His Excellency J. Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SEALY.

Enclosure 2. in No. 123.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY accepting Resignation.

SIR,

Government House, June 6, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, announcing that, having made up your mind to retire from public life, you resign your seat at the Board of Legislative Council.

2. Though my official connexion with you as a member of the late Executive Council was brief, yet it was sufficient to enable me to estimate, to some extent, at least, that high character, culture, and rare ability which for more than a generation rendered you the foremost and most useful councillor of my predecessors. Therefore, though you are well entitled to some repose from the labours of public life, yet it is with great reluctance and regret I am compelled to accept your resignation as a member of the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.

To Sir John Sealy.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 3. in No. 123.

LETTER from DR. THOMAS resigning his Seat at the Legislative Council.

SIR,

Villa Nova, June 2, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to state, for your Excellency's information, that it is not my intention to take my seat again at the Council Board, I therefore beg most respectfully to place my resignation in the hands of your Excellency.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GRANT E. THOMAS.

Enclosure 4. in No. 123.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY accepting Resignation.

SIR,

Government House, June 6, 1876.

I CANNOT accept your resignation of the high office of President of the Legislative Council and your seat at the Board without conveying to you the acknowledgments of the Government for the long and zealous services you rendered to this Colony.

I have, &c.

To Dr. Thomas.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 5. in No. 123.

LETTER from MR. FODERINGHAM resigning Seat at Legislative Council.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Colleton, St. Peter's, June 3, 1876.

As I can no longer continue a member of Council with any prospect of my services being of benefit to the country, I most respectfully beg to tender for your acceptance the resignation of my seat at that Board.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. FODERINGHAM.

To his Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Esq., C.M.G.

Enclosure 6. in No. 123.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY accepting Resignation.

SIR,

Government House, June 6, 1876.

IN accepting the resignation of your seat at the Legislative Council, I take the opportunity of expressing my sense of the frank and straightforward manner in which you enunciated your views upon the various questions which have been before the Legislature during my administration of the Government of this Colony.

I have, &c.

To N. Foderingham, Esq.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

Enclosure 7. in No. 123.

LETTER from MR. HAYNES resigning his seat at Legislative Council.

DEAR SIR,

Newcastle, June 3, 1876.

I MOST respectfully beg to inform your Excellency that I resign my seat at Her Majesty's Board of Council from yesterday, and that it is not my intention to attend any further meetings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. A. HAYNES.

To his Excellency the Governor, J. P. Hennessy, Esq.

Enclosure 8. in No. 123.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY accepting Resignation.

DEAR SIR,

Government House, June 6, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, announcing your resignation as a member of the Legislative Council.

Though no longer in the Legislature, you will not, I trust, hesitate in conveying to me your views on public affairs, as you recently did, whenever you think proper. I need not say that your opinions on any public question shall always be received by me with respect and attention.

J. A. Haynes, Esq.

Yours, &c.
(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

No. 124.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 29, 1876.)

MY LORD,

Barbados, June 7, 1876.

I HAVE from time to time written so much about the West India Committee's charge, that I had promoted Confederation by unconstitutional means, that I am unwilling to refer again to the subject. There are, however, a few points that have escaped attention, and which I now venture to bring to your Lordship's notice.

2. I assumed the Government of Barbados on the 1st of November 1875, that is, towards the close of a year which had become memorable before my arrival for agitation on the subject of Confederation.

3. I ascertained from the members of the Executive Council that the objections to Confederation were twofold, that it was supposed to involve the scheme of a single chamber and the amalgamation of the various treasuries. They further assured me that, were these objections removed, a plan of administrative Confederation could be carried.

4. Accordingly in the first address I made to the Legislature, I frankly informed them that I proposed asking them to consider some plans for rendering more efficient certain departments of the general Government of the Windward Islands,

5. The rejoinders of the two Houses to that address were most flattering. The gentleman who moved the address in the House of Assembly said that if my plans did not involve a single chamber they would doubtless meet with the approval of the House.

6. With the advice and unanimous approval of the late Executive Council (then co-extensive with the Legislative Council) I elaborated the plans in question, and submitted them in due form to the Legislature.

7. Your Lordship having read the minutes of the Executive Council, and having seen the views of the various members as expressed and confirmed by themselves, was pleased, not only to sanction my six points of administrative Confederation, but to approve also of the prudent and constitutional mode in which I had broached the subject.

8. In fact, I did not send my two messages about the six points to the Lower House until I had obtained the unanimous approval of the Upper House; and indeed, also the approval (as I understood) of the leading members of the Assembly itself. As regards the latter, the conversations conveying that approval to me were of course not officially recorded, so that I am unable to point, as in the case of the members of Council, to the written minutes of what passed.

9. By the same mail that I reported having sent the messages to the Lower House, I mentioned to your Lordship in my Despatch of January 28, 1876,* the fact that the great bulk of the population wished my policy to succeed, not that they knew much about administrative Confederation, but that "they regarded me as their sincere friend, and had confidence in the justice of any plans I proposed."

10. In a subsequent Despatch I wrote:—

"As the mail for England closes to-day, and the House of Assembly is not to meet till Tuesday next, I cannot add anything as to the way my message about administrative Confederation is likely to be received in the Lower House." All I knew at the time was that the Upper House was entirely in favour of it, and had assured me it would meet the approval of the Lower House.

11. The West India Committee have informed your Lordship that towards the middle of the following month (18th of February) I began to discover that the Assembly

would oppose my plans, and that I then resolved to gain the support of the mass of the population, and thus coerce the Assembly, and they note as the first step in that direction, a very harmless reply I gave to the Wesleyan clergy of the Windward Islands when they were good enough to come in a body to pay their respects to me. As regards that reply, more than one of these clergymen had spoken to me of the oppressive license fees on hawkers and other poor people of their community, and I advised them to co-operate with me in using their legitimate influence with members of the Assembly to get such fees repealed. They promised to do so. They kept their promise, and the result is, that the license fees in question have been since abolished by the Legislature. Not a word was said in my reply about Confederation.

12. Your Lordship will not fail to see that the allegation that I began in February to endeavour to gain popular support outside the Legislature, because I had then ascertained that the Assembly would not favour my plans, is an allegation not only unsupported by any evidence, but is at variance with the well established fact that the great bulk of the population had already indicated their confidence in me, and in the justice of any plans I might propose.

13. Apart from the *primâ facie* absurdity that a Governor of a Colony would send out emissaries to gain the popular ear, the obvious question is, why should I take under-hand steps to accomplish that in February and March which I had in January reported as already accomplished.

14. I know of but one way that a Governor should aspire to gain popularity, and during the whole of my career I have never employed any other, and that is by governing the community committed to his care with strict impartiality and with a firm resolve to allow no class prejudices to interfere with the course of justice, or with the patronage of the Crown.

15. Not content with laying down these general principles, I proceeded to apply them day after day to the many cases that came officially before me. Probably in no part of the colonial empire have class prejudices been so deeply rooted and so mischievous as in Barbados. Sir Charles Grey, Sir William Colebrooke, and Sir Francis Hincks did much to destroy them, but Sir Francis Hincks' successor allowed them to spring up again and to flourish unchecked; and I found them in vigorous operation.

16. For many months before I reached Barbados the question was mooted whether the new Governor would continue to pursue the same policy of dealing impartially with class and colour prejudices that it was rumoured he had adopted in other Colonies.

17. Seven or eight months before my arrival the Barbados "Times" (then the organ of the people), in an article that appeared on the 6th of March 1875, spoke of my appointment as exciting the alarm of certain Anglo-Barbadian politicians who were opposed to progress, and feared their interests would suffer from the liberality of my views. The writer proceeded to refer to some correspondence which it seemed had been at that time circulated through Barbados, relating to my educational policy on the West Coast of Africa.

18. I have no idea who circulated the correspondence in question, or who sent it to Barbados, except that it might have been through the agency of some negro shopkeepers who were at Sierra Leone during my government in 1872, and who subsequently returned to Barbados.

19. The correspondence in question had passed between a negro clergyman and myself in 1872. It had been approved by Lord Kimberley, and it was based on the long-established principle that the Government would best promote the advancement of the negro race by generously encouraging education. As well as I remember there were a few general remarks also respecting the capacity of negroes, when well educated, to fill the highest appointments.

20. No doubt the circulation of such sentiments must have attracted popular attention in a Colony where for a dozen years previously they had been so unfashionable. In concluding an article on the subject, the Barbados "Times" said, "the Pope Hennessy of Barbados may prove to be a very different being from the individual of the same name on the Western Coast of Africa."

21. Some months afterwards when I reached the Colony, and my determination not to allow class or colour prejudice to interfere with the public administration became manifest, the same journal all through November, December, and January was good enough to point to me as a just and strictly impartial Governor, and to dwell on my wide-spread popularity.

22. Your Lordship will see that I am compelled, most reluctantly, by the charges of the West India Committee, to refer (no matter how distasteful a task) to all this, as

showing that I needed no "emissaries" or "underhand occult agencies" to gain the confidence and support of the great mass of the population of Barbados.

23. Furthermore, the West India Committee are mistaken in asserting that my speech of the 3rd of March was the first time the people of Barbados were told that Confederation would benefit them. Your Lordship will see from the enclosed extracts from the Barbados newspapers of February 1875 that the question was publicly discussed, and that nine months before my arrival Confederation was asserted to be the remedy for class legislation, official jobbery, and oppressive taxation. Confederation was put forward in "the interests of the poor," and "for the good of the masses." So far indeed did the discussion go that one writer in the "Times" said, "A change is desirable. Let us go in for a Crown Colony or for Confederation."

24. The only rational explanation I can imagine for the reckless charges of the West India Committee is this, that knowing nothing of the real causes of my popularity, but seeing that the great bulk of the population of Barbados were in favour of "the Governor nor and Confederation," these gentlemen formed a theory that this must have been owing to some mysterious and underhand agency. The theory being thus formed, every insignificant fact was twisted or magnified so as to support it, and even a brief conversation that I had with a single black man who was asking for employment was turned by the West India Committee into "a meeting at which the Governor delivered an inflammatory address on Confederation."

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 124.

CONFEDERATION, the LABOURING CLASSES, and REMISSION of TAXATION.

The West Indian planters' deputation told Earl Carnarvon that no one in Barbados advocated Confederation on the ground that it would benefit the poorer classes or reduce taxation till Governor Hennessy did so, in his speech of the 3rd of March 1876; but the truth is, the controversy turned on these identical points long anterior to Mr. Hennessy's arrival on our shores. For example in the "Barbados Times" of February 1875 the subjoined letters appeared, which led to long leading articles and much subsequent discussion:—

To the Editor of the "Times."

DEAR SIR,

YOUR last issue has a somewhat lengthy article on Confederation which *mê* judice is creditable as a literary performance, but as a political article is unphilosophical and illogical. The writer declares that Confederation is a failure, and in so doing he has only echoed the dictum of all its enemies. But you and the Anti-federal party have omitted to state an important particular, namely, whether the alleged failure of Confederation is attributable to any inherent or radical defect of the system, or to the opposition of its enemies, and the obstacles they throw in its way. Despite all the arguments against Confederation, the question whether, *per se*, it is an evil, being a pernicious and destructive something, or a system of Government capable of rectifying the innumerable and gigantic abuses of the present régime, and inaugurating and establishing a new and better state of things in all departments of the public service, is still a moot case.

What are the characteristics of the present economy? Despotism and tyranny torment the poor (indeed, the oppressing of the poor has now become a profession, a lucrative calling to certain men designated constables), corrupt and caste legislation, whose tendencies are to multiply sinecures, to increase the salaries of idlers, to sanction official jobbery, to legalise fraud in high places, to ignore all considerations as regards the welfare of the poor by the imposition of iniquitous imposts, as for instance, militia tax, dog tax, cane tax, occupancy tax, and such like levies, to restrict trade and hamper industry. This being the case, a change is desirable. Let us go in for being a Crown Colony or for Confederation.

Yours truly,
J. S. L.

February 4, 1875.

FEDERATION.

To the Editor of the "Times."

DEAR SIR,

Do you also ask why do I advocate Confederation? In answer, I state that I do not advocate Confederation in particular, but I stand up for a change, which I think is desirable, inasmuch as the present Constitution, after many years trial, has failed to effect any good for the masses or the generality of the people; who will say that the condition of our people is what it ought to be? Who will deny that there is not a screw loose in every department of the State? I know Confederation has done some good for the people in Dominica, especially as regards the schools, and swept away many chronic abuses in some of the other islands. It is said that Confederation is likely to bring wiser and better men in the field of legislation, and is not that a recommendation in its favour. It is with nations as with individuals. In every man's breast there is an innate aversion to change; and that is the reason why Confederation is so much opposed. I have no time to write more, and am,

Dear Sir, Yours truly,
J. S. L.

P.S.—Let me tell you that a copy of my last letter was addressed to the Editor of the "Globe," but did not appear, hence it would seem that your contemporary only publishes such communications as express his views. Why do not the Federal party get their own Press?

J. S. L.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY'S POLICY to the NEGROES.

Mr. Hennessy's liberal policy towards the African race was known here several months before his arrival, as the subjoined article from the Barbados "Times" of March 6th, 1875, shows:—

The rumoured appointment of Mr. Pope Hennessy as Governor of Barbados, has excited the alarm of certain Anglo-Barbadian politicians in England, and given rise to any amount of newspaper writing.

Mr. Hennessy is known to be a man of liberal views, and has never failed to give expression to them whenever an opportunity presented itself. This is known to a certain party who are opposed to progress in any direction, and who fancy that their interests in these Islands would suffer by the appointment. But the liberality of his views are not made an open ground of objection. It would be a rather bold attempt, in these days of popular enlightenment, and advanced ideas on all subjects political, to object to any ruler on the ground of the liberality of his views. But Mr. Hennessy happens to belong to a section of the Christian Church different from that to which the objectors belong, and this is greedily caught at and held up as a pretext for opposition to his appointment. We know nothing of the gentleman beyond what we have seen of him in certain correspondence in relation to education on the West Coast of Africa. Liberal as his views are on this important subject, we should not consider the mere expression of them sufficient to induce us to look at his appointment to Barbados as a boon. We know that men are very greatly affected by circumstances, and the 'Pope Hennessy of Barbados may prove to be a very different being from the individual of the name on the Western Coast of Africa.

No. 125.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 30, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant,* enclosing a statement signed by proprietors of estates and others interested in the Colony of Barbados, with reference to the Constitution of that Island and recent changes which have taken place in the Legislative Council.

Taking the subjects in the order adopted in your letter, Lord Carnarvon desires me to make the following observations:—

(1.) Whatever may have been the original merits or defects of the Constitution of Barbados, (which was designed to meet the requirements of a small community of white settlers owning slaves, and the sufficiency of which for the altered circumstances of a country now having a large population of free negroes is, as a matter of fact, now on trial,)

* No. 52.

the fundamental principles of that Constitution have not been affected by the recent change in the Governor's commission, or by the appointments made by Mr. Hennessy.

(2.) Whatever may be the value historically or constitutionally of the recognition of the Barbados Constitution in 1650 by the English Parliament during the Protectorate, to which you allude, Lord Carnarvon, with every desire to give weight to local prepossessions in favour of a state of things which has now lasted for many years, is unable to concur in the description given of the benefits alleged now to accrue to Barbados from the existing Constitution.

(3.) The condition of the people is, on the contrary, acknowledged to be such that it is impossible to maintain that the institutions of the Colony have produced a satisfactory state of affairs. The anxiety indeed which exists as to the suitability of the Barbados Constitution for a time of danger or difficulty arises from the fact that it is deficient in some of the leading principles of the British Constitution to which it cannot be said to be similar, inasmuch as the popular Chamber is elected by a very small section of the community, is unconnected with and often opposed to the Executive Government, and follows the elsewhere condemned practice of voting money otherwise than on the recommendation of the Executive Government, and of controlling expenditure without the intervention of the Government officers.

(4.) But whatever may be the peculiarities of the Barbados Constitution, the memorialists rightly observe that, in the matter of Confederation, Lord Carnarvon promised that the spontaneous expression of the opinion of the Legislature should be awaited. The Assembly has not, however, yet explained its objections to Confederation, and it may prove that on understanding what was really proposed, it has found no good reason for the apprehensions originally entertained.

(5.) In the next place it is right to point out that the memorialists misapprehend the principle of English Colonial Administration to which they refer. It is usual for some members of the Executive to have seats in the Legislature, but very unusual for unofficial members of the Legislature to have seats in the Executive Council, which for obvious reasons cannot properly comprise active opponents of the Administration.

(6.) It was principally on account of the discredit and administrative weakness resulting from the opposition to the Government displayed on more than one occasion by an unofficial member, that Her Majesty's Government decided that the Constitution of the Executive Council of Barbados should be assimilated to that of all the great Colonies, and should contain no unofficial members.

It was however desired that the Colony should continue to have the services of the gentlemen commended by the memorialists, and they were retained in the Legislative Council, thus having continued to them full opportunities of making their opinions understood.

(7.) It is not possible to concur in the statement that the presence of independent members of the Legislative Council when sitting as part of the Privy Council has not interfered with or impeded the action of the Governor in carrying on the Government.

(8.) It was never said that the "spontaneous action of the Legislature" should govern the appointments to the Legislative Council, which are a part of the prerogative of the Crown, and it would be legally and constitutionally competent to the Crown to direct that the Legislative Council should contain few or even no unofficial members. Nothing of this kind has, of course, been contemplated, but Mr. Hennessy has acted within his powers in filling up vacancies with persons who will undertake to give him that support to which, as a Governor, he must look in the discharge of his administrative duties.

(9.) These appointments should in nowise neutralise the just influence of the unofficial members, who would be none the less able than before to express their views; while the Assembly, representing the same interests as the unofficial members of Council, can give full effect to those views; and Lord Carnarvon joins in regretting that the old members of the Council should have taken the ill-advised step of resigning. His Lordship had given them an opportunity of reconsidering their decision, and had hoped that they would do so, but he regrets to learn by telegraph that they still persist in withdrawing from the Council.

(10.) For the reasons above stated Lord Carnarvon is of opinion that the rights and privileges of the Islanders have been duly regarded in the Constitution of the Legislative Council and the appointments which have been made to it.

I have, &c.

T. D. Hill, Esq.,

(Signed)

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

G. H. Chambers, Esq., and others.

No. 126.

GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received July 1, 1876.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

The late Members of Council refuse to withdraw their resignation unless on the absolute condition that the two Councillors are removed whom I reported having appointed in my Despatch, No. 125.

I advise your Lordship strongly not to grant this absolute condition.
Shall communicate fully by next mail.

No. 127.

COLONIAL OFFICE to REV. R. C. BURTON.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 1, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult.*

Rev. R. C. Burton.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 128.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 1, 1876.

I AM directed by the Earl of Carnarvon to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 24th and 28th ult.,† submitting observations on Governor Hennessy's Despatch, No. 105, of the 14th of May.

Lord Carnarvon desires me to request that you will inform the West India Committee that his Lordship has instructed the Governor by telegraph to defer any proposals for legislation as to land tenure and period of notice given to resident labourers to quit.

I am to transmit to you a copy of the minute of Governor Hennessy's interview with Mr. Evelyn, as requested in your letter, and add that Lord Carnarvon will give full consideration to your representations.

I am further to state that copies of the correspondence will be sent to the Governor.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Chairman of the West India Committee.

No. 129.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 1, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 6th ult.,‡ reporting that Sir John Sealy, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Foderingham, and Mr. J. A. Haynes had tendered to you the resignation of their seats at the Legislative Council, and that you had accepted them.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 130.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 1, 1876.

By my telegram of the 30th ultimo,§ I instructed you to defer legislating on the question of tenancy and the period of notice to quit to labourers. I now transmit to you copies of the letters as noted in the margin which I have annexed on the subject, together with the reply returned to them by my desire.

Mr. Hill, June 24, No. 113.

Mr. Burton, June 24, No. 114.

West India Committee, June 28, No. 119.

Colonial Office to West India Committee, July 1, No. 128.

Governor Hennessy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 114.

† Nos. 113 and 119.

‡ No. 123.

§ No. 123.

No. 131.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 5, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 3rd ultimo,* showing that the cases of robbery of food were much more numerous during the month preceding the riots than during the month of March in which the riots occurred.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 132.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 5, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 7th ultimo,† in reference to the charge made against you by the West India Committee that you had promoted Confederation by unconstitutional means.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 133.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR HENNESSY, C.M.G.

SIR,

Downing Street, July 5, 1876.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 1st ultimo,‡ explaining that the charges preferred against you, that you had entertained at Government House a number of small shopkeepers and "notorious characters" for the purpose of furthering Confederation, were unfounded.

I have directed a copy of your Despatch to be sent to Mr. Alleyne.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 122.

† No. 124.

‡ No. 121.

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BARBADOS.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTS

FOR

1874 & 1875

BY THE

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF BARBADOS.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1876.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

[C.1625]

Annual Financial Reports for 1874 and 1875, by the Auditor-General of Barbados.

No. 1.

Administrator Freeling to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received August 28.)

My Lord,

Barbados, August 9, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to report that my Speech on the opening of the Legislature has, as I fully expected, given rise to much discussion, and caused a certain amount of offence to both the Council and Assembly, as well as to many of the principal landholders.

2. On the other hand, the Bishop informs me that he and his clergy are very much gratified at the contents, and agree with me in every word I have said, that my remarks were urgently needed, and there are many who take the same view. The heads of the Wesleyan and Moravian Missions have likewise expressed the same gratitude to me.

3. It is but natural that legislators who have neglected their duties, who sit on an average only during three hours for twenty-nine or thirty days in the year, should feel indignant at their supineness being exposed; also that the landholders should be angry, for I am led to imagine they have rather endeavoured to prevent reforms and to keep the poor in their present low state, instead of to ameliorate their condition, and this, I fear, for the double reason of obtaining labour at the lowest possible rate, and of avoiding expenditure which would increase taxation; but I trust I am wrong in this opinion, which, however, I have formed from a perusal of correspondence of past years, and from the remarks made to me by ministers of religion and others.

4. The well-known characteristic of Barbadians is, also, to consider that they and their institutions are perfect, and to be indignant at criticisms from strangers.

5. The remarks made about the Town Hall Gaol have, however, led to a sweeping condemnation of the system pursued in the Assize Sermon, preached by the Rev. P. Bruce Austin, followed by a report from the Grand Jury, that they entirely concurred in what I had stated.

6. I would further remark that I have received visits from many persons to thank me for my outspoken language; but they seem to be afraid to express their feelings openly—in fact, some have begged me not to say they had come to me on the subject.

7. As a corroboration that I have not exaggerated matters, I forward a voluminous report prepared for the Legislature a short time since by Mr. W. B. Griffith, but not accepted by them. I had not seen this report when I prepared my Speech.

8. It shows affairs in most instances in a still more unfavourable light than I have represented them, and I would beg respectfully to call your Lordship's attention—especially at the present moment—to the following portions, viz.:—Prison accommodation; lunatic asylum; protection of vessels in the harbour; registration of births and deaths; condition of the poor. The whole report is valuable and interesting, and is, I believe, essentially correct.

9. The replies to my Speech will not be received by me in time for this mail, but I am led to believe they will not express agreement with my opinions.

10. From an experience of six and a half years in the West Indies, I am thoroughly

convinced that half measures are utterly useless, and that a vigorous and decided policy, although opposed at first, will in the end command not only success, but esteem and respect.

11. I trust your Lordship will approve of my having taken upon myself the odium of exposing scandals instead of courting popularity by doing nothing, and thus leaving all the unpleasant work to Mr. Pope Hennessy.

12. But I should have considered it to have been gross cowardice on my part, and a dereliction of duty if, either for the reason of my short term of office, or for the sake of gaining popularity, or for any other reason, I had for one moment hesitated in giving forcible utterance to my opinion of the real state of affairs.

13. I should, in fact, have said more, had I inspected the Leper Asylum previously to my Speech; for this institution, according to a statement of the superintendent, has not been visited during the last six years by any member of the Governing Body—i.e., the Consolidated Board, who are all members of the Legislature, and only once in that time by anyone else except the medical officer and chaplain; there is much there that requires to be remedied, but I have not as yet had time to investigate matters thoroughly.

14. Should it be necessary, I shall transmit to your Lordship full proofs as to facts. In the meantime, I content myself with transmitting copy of a letter, with inclosure, from the head of the Wesleyan Mission as to the state of the poor, partly confirming my statement of the apathy of landholders—to use a mild word—referred to in paragraph 3 of this despatch.

15. Since writing the above, I have been informed by Sir Graham Briggs, the only member of Council who recognises the necessity of extensive reform, and who has given me the most cordial support, that, owing to the attitude I have taken, there is a strong party growing outside, and which is increasing every day, which will support Government; that the opponents are already beginning to feel the danger of their position, and that, owing to this feeling, the reply of the Legislative Council will be less strong than as at first drafted. It is with the consent of Sir Graham Briggs that I quote this.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. FREELING.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Annual Financial Report for 1874 of the Auditor-General of Barbados to the Legislative Assembly and Council of that Island.

I N D E X.

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To his Honour the Speaker and the other Honourable Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Auditor-General has the honour to forward for the information of the Honourable House of Assembly the statements enumerated below relating to the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Barbados for the quarter and year terminating on 31st December, 1874, and to other financial business of the Colony; all of which are hereinafter more particularly described and commented on, and are now respectfully submitted in this—the Auditor-General's—Eleventh Annual Financial Report to the Legislature of Barbados.

I.—Description of Documents.

1. (a.) An Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1874.
- (b.) An Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1874.
- (c.) A Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the years 1872-3-4.
- (d.) Statement of sums due to the public at 31st December, 1874, remaining unpaid at that date.
- (e.) The Public Buildings Fund Account for the quarter ending 31st December, 1874.
- (f.) The Bridgetown Water Works Debenture Sinking Fund Account to 31st December, 1874.

II.—Remarks on Quarterly Abstract.

2. The balance in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer, brought forward from 30th September, 1874, was	£	s.	d.
The receipts of revenue for the quarter amounted to	6,129	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	26,869	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Making an available sum of	32,999	9	11
The expenditure for the quarter was	28,119	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leaving	4,880	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
to be carried forward to 1st January, 1874.			
3. Comparing the revenue of the last quarter of the year, say	26,869	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
with that of 31st December, 1873	26,652	18	9
There was a falling off of	1,783	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
in the term of 1874.			

Which arose in this way, say, by decrease in almost every item of revenue :—

Import duties	£	s.	d.
Ships' bonds	426	16	10
Warehouse rent	6	17	6
Fines, &c.	62	15	2
20 per cent. on import duties	41	5	0
Port and harbour dues	87	17	7
Licences	55	4	4
Market	18	6	8
Post Office	10	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commission on money orders	17	8	9
Militia tax	8	9	6
Rum duty	173	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fire Brigade	992	11	6
Water rate	123	15	11
Miscellaneous	303	6	8
	248	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2,607	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less an increase in—			
Tonnage	226	12	10
Fees and fines	556	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Superannuation	41	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	824	10	5
Making, as previously stated	1,783	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

of decreased receipts in the last quarter of 1874 when compared with the corresponding period of 1873.

4. The expenditure from 1st October to 31st December, 1874, was	28,119	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
For the corresponding time of 1873 it was	30,064	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Showing a decrease in 1874 of	1,945	10	6
which rather more than squares the falling off in income,			

III.—Remarks on Annual Abstract.

5. The abstract of the revenue of the Colony for the year 1874 shows that the Colonial Treasurer started his account on the 1st January, 1874, with a cash balance from 31st December, 1873, of	4,972	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The revenue of the year 1874 was	123,868	14	8
Making a total of	128,841	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The expenditure of the year was	123,961	8	7
Leaving a balance of	4,880	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
to be carried over to 1st January, 1875; and showing that the expenditure of the year exceeded the actual income by	92	13	4

6. The revenue of 1874, as has been just shown, was	123,868	14	8
That of 1873 amounted to	123,676	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exhibiting a slight increase of	192	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
in 1874, which arose in this way:			

By an increase in—

Tonnage	£	s.	d.
Warehouse rent	676	18	7
Fines, &c.	213	4	5
Port and harbour dues	87	0	8
Licences	66	16	0
Post Office	128	2	8
Rum duty	3	2	3
Fire Brigade	54	8	6
Miscellaneous	4	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Superannuation	527	11	2
	1,459	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Making a gross increase of	3,220	13	2

					£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	..	..	..	3,220	13	2
Whilst a decrease occurred in—					£	s.	d.
Import dues	..	..	..	..	1,717	10	1
Ships' bonds	..	..	..	..	1	17	6
20 per cent. duty	..	..	..	..	331	5	4
Market tolls	..	..	..	..	37	1	5½
Commission on money orders	..	..	..	..	18	14	5
Militia	..	..	..	..	363	7	7½
Fees and fines	..	..	..	..	212	6	10½
Bilge water	..	..	..	..	3	2	6
Water rate	..	..	..	..	283	6	8
Bridgetown Water Works	..	..	..	..	60	0	0
					3,028	12	5½
Showing a net increase of	..	..	..	..	192	0	8½
7. The expenditure of the year 1874 amounted to	..	..	..	..	123,961	8	7
That of 1873 was	..	..	..	..	121,796	15	6

Showing an increase of 2,164 13 1
in the expenditure of 1874 over that of 1873, which is explained in detail by the following
respective sources of expenditure, exhibiting an increase in 1874 over 1873:—

					£	s.	d.
Civil Establishment	..	..	..	..	24	9	7½
Customs	..	..	..	..	564	11	4
Excise	..	..	..	..	147	1	7
Police	..	..	..	..	1,720	6	0½
Lunatic Asylum	..	..	..	..	692	3	7
General Hospital	..	..	..	..	1,777	8	7½
Molehead	..	..	..	..	2,055	13	0½
Post Office	..	..	..	..	175	0	5½
Legislative	..	..	..	..	20	6	7
Ecclesiastical	..	..	..	..	70	6	2
Educational	..	..	..	..	478	16	2
Lighthouses	..	..	..	..	15	11	1
Pensioners	..	..	..	..	4	12	2½
Superannuation Fund	..	..	..	..	656	6	9
Fire Brigade	..	..	..	..	9	17	9½
Contagious Diseases Hospital	..	..	..	..	55	8	7½
Emigration	..	..	..	..	96	11	5½
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	928	3	4
					9,492	8	5½

From this sum there must be deducted the several items of
decrease which occurred in 1874 in—

Consolidated Board	..	..	..	..	2	0	7
Gaols and prisons	..	..	..	..	912	13	7
Lazaretto	..	..	..	..	31	1	3
Works and buildings	..	..	..	..	3,847	7	8½
Market	..	..	..	..	37	0	8
Judicial	..	..	..	..	269	0	4
Government House	..	..	..	..	89	9	4½
Board of Health	..	..	..	..	0	2	7
Drawback and refund of duty	..	..	..	..	7	3	8
Roads	..	..	..	..	250	0	0
Public printing	..	..	..	..	105	16	3
Bilge water	..	..	..	..	7	7	4
Signal stations	..	..	..	..	114	2	5
Harbour Police	..	..	..	..	124	1	8½
Bridgetown Waterworks Company	..	..	..	..	25	11	6½
Public buildings	..	..	..	..	4	16	4½
Leeward New Road	..	..	..	..	1,500	0	0
Making	..	..	..	..	7,327	15	4½

And leaving net increase of Expenditure as previously stated 2,164 13 1

8. The revenue of the year was insufficient to meet the demands upon it to the extent of £92 13s. 11d., whilst a sum of £3,853 8s., the value of land purchased from the estate of W. H. Boxhill, deceased, for Molehead purposes, and due towards the end of the year (December), had to lie over for settlement until January, 1875, as its payment would have encroached on the treasurer's balance to an extent which would have left only £1,000 on hand on 1st January, 1875, to meet the usual payments for salaries and general establishments accruing at the beginning of each month, and requiring about £4,000 to settle them.

9. This shortcoming arose chiefly from the omission of payments of instalments due for land in the Burnt District, and which if paid would have added £3,359 10s. 5d. to the revenue of the year, but which will now go to increase the receipts of 1875.

10. The year just closed had to provide for about ten months of the cost of the

recent addition to the Police force, and eight months of that of the improved salaries of the officers of the Customs, besides the cost of additions to other public establishments, all of a permanent character, but for which no provision of ways and means was made by the Legislature; and it is scarcely necessary for the Auditor General to observe that a continuance of this mode of proceeding is calculated to disturb the proper equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and thereby to lead to financial inconvenience.

IV.—*Import Duties.*

	£	s.	d.
11. The import duties show a falling off in the year under review of	1,717	10	1
And, consequent on this, the 20 per cent. additional duty on the normal duties is also deficient to the extent of.	331	5	4
Making a total decrease of	2,048	15	5

V.—*Tonnage Duties. Seamen's Home.*

12. On the other hand, the tonnage duties show an improvement in 1874 of £676 18s. 7d., which may be in part accounted for by the circumstance that several vessels resorted to the port during the year in ballast to take cargoes of produce—chiefly molasses—for the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

13. As especially germane to this tonnage impost it may be useful to refresh the public memory upon one of the topics dwelt upon by the Governor in his Speech to the Legislature at the commencement of the current Session: “I would call your attention,” said his Excellency, “to the great need of a Seamen’s Home in Bridgetown, which is becoming more and more pressing in consequence of the increasing transit trade of the island.”

14. The unfortunate seaman who quits his ship at this port is indeed to be pitied. He resorts to some house ostensibly declared to be a “Sailors’ Home.” There, awaiting further employment, he lives in more or less of squalor and discomfort, and in a social atmosphere so demoralizing that both mind and body are prone to become diseased. As long as he has any money it is squeezed out of him with singular rapidity, and when it is exhausted his sea-chest and clothes are held on to as security for any advance by way of food and lodging. If there is a chance of his being shipped, the “advance note,” which secures a month’s wages, on the vessel’s sailing, is secured by the crimp who has previously housed, or it might be said more appropriately, “caged him;” and in other cases where money, goods, and chances of employment fail, the unfortunate sailor is turned adrift to wander about the place and beg, and if he succeeds in winning a few pence from some compassionate individual—a circumstance somewhat unusual, advice to go to “the Shipping Master” being liberally tendered instead—he generally finds his way to the grog-shop, and on leaving it selects some convenient gutter in which to sleep off—not unfrequently under a glowing sun—the effects of the noxious liquor he has imbibed. In many instances it becomes a matter of necessity that he should be sent to the General Hospital. As soon as he gets there he is in clover, although he finds no entrance until overtaken by sickness or disease:—“They that be whole need not a physician;” and whether he dies, or is restored to health, he becomes to some extent a burden to the Treasury, and thereby indirectly, but certainly, to the taxpayer, but as the particular cost is not visible it passes unnoticed. How much more would it not redound to the credit and humanity of the Colony if such arrangements could be made as would provide for the comfort and health of the sailor whilst unemployed and awaiting a ship, instead of not unfrequently leaving him, as at present, to languish, if not to die at last, in a hospital!

15. The establishment of a Seamen’s Home is a matter that must be taken in hand by the Legislature, for it cannot be compassed by private benevolence. It is true that although the tonnage duties produce nearly £13,000 a year to the Treasury—£38,084 in three years, 1872-3-4, or an average of £12,695—yet the only return to shipping for this tenth part of the revenue of the colony is the privilege of sending sick seamen to the General Hospital; but surely something more ought to be done, the necessity exists—and it has been shown—for the benefit of the men belonging to shipping when circumstances compel them to remain on shore awaiting employment; and the cost of establishing a Seamen’s Home, and partly of conducting it—for to some extent it ought to be self-supporting—should be borne by the public treasury, which, on the average, absorbs £250 weekly of duties levied on tonnage. “It appears to me appropriate to devote a portion of extraordinary revenue which has come to us from the sea in enabling ‘those who go down to the sea in ships and occupy their

business in great waters' to escape drunkenness and debauchery, and to have the refuge of a respectable home."*

16. The first cost of a building suitable for the purpose, and of fitting it up might well form a part of any loan the Legislature may determine to contract. A house, which, with some alterations, might be conveniently adapted as a Home, and is situated on the margin of the element the sailor loves, is to be found in "Marshall's Hall," which could be purchased with some land attached to it for about 3,000*l.* cash, and 2,000*l.* would probably alter it to suit the object indicated by arrangement of the interior into suitable apartments, with baths, reading room and library; put up a verandah on the southern side of the house facing the shipping, and enclose the building. Assuming all of this to be accomplished, a suitable housekeeper and manager should be put in charge of the establishment, a reasonable scale of charges for board and lodging settled, and the entire department placed under the control of the Shipping Master. The Home suggested would be of incalculable benefit both to seamen and commanders of vessels, and to the shipping interest generally; and if established, as its fame was spread abroad by the recipients of its advantages, it would tend to make the port a more attractive one, and thus indirectly recoup the Treasury for any outlay for maintenance of the Home in excess of receipts.

17. The Lock Hospital was established some years ago for the protection of seamen in one respect, and is said to have done good service. The establishment of a Sailors' Home would not only tend to lessen the cost of that Hospital—although it must not be overlooked that it was almost wholly paid for, and is almost entirely supported by the Imperial Government, but would contribute immensely to the comfort of mariners, might wean many of them from vicious habits, and would probably be the means of sustaining the health, and prolonging the lives of seamen obliged to remain on shore in Barbados.

VI.—*Licenses.*

18. Licenses show an improvement of 128*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* in 1874. Of this 100*l.* is due to "stills," which produced 1,604*l.* 10*s.* against 1,504*l.* 8*s.* in 1873. This source of revenue was looked to by the framer of the "Rum Duty Act, 1871," to defray the cost of the Excise Staff, but it has far more than answered that expectation, the average cost of the establishment with all incidental expenses for the three years during which the Act has been in operation having been 1,132*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, leaving ample margin for improvement in the salaries of the Inland Revenue officers as proposed by Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly.

19. If the Auditor-General might be allowed to submit a suggestion upon this point of salaries, for the consideration of the authorities, he would recommend that, instead of these being fixed at a uniform rate as contemplated, they should be graduated so as to be concurrent with length of service, so that a man entering upon the post of Inland Revenue officer would commence at the lowest grade of salary and take his turn of promotion as a vacancy occurred. Upon this plan the proposed addition of 250*l.* in the whole, to the existing salaries, might be distributed in this way:

	£
† No. 1, Officer	250
No. 2, Officer	225
No. 3, Officer	200
No. 4, Officer	175
No. 5, Officer	150
	<hr/>
	1,000

This arrangement by securing promotion in the Department would afford a pleasant prospect to its staff, and it would be useful in another way, inasmuch as it is sound policy in every Service to leave something to be hoped for.

20. The beneficial effect to the Treasury of the Liquor License Act of 1871, leaving out of comparison the year that it came into operation, 1872—owing to the broken period for which licenses granted prior to that date were to be renewed, and taking two years previous, and two years subsequent to the operation of the Act—will be seen very distinctly by the following figures—premising that those for 1873 and 1874

* His Excellency the Right Honourable W. H. Gregory, in his Speech on opening the Session of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, 14th October, 1874, when asking for a grant for a Seamen's Home.

† Appointed respectively:—No. 1. J. F. Todd, January 1, 1872; No. 2, W. T. Armstrong, January, 1, 1872; No. 3, A. Watts, July 1, 1873; No. 4, E. S. Greaves, November 1, 1874; No. 5, W. Brown, March 15, 1875.

are, like those of the other years contrasted with them, minus the Wine License product, so as to institute an exact comparison:

LIQUOR LICENSES.								£	s.	d.
(A.) 1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,925	0	0
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,495	0	0
								8,420	0	0
(B.) 1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,041	5	0
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,070	0	0
								10,111	5	0
Average of (A.)								4,210	0	0
,, (B.)								5,055	12	6

leaving an annual improvement of 845*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in favour of the Act last passed, which the Auditor-General would not like to regard as accounting for much of the indignation expressed against the existing law and its proposed amendment, by a section of the parishes interested in the Liquor License question, but which is undoubtedly owing to the vigilance of the Inland Revenue Department which has thus been a protection to the honest retailer of liquors.

21. Under the Wine License Act the collection of revenue since it was imposed is thus represented, say in

								£	s.	d.
1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	15	0
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	5	0
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	10	0
Making a total collection in three years of								897	10	0
Being an annual average of 299 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , or say 300 <i>l.</i> per annum.										

22. It has been stated as an objection to the existing system of liquor licenses that they are inquisitorial and offensive in respect of the practical inspection to which all parties holding them are liable under the law; and it has been suggested as a remedy, that a uniform rate of charge for a license to sell all of the liquors which are now sold under licenses having values according to the variety of liquors to be retailed should be adopted, and that such licenses should be issued quarterly at the rate of 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

23. A more successful scheme for giving unnecessary trouble, creating inconvenience, breaking down an important source of revenue, and injuring the small dealers, could scarcely have been devised. At present licenses are priced as under:

								£
Retailing rum and its compounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
„ ditto, with ale, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
„ all liquors except wine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
„ Wine only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

The plan proposed to supersede the existing system would give to the retailers in and near towns—who have not only the resident population for customers, but also the large numbers who resort daily or weekly to these centres, and especially to Bridgetown—a preponderance over the small retailers scattered over the country which would simply amount to this, that the tax would be as a feather weight to the former, but a millstone round the neck of the countryman. To equalise the rate for licenses, as proposed, would be a great boon certainly to the large dealers in Bridgetown, Speights Town, and elsewhere, who can very well afford with their large custom to pay a much higher license than at present, but it would be an increased tax upon the small dealer who retails rum only, and it would result in positive loss to the Treasury. If a change of system can be shown to be desirable it would be better to draw a distinction between the towns and the rural districts, and then to fix the value of the urban license considerably beyond that of the rural. But the safest, and therefore, the wisest plan would be, to let the present system—which works very well, and has resulted in an increased average revenue of 845*l.* a year, since it was introduced—continue, with such modifications on the score of inspection as may tend to make it as little offensive to the dealers as possible, and the Wine and General Spirit Licenses

might be amalgamated for the convenience of retailers doing an extensive business. The system of inspecting retail liquor shops has always been disliked by the Inland Revenue officers, but this feeling should not be allowed for a moment to stand in opposition to the interests of the Treasury.

24. In a Message (Separate, No. 13, dated 15th August, 1874) addressed to the Honourable House of Assembly, it was stated :—

“ 2. The attention of the Governor has been called to the manner in which certain of the Licensing Acts operate to the inconvenience, and even oppression, of the classes subject to their provisions, who belong exclusively to the poorer part of the community, as well as to the failure of those Acts either to effect the purposes for which they were designed, or to raise a revenue which would make some return to the Treasury for the trouble which they occasion, and would justify their retention.

“ 3. There are eight descriptions of license, issued under ten Acts (exclusive of licenses for the sale of liquors, which are already under the consideration of the Honourable House), which yielded in 1873 only 333*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, being 60*l.* less than in 1869.

“ 4. Some of these licenses are small in amount, but vexatious through the interference which they create with the employments of the humbler classes of traders, and still more through the openings which they offer for officious or malicious prosecution of persons neglecting, or ignorant of, the provisions of the law under which they are imposed. Very grievous instances of such cases have come under the notice of the Governor.

“ 5. The Governor would by no means advise the abolition of licenses which are imposed for the purpose of repressing dishonesty or disorder, if they serve to effect that purpose; but if they do not, he would recommend their abolition. He is of opinion that looking to the large population of the island, and to the moderate earnings which they can obtain, petty trading is a public convenience and a source of employment, and should not be discouraged. He is of opinion that licenses should not be imposed to prevent people from entering upon petty trades, but that they may be usefully imposed for the purpose of requiring persons to conduct those trades in a proper manner, to protect the public, and really to repress dishonesty and disorder.”

The Auditor-General has placed the foregoing extracts in his report, because if his Excellency's recommendations should be adopted, they would to some, although moderate extent, diminish the annual revenue of the colony; and whilst no doubt some of the licenses, more particularly described in the Governor's Message, are vexatious and oppressive and ought to be removed, nevertheless the Auditor-General would regard with dismay—looking to how much money is likely to be required for the public service—the extinction of any source of revenue, unless it was to be made good in some other way.

VII.—*Excise. “Rum Duty Act, 1871.”*

25. It is not without a feeling of gratification that the Auditor-General refers to the continuously successful working of the “Rum Duty Act, 1871.” To show how satisfactory this has been the following figures are supplied, having reference to three years immediately preceding the operation of the Act, and three years immediately succeeding its passing :—

Year.				Sugar imported.	Duty on Rum.		
				Hogsheads.	£	s.	d.
1869	..	..	..	32,335	11,354	5	0
1870	..	..	..	33,270	10,373	3	9
1871	..	..	..	53,907	12,694	2	11
Totals	..	..	..	126,012	34,421	11	8
Averages	..	..	..	42,004	11,473	17	3
1872	..	..	..	39,167	13,277	17	7
1873	..	..	..	37,337	15,771	1	0
1874	..	..	..	47,293	15,825	9	6
Totals	..	..	..	123,797	44,874	8	1
Averages	..	..	..	41,266	14,958	2	8

It will be seen by the above statement that taking the periods of comparison—three years before the Act was passed, 1869-70-71, and the three years during which it has been in operation, 1872-73-74—that whilst the product of rum in the first period

	£	s.	d.
From 126,012 hogsheads of sugar gave in duty ..	34,421	11	8
That 123,797 hogsheads in the same period gave ..	44,874	8	1
<hr/>			
[So that with 2,215 hogsheads less of sugar in the second period, nevertheless more rum was made, and more duty paid, than in the first period with the larger make of sugar, by ..			
	10,452	16	5
<hr/>			
Showing an annual average gain (under the system of inspection initiated in the Act of 1871) of ..	3,484	0	0

This is conclusive testimony as to the benefit the Treasury has derived from the change of method in seeing after the manufacture of and collecting the duty on rum, whilst the public gain as regards the morality of the question as it existed under the former system, is beyond computation.

26. Although the “Rum Duty Act, 1871” has on the whole worked admirably, it nevertheless requires improvements which have been suggested by practical experience, and among these is a clause to require security for the payment of duty in cases where distilleries are not erected on sugar estates, or on unencumbered property of sufficient value. In the absence of such a provision, the public Treasury is liable to loss of duty, for to this day a sum of 146*l.*, due since last year by a distiller whose plant would come within the objectionable description, is still unsettled.

VIII.—*Militia Tax. Loan Taxes.*

27. The Militia tax was less productive than in 1873 by 363*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.* With respect to this impost the Auditor-General would again respectfully submit, as in his last Annual Report, for the consideration of the Legislature, whether, looking to the inconvenience experienced by tax payers, other than those in St. Michael, in having to come to Bridgetown to pay this tax, it would not be to the general interest that its collection, together with that of such loan taxes as are payable by rural parishioners at the Treasury, should be transferred to the respective parochial treasurers? The arrangement suggested would be a great relief to the owners of small quantities of land, especially as under the existing system they have to come or send to the Treasury to pay a tax which in a vast multitude of instances is under 6*d.*, and in the case of the St. Lucy Loan Tax descends to ½*d.*, but which if neglected to be paid entails a cost of 2*s.* for its collection by a police constable. As another illustration of the small sums which have to be paid into the Treasury on account of the last-named loan, the Auditor-General would mention that one page of the book containing the Loan Tax List numbers thirty-six names, whose united taxes amount to the sum of 13*s.* 6½*d.* If not paid, thirty-six executions will have to be issued by the Treasurer, which will cost the parties 3*l.* 12*s.* A considerable and unnecessary amount of clerical labour is entailed on the Treasury, which has its staff fully occupied otherwise, by the mode of collecting the Militia Tax, and receiving back in driblets from parochial debtors the sums lent in single payments to parishes, whilst the hardship and real grievance of the system complained of, fall chiefly on the poorer classes of the community.

28. The proposed change would entail the cost of a commission, of say 6 per cent., to the Parochial Treasurers for their trouble in collecting the taxes referred to, but the Fisc would be a gainer by the saving of the time of the policemen employed in levying the executions arising out of non-payment of the taxes indicated; the tax-payers would be saved all the annoyance, loss and trouble to which they are at present subjected, by a change which would bring the gatherer conveniently near to them; while the pleasing stimulant of a percentage would tend to a prompt and better collection of the particular taxes.

IX.—Post Office.

29. The receipts show on account of postage	£	s.	d.
For mail carts sold	1,917	8	6
For commissions on money orders—			
With the United Kingdom	184	2	3
With British Guiana	13	5	5
		197	7 8
Showing a total revenue of	2,127	6	2
Whilst the expenditure was	3,050	9	6½
So that the Post Office was a non-paying Department in 1874 by	923	3	4½

30. The following figures will show the public appreciation of the Money Order arrangements with the United Kingdom and British Guiana, the former of which began in September, 1863, the latter in September, 1867:—

BARBADOS WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Year.	Issued.		Paid.		Commission.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	119	1,271 12 6	12	42 7 6	19 8 1
1864	1,164	7,564 19 9	78	355 3 11	111 6 5
1865	1,522	10,303 9 0	78	228 3 3	150 17 4
1866	1,536	10,436 10 0	110	347 4 7	153 17 6
1867	1,483	9,803 15 7	110	372 12 9	145 1 8
1868	1,604	10,568 17 5	131	498 2 9	154 15 0
1869	1,965	12,827 15 7	126	421 12 10	188 0 9
1870	1,727	11,915 0 7	131	397 16 8	165 8 6
1871	2,105	12,880 2 4	137	448 11 0	162 1 10
1872	2,179	14,523 11 2	165	523 14 3	176 2 2
1873	2,562	16,026 8 6	182	529 6 5	198 10 6
1874	2,361	14,919 19 6	235	725 19 4	185 19 0

BRITISH GUIANA.

Year.	Issued.		Paid.		Commission.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		Dol. c.		Dol. c.	Dol. c.
1867	9	79 50	107	836 52	8 06
1868	37	294 79	442	3,356 65	33 58
1869	26	202 80	451	3,247 38	30 36
1870	51	452 52	581	3,741 13	38 76
1871	41	352 35	798	5,334 21	52 32
1872	60	833 88	996	8,042 39	67 62
1873	64	1,370 50	958	8,571 61	68 82
1874	74	1,079 99	812	8,334 79	64 02

The Money Order arrangement has been a great convenience to the labouring classes having relations in Demerara, as it enables the latter to send their money in a safe manner; the old plan of forwarding it in a letter, or by hand, having frequently terminated in loss.

X.—Receipts in aid of Revenue.

31. Included in the above account will be found the sum of 3,532*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.* arising from payments of instalments on account of land sold in the Burnt district in 1860 and subsequent years.

32. The following sums exhibit the annual receipts under this head from 1860 to 1874:—

	£	s.	d.
1860	4,007	4	6½
1861	549	8	8
1862	1,690	18	6½
1863	1,053	1	10
1864	999	15	9
1865	1,443	5	5½
1866	2,192	3	2½
1867	1,526	13	8½
1868	1,922	16	6½

							£	s.	d.
1869	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,464	3	4½
1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,219	6	2
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,424	3	9
1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,110	14	3
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,346	14	1½
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,532	10	3½
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,483	0	1½

Giving an annual average sum of 1,832*l*.

33. The following instalments due in 1874, but not paid up to 31st December, will be collected and brought to account in 1875:—

							£	s.	d.
April 10, 1874	..	Alexd. Welsh	..	..	..	..	14	15	10
May 2, "	..	J. B. Ma-siah	..	..	..	..	782	17	11½
" 5, "	..	Wm. Morris	..	..	..	..	843	15	0
" 17, "	..	Jas. Smith	..	..	..	..	1,207	12	10
" 18, "	..	John Alleyne	..	..	..	..	838	11	8½
August 5, "	..	S. B. Allamby	..	..	..	..	171	17	6
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,359	10	5

34. The balance due on land in the Burnt district remaining to be collected after payment of the last-named amount, will be the sum of 5,530*l* 9*s.* 6½*d.*, which will become due thus:—

							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1875.	January 30	..	Louis, Son, and Co.	..	..	..	64	9	0½			
	March 5	..	T. C. Marshall	..	..	..	248	9	3			
	April 10	..	A. Welsh	..	..	..	3	13	11½			
	May 26	..	Louis, Son, and Co.	..	..	..	2,055	3	4½			
										2,371	15	7½
1876.	January 30	..	Louis, Son, and Co.	..	..	..	64	9	0½			
	August 5	..	S. B. Allamby	..	..	..	85	18	9			
										150	7	9½
1877.	January 30	..	Louis, Son, and Co.	..	..	..	64	9	0½			
1878.	January 30	..	Ditto	..	..	..	64	9	0½			
	May 6	..	Ditto	..	..	..	2,750	9	11½			
										2,814	19	0
1879.	January 30	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..			64	9	0½
1880.	January 30	..	Ditto	..	..	..	..			64	9	0½
			Making as shown above	..	..	..	..			5,530	9	6½

35. In 1875 the receipts from land sold in the Burnt district ought to sum up, say:—

							£	s.	d.
Arrears of 1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,359	10	5
Due in 1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,371	15	7½
Making a total sum of	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,731	6	0½

36. In 1876 and 1877 the receipts will be insignificant, and practically there will be a loss of 2,800*l.* per annum of revenue for those years. In 1878 they will amount to 2,814*l.* 19*s.* In 1879 and 1880 the combined receipt will be 128*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, so that this source of revenue may be regarded as expiring in 1878, leaving a permanent annual deficiency of 2,000*l.* of revenue.

XI.—Superannuation Fund.

37. The ordinary payments to this fund were in 1873 894*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, and in 1874 936*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*, but in the last year the retirement took place of two of the principal public officers of the Colony—Sir Robert Bowcher Clark, Chief Justice, and Sir John Sealy, Attorney-General—who then paid the sums due in respect of their retrospective services, say: Sir R. Bowcher Clark, 1,175*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, Sir John Sealy, 241*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, making a further receipt of 1,417*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* to the credit of the fund, and bringing up the receipt for 1874 to 2,353*l.* 8*s.* 8½*d.*

38. It is to be regretted that the Superannuation Act does not make provision for widows and orphans of public officers dying before the latter receive any benefit from

the fund. In British Guiana, the superannuation allowance is given to every officer who complies with certain regulations, whilst a reduction of 4 per cent. is made from his salary and appropriated towards the sustentation of a fund out of which provision is made for his widow and children, should he leave such. It would be a great boon to all public servants if the Legislature would determine that a corresponding arrangement should be made in Barbados.

XII.—Public Market.

39. The Market continues under severe exertion to yield a revenue from tolls in combination with the charge for stamping weights and measures. In 1873 the product of these was 247*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.* In 1874 it was reduced to 210*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, whilst the cost of collecting the last sum was 292*l.*!

40. The imposition of a toll on persons selling in the public markets is shown by the foregoing statements to entail a loss on the Treasury, whilst the impression is very general that it has the practical effect of frustrating the object for which the Market was provided. The remedy for all this rests with the Legislature.

XIII.—Total Revenue of 1874.

41. The revenue of the year under review amounted to the sum of 123,868*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, and was the largest amount ever raised in the Colony. The Auditor-General wishes it was at all likely that it would never be exceeded, but confesses he has little expectation of this looking to the increased and increasing population of the Colony and the wants arising therefrom, as well as to the progressive disposition exhibited by the following averages of revenue :—

								£	
1831-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,396	per annum.
1841-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,095	..
1851-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,183	..
1861-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101,593	..
1871-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120,172	..

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1874.

XIV.—Civil Establishment. Colonial Secretary's Department.

42. Under the head of the Civil Establishment there is a slight increase. With reference to the Colonial Secretary's Department the Auditor-General hopes that, speaking in the interest of the public, he will not be deemed out of place in submitting to the notice of the Legislature that the sum allowed to the head of that Department for the clerical and incidental expenses of his office is utterly insufficient for its proper conduct. During the time that the Auditor-General had the honour of a seat in the House of Assembly, the Colonial Secretary frequently represented to him the total inadequacy of the allowance for the purposes for which it was intended. From May to October, inclusive of last year, the Auditor-General had the charge of the Colonial Secretary's Office, during the absence of the permanent officer on a particular service, and was thus enabled to satisfy himself upon the subject which he now submits to the notice of the Legislature, dealing with it only on the score of the public interest, and of its probable relation to the further outlay of public money for the general benefit.

43. The Colonial Secretary's Office has divers functions. It is the secretariat of the Government, the pivot upon which all of the public business of the Colony, as it is represented to the Governor, must turn. It is charged with the taking of bonds and the issuing of licenses for marriages—a heavy fine awaiting any error that may be committed in this respect. It receives all wills, and prepares and presents them for Probate to the Chief Justice, and afterwards completes all arrangements respecting them, dealing also in like manner with letters of administration and guardianship. Marriage contracts, wills, powers of attorney, assignments, contracts, mortgages, sales, and other legal documents are registered, all involving in their care and correct transcription a responsibility of no ordinary character, and requiring that the clerical staff should be composed of gentlemen of high character and respectable education, upon whose integrity every reliance could be placed by the head of the Department, for one indiscreet or unworthy person in the office might be a source of very great mischief and harm, either to the Government or to persons entrusting their securities

to the care and protection of the office. Besides, with reference not only to the business of the Government, but also to that of private individuals, a great deal of information of a delicate and confidential character is sure to come to the knowledge of the *employés* in the office, and if, instead of a prudent and honourable reticence, any one of them should unfortunately so far depart from the *esprit de corps* of the Department as to divulge what might reach him in honourable confidence, owing to his official position, it might cause an incalculable amount of trouble and inconvenience—indeed, it might lead to a miscarriage of justice—an observation which the Auditor-General does not make without sufficient ground for so doing. The best safeguard against any such misfortunes would be found in selecting as clerks young gentlemen of character, respectability, and good education—and Harrison's College and Codrington Grammar School could readily supply them—and giving them fair and gradually increasing remuneration for their services, looking to the respectability of the positions they would have to occupy, and training them up to fill higher situations in the public service, and certainly, for the latter purpose, the Secretary's and the Auditor's offices are the best training schools in the service.

44. The present clerical staff of the Secretary's office consists of the following: A gentleman, who formerly occupied a distinguished position as an officer in Her Majesty's Control Department, has charge chiefly of the Correspondence Division of the office, which includes the care and record of all correspondence, the collection and preparation of returns for the Annual Blue Book, and of a mass of other matter which it would be far too voluminous to particularize. He has to prepare, record, and deliver all commissions, warrants, &c., to be Assistant Clerk of the Legislative Council, and to prepare its minutes and papers for publication, besides performing many other acts of a confidential and responsible character, and having a watchful eye over the general work of the office.

45. The young gentleman who is the Chief Clerk in the Registry of Deeds Office, &c., was educated at the Codrington School. He has the charge of all matters connected with the probate of wills, letters of administration, and guardianship; to attend the Court of Error, and to receive all documents intended for registration; to ascertain the cost of recording them, and to receive and account for the money paid into the office on public account, and it is but an act of justice to this gentleman to say that he is accurate and careful in performing his duties, and is thoroughly master of his work.

46. Two other young gentlemen are on the paid staff of the office; a fifth is paid for copying by the page; and three others, whose services have been found necessary in order to keep up the registration of deeds and the general copying business of the office are supernumeraries, working on gratuitously, and working well too, in the hope—Micawber like—that something will “turn up” for their benefit in time.

47. Upon this subject of copying, the Auditor-General would observe that the copying work of the office is not confined to the record of documents sent in for registration, but extends to the copying of many of them for persons who require transcripts, either for their own use or to send abroad. In one instance during the time the Auditor-General was acting as Colonial Secretary, copies of two wills were applied for, and supplied at a cost of 50 dols. 28c., which was paid into the Treasury. These papers took eighteen working days for their transcription, and were copied by an unpaid clerk who, the Auditor-General does not hesitate to declare, would reflect credit on any office in which he was employed.

48. For the want of an efficient and sufficient clerical staff it takes more than three months after a document has been lodged in the Secretary's office for record before its turn to be copied comes round, and sometimes even longer! What, if with the office in its present state, a valuable document, incapable from various circumstances of reproduction, should be lost before record? A private individual suffering damage in any such case would be entitled, both in equity and law, to indemnification by the Colony, and this might turn out of a very costly character.

49. The Treasurer, Provost Marshal, Prothonotary, and Auditor-General close their offices at three o'clock in the afternoon, but the Colonial Secretary's office is kept open as a matter of favour until 3.30 p.m., in order to accommodate solicitors, so that in respect of working time—for the clerks in that office go on with their duties to the last moment—they are in a worse position than the *employés* in the offices indicated.

50. The sum which the Colonial Secretary is allowed to meet the outlay for the clerical and incidental expenses of his office is £334. Not much more than his principal clerk should receive, and fully £1,200 under the value of the services rendered by the clerical staff and the cost of the incidental expenses of the office.

51. The Auditor-General believes that it is unnecessary for him to dwell upon the

impolicy of supplying only inadequate means when the object desired is the faithful and efficient discharge of public duty.

52. The following statement, based on ten years' receipts of fees, will give a fair idea of the gradual increase of the business of the Register Office of the Secretary's Department, premising that prior to 1869 the fees payable for Ship's Bonds were received at the Secretary's Office, but that very early in that year their collection was handed over to the Customs Department.

								£	s.	d.
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,083	4	10
1866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,159	8	8½
1867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,093	10	4
1868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,041	14	7½
Four years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,377	18	6
Average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	9	7
Deduct average fees for shipping bonds paid at Customs since 1868	..						..	391	7	6
Showing the annual average fees for registration of deeds, &c., received at the Secretary's Office from 1865 to 1868 to have been								703	2	1
The net registration fees received since were—										
In 1869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	717	9	2
1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	742	10	2
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	775	19	3½
1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	855	1	9½
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	877	3	7
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	853	3	7½
Six years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,821	7	7½
Average	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	803	11	3

The foregoing figures show not only a progressive annual increase in the fees—except a small deficiency in 1874, owing to the difficulty of the year—but an annual average increase of revenue of 100*l.* which means a considerable addition to the copying work of the office, and has a cumulative character arising from the increasing population of the island and its necessarily increasing legal and other business.

53. The Secretary's Office, as regards its clerical arrangements, should be formed into the divisions :

- (a). The Correspondence and Secretary's Department ;
- (b). The Probate, Registration and Monetary Department.

54. The first should be the chief division, and should have at its head a man of good position, of ability, tact, and sound judgment ; a man, not only able to see after this portion of the business of the office, but to superintend the Register Department, and to act as Assistant Secretary, in case of need, as well as Clerk of Council. His salary should certainly be equal to that of the Senior Landing Waiter, and Senior Clerk of the Customs, or the Accountant of the Post Office, say 300*l.* a-year ; and he should have a copying and general Clerk in his office at a salary commencing at 100*l.*, and advancing by annual gradations of 10*l.* until it became stationary at 150*l.*, as the post would be one requiring ability, and involving confidence and responsibility.

55. The Registration Division should consist of a Chief Clerk at a beginning salary of 200*l.*, advancing by five annual additions of 10*l.* each until it reached 250*l.* a-year ; two Clerks at 100*l.* each, advancing to 150*l.* a-year ; two at 75*l.* each, advancing to 125*l.* a-year ; and two at 50*l.* each, advancing to 100*l.* a-year.

56. These arrangements would give a Chief and Second Clerk to the first, or Secretarial Division ; and a chief, and six other clerks, of three classes, to the second, or Registration Division ; and the cost, starting from the lowest, and reaching to the highest point of the ascending scale, would stand thus :—

1. SECRETARIAL DIVISION.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Clerk	300	300	300	300	300	300	
2nd Clerk	100	110	120	130	140	150	
Annual cost	400	410	420	430	440	450	450

TRINIDAD.

						Expenditure, 1873.	
						£	£
Confidential Clerk and Clerk of Council	..	..	..	..	..	300 to 500	490
2nd Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	200	250
3rd	..	..	..	..	..	100	150
4th	..	..	..	..	..	100	150
							1,030
1st Government Messenger	..	..	..	..	..	190	
2nd	..	..	..	..	..	100	
							290
Total							1,320

In neither cases are incidental expenses included.

58. The selection of his clerks should rest with the Colonial Secretary, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, just as is done in the Post Office, and they should rank as public officers, and be paid directly from the Treasury, as in the case of other public officers.

XV.—*Superintendent of Public Works.*

59. Another office coming under the head of Civil Expenditure, that of the office of Superintendent of Public Works, for which a salary of 500*l.* a-year is at present allowed, is in an unsettled state, the Act under which the office exists being a very temporary one. A Joint Committee of the Legislature was appointed to consider and report on the Act in 1873, and on the 30th of July of that year presented the following report to the House of Assembly:—

“The Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly appointed to take into consideration and report on the Act for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works, have the honour to report for the information of the Honourable House of Assembly, that at a meeting of the Committee (the Honourables J. Sealy and Charles Packer of the Council, and Messrs. W. H. Jones, G. C. Pile, J. Reece, H. Seale, and W. B. Griffiths, of the Assembly), on the 25th instant (July), the several members, with one exception (Mr. Seale), being present, the Committee unanimously determined to recommend that the salary of a Colonial Engineer, competent to superintend the numerous Public Works already in progress, or about to be undertaken, and to discharge efficiently the several duties required of the Superintendent of Public Works under the Act of 1857, should be fixed at 1,000*l.*; and further, that the sum of 500*l.* per annum should be placed at the disposal of the several Boards charged with the carrying out of Public Works.

“When the office of Superintendent of Public Works was originally created, it was considered that it would be filled by an officer of the Royal Engineers, and that the salary added to his official pay would ensure to the Island the services of a man fully competent to superintend the public works of the Colony; and this arrangement was contemplated at a period when the wants of the Island, with respect to public works, were on a much smaller scale than they are at present.

“If it was desired that the Superintendent of Public Works should be merely a master carpenter or mason, a salary of 500*l.* a-year would be ample for the office. But looking to the public works already undertaken and in contemplation, the Committee believe that, if they are to be properly attended to, the wisest course for the Legislature to pursue will be to attach a suitable salary to the office of Superintendent of Public Works. The Committee are aware that a feeling prevails to some extent that men could be found ready to undertake the duties of the office for a less salary than they have recommended. Undoubtedly this might be the case, but the advocates of this opinion should remember, in a question of this character, that quality is an important ingredient in official labour, and although even a thoroughly acceptable man might be found to take the post at a lower rate of pay, yet it would leave the Island exposed to the loss of a good man as soon as his merits were discovered, and, in the best interests of the Colony, the chance of this should be avoided.

“It will be obvious that one of the conditions essential to the sound construction of public works is constant supervision of such works whilst in progress. To expect the Superintendent of Public Works to carry out this inspection simultaneously at the

public buildings and at Ragged Point, at the intended Lunatic Asylum and the Carenage, and at other places more or less remote from each other, is simply to expect an impossibility. Nor at all times would it be practicable for the Superintendent of Public Works himself to draw all of the plans and specifications which the various Public Committees might desire to have submitted for their judgment. The Committee have, therefore, deemed it advisable to suggest that a fixed sum should be placed at the service of the several Legislative Committees having charge of public works, to enable them to meet such expenses for the continuous or other superintendence of remote public works whilst in progress, and to grant the Superintendent such assistance in other respects as such Committees might consider advisable under the circumstances of each case submitted for their decision.

“The Committee recommend that, pending the appointment and assumption of his duties by the Superintendent of Public Works, power should be vested in his Excellency the Governor to employ a person to superintend the public works at present being carried on.

(Signed)

“JOHN SEALY, *Chairman.*”

60. In the Governor's Speech on the opening of the present Session, in paragraph 5, his Excellency alludes to the want of “a measure for the reconstitution of the office of Superintendent of Public Works, and for the assignment of a sufficient salary for a competent officer. The present temporary Act, thrice reviewed in less than two years, will expire on 31st December next.”

61. The Act was subsequently continued to 30th June, 1875.

62. The salary and incidental expenses proposed by the Joint Legislative Committee would add 1,000*l.* a-year to the present cost of the office, say 500*l.*

XVI.—*Customs Department.*

63. This establishment exhibits an increased outlay in 1874 of 564*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, of which 544*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* is due to the improvement in the salaries, which began in May of that year. The full effect, however, of the addition to the permanent expenditure, say 825*l.* per annum—which has not been provided for, will be felt during the current year.

XVII.—*Inland Police.*

64. The cost of the Police Force exhibits an increase of 1,720*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.* in 1874 over 1873. Of this 1,600*l.* is due to salaries and the remainder to clothing. The force was augmented by forty men in February, 1874, and some of the salaries were improved. The full effect of the Act of last year will be felt in the present year, and the expenditure authorized by it, which will not fall very far short of 2,500*l.* a-year, has not been provided for.

65. In connection with the Police Force, the Police Reward Fund requires to be noticed. The annual charge for pensions alone has now increased to within a trifle of 1,700*l.* a-year, irrespective of occasional drafts for gratuities, and the fund has been thus compelled to overstep its income of 1,640*l.* a-year, being 1,200*l.* a-year from legislative grants, and 440*l.* a-year arising from deductions from the pay of the men.

XVIII.—*Harbour Police.*

66. The Harbour Police exhibits a decreased expenditure in 1874, as compared with 1873, of 124*l.* 1*s.* 8½*d.* This Department, although useful in some way, is far from being so to the extent required. The reiterated appeal of the Harbour Master for additional men remains unheeded, notwithstanding that the Governor, in his Speech at the opening of the present Legislative Session, called attention to the necessity for the “better provision for the service and protection of shipping in the harbour, for which the increased revenue from tonnage and harbour dues supplies the means.” Not only is this force undermanned, but it is without the boat-power necessary to the proper discharge of its duties; and mercantile men, consignees of vessels and others, have stated to the Auditor-General that, notwithstanding the existence of this peace-preserving body, outrages and thefts are still perpetrated on the shipping—and almost with impunity—by day and night. Boatmen and others have been known almost to take possession of the deck of a vessel on her arrival, and to indulge there in a free fight to determine who should enjoy the privilege of oppressing the captain with their officious attentions, whilst at night rogues prowl about the Bay, stealing on board of any vessel they can get at quietly, and plundering all they can

possibly lay hands on, and, if thwarted in their villainous attempts, do not hesitate to shoot at any of the crew opposing them. Sooner or later, unless the Legislature takes up and deals resolutely with the question, there will be bloodshed, if not murder, arising out of these trespassing and predatory visits to the shipping.

67. It may not be out of place to put in a reminder here that vessels resorting to this port are fairly entitled to substantial protection by the harbour police, as every vessel remaining in Carlisle Bay beyond twenty-four hours has to submit to a contribution, varying according to the amount of her tonnage, towards the support of this *quasi* protective force. The following shows the payments thus made by the shipping in five years.

					£	s.	d.
1870	..	..	..	..	485	3	9
1871	..	..	..	..	476	13	4
1872	..	..	..	..	530	10	5
1873	..	..	..	..	577	5	10
1874	..	..	..	..	551	15	5
					2,621	8	9
Average ..					..	524	0 0

68. The fact is, experience has shown that it was a mistake to connect the harbour police with the Harbour Master's Department, and, in justice to that officer, it must be said that he had nothing to do with the making of the arrangement. The Harbour Master has his hands sufficiently full of work, both in the Bay and on shore, irrespective of the Harbour Police Superintendence, although it must not be inferred from this that he is at all to be blamed if the force under his charge is inefficient, because undermanned and wanting in means of getting about the harbour to a greater extent than at present, inasmuch as he has repeatedly called attention to these deficiencies, and notwithstanding that he is universally known and admitted to be a most energetic, zealous, and hard-working officer, yet the duties that devolve on him are too much for one man to perform, in so far as they include the superintendence of the harbour police, and a change should be made promptly which should comprise, *inter alia*, a fair and reasonable compensation, with superannuation advantages, to the Harbour Master, as compensation for the loss of income he will sustain by the transfer of the superintendence of the force to other hands.

69. If the Harbour Police is to be what its name imports, and the Legislature desired and intended when creating it, a really useful and protective body, instead of being the sham it virtually is at present, it should be a distinct service of itself. It should have a fit and proper man—one, if possible, brought up at sea—at its head, at a salary commensurate with the arduous and responsible duties that would devolve on him, and in addition to four-oared or six-oared boats, he should be provided with a suitable steam-launch, with which Carlisle Bay could be constantly patrolled either, or both, by day and night, which from its superior speed could overtake and capture any thieving boat; whilst the increased strength of the force would give it a *prestige* sufficient of itself, not only to prevent, but even to overcome, any desire on the part of boatmen to make a disturbance in the Bay, and the improved arrangements that could then be made in the interests of passengers aiming at, or departing from the Island, whether by steamer or sailing vessel, would be a very great boon to all so situated.

70. The first cost of a steam-launch, properly equipped, and suitable for the service intended, would probably be about 600*l.*, whilst the cost of coals, and of the pay of the Superintendent and additional men, would probably sum up about 1,200*l.* a-year, in addition to the present annual average outlay of about 1,300*l.*, or say 2,500*l.* a-year, of which the shipping would contribute 500*l.* The question of rearrangement and improvement of this Force ought not, in the interests of shipping and commerce, to be neglected any longer; and, as cognate to the question, some provision should be made for protecting strangers from the annoyances they are subjected to on landing, of which the Auditor-General has heard complaints. Strangers tell of these things abroad, and the reputation of the Colony suffers thereby.

XIX.—Gaols and Prisons.

71. There is a diminished expenditure under this head in 1874, of 912*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, as compared with 1873, which almost entirely arises from a cessation of repairs.

72. His Excellency the Governor, in the Speech which he addressed to the

Council and Assembly on the opening of the Legislature on 7th May 1873, said in paragraph 18 :—

“I have been instructed to bring before you in a more formal manner than hitherto, the unfitness of the Town Hall Prison as a place of confinement for prisoners, and the excessive crowding which occurs therein throughout the greater part of the year. I shall lay before you, for your information, reports from the Provost-Marshall and from the Chaplain to the prisons, which will show you that other prisons also in the Colony require improvement.”

73. In the report of the Provost-Marshall which his Excellency refers to, that officer states :—

“The Town Hall, in which the Legislative Chambers and the Courts of Justice meet for the dispatch of business is identical with the Town Hall Gaol, the wards in which the prisoners are confined being under the apartments used for the above purposes.

“These wards in the basement of the building, and partially underground, are 9 in number, situate on either side of an opening by doors constructed of iron bars, into a narrow passage running the length of the building, and are quite unfit for the numbers crowded into them, both as regards their size and ventilation.

“With respect to the insufficiency of space, I find the area of the wards inclusive of the passage (which, as a means of admission of air, and containing 4,117 cubic feet, may be taken into the calculation) to contain in the whole 26,788 cubic feet.

“For the last three months the average number of prisoners (deducting those in hospital) confined in that space amounted to 150, giving an average of only 178 cubic feet for each individual, a quantity greatly below the recognized amount required per head, viz., 600 feet. Making allowance for the difference in the nature and habits of the African race when compared with Europeans, for whom the calculation of space required was made, such a disproportion cannot but be considered most excessive.

“The ventilation of these wards is also most defective, being effected by means of small barred windows, looking into, and on a level with, the prison yard; the close proximity of some of them however, to the flights of steps leading up on either side to the main building, and to the walls running in front and rear of it, render them nearly useless for the admission of air; at the same time that the prisoners confined in the wards on the leeward side of the passage,* are of necessity the recipients of the foul air generated in the wards on the windward side, passing as it does through the bars of the doors across the passage. A consequence of this want of ventilation and overcrowding may be instanced by the fact that after the prisoners have been locked up all night, when the turnkeys enter the passage in the morning for the purpose of turning them out, the atmosphere has become so polluted, that they are forced to return into the open air before unlocking all the wards.

“It may therefore be considered a matter of congratulation that under all these conditions the prison is so healthy as it is.

* * * * *

“But in the Town Hall Gaol itself one great obstacle exists to rendering its internal discipline sufficiently deterrent, and that is the means of enforcing the separate system. For where, as is now the case in the Town Hall Gaol, prisoners are locked up thirty or more together in one ward for the night, imprisonment loses most of its terrors, and classification even as regards young and old offenders, becomes impossible; facilities are given for the conceiving of all sorts of crimes and the concoction of plausible stories to impose upon the authorities; while the individual who may have become the inmate of a prison for the first time, and for a venial offence, is thrown into the company of hardened criminals, and leaves the prison a far worse member of society than when he entered it, the result of contamination from his associates. With such indiscriminate crowding together of individuals, the idea of the reformation of a criminal simply becomes hopeless.”

74. At the April Assizes of 1873, the Grand Jury, in their address to the Chief Justice in reply to his charge,—being documents furnished to the Assembly at the request of the House—remarked with respect to the Town Hall Gaol, “We have made the customary inspection of the Gaol, and found it clean and thoroughly lime-washed; but the number of prisoners confined therein seems to be, in a sanitary point of view, excessive, and must also be prejudicial to a thorough system of prison discipline.”

75. At the December Assizes of 1874 another Grand Jury, in reply to the charge of the Chief Justice, remarked with reference to the Town Hall Prison: “We have

* European seamen and soldiers, of whom there are almost always some in the Gaol, enjoy the privilege of being confined separately from other prisoners in one of these “wards on the leeward side.”—A. G.

inspected the gaol, which we cannot report to be in a satisfactory condition, as not only is there a great want of ventilation in the cells, but the intolerably offensive effluvia arising from a cesspool above the building cannot be otherwise than prejudicial to the health of the prisoners."

76. The Chaplain, in his reports, in alluding to the prison for lads at district "B," who are all employed during the day from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at field-work at Boarded Hall plantation, and are locked up together—sometimes over forty—in one room at night, remarks:—"It is hardly to be realised how thorough an education in crime may be carried on in a prison where there is no separate system in existence;" and, again, in the final paragraph of his second Report he observes:—

"It is not enough for us to punish adult criminals, and use our efforts for their reformation. We should busy ourselves too on a more important, a much easier, a far more agreeable work, and that is to check the growth of a population of juvenile offenders, who will not only keep up the supply of adult criminals, but also increase that class. If we neglect the duty of looking after our rising generation in the respect under consideration, we will, without doubt, in time to come, reap the fruits of our delinquency in a mass of poverty, destitution, and crime."

77. The Grand Jury of April, 1873, alluding to juvenile offenders, remark:—

"Reference was made in your Honour's charge to the number of prisoners now undergoing penal servitude in the several prisons of the Island, and which you stated to be 356.

"On an inquiry into the ages of these criminals, we have been forcibly struck with the large preponderance of juvenile offenders, male and female, thus giving unmistakable evidence of a defective early training. And this suggests to us an allusion to a subject on which we believe we shall have the concurrence of your Honour, and to which we trust a reference is not beyond our province.

"Education is generally regarded as the great panacea for our social evils, and to this end the Legislature has laudably appropriated for many years past considerable sums of the Island revenue to the maintenance of a well-organised system of popular education; but to the casual observer, looking on the other hand to our annual expenditure for the punishment of criminals, it would almost appear that our educational system had signally failed.

"Every observant and reflecting man amongst us must be impressed with the great increase of vagrancy in this Island within the last fifteen or twenty years.

"The youth of both sexes, neglected by their parents—in many cases without parents—permitted to roam hither and thither, reckless and uncontrolled, growing up without any habits of industry, become the prey to every evil passion, and are subsequently inmates of our prisons.

"On a reference to the indictments which were sent down for investigation at this Session of the Court, we find that of 43 offenders 21 were of ages from 11 to 20 years; and we have moreover learned from the perusal of certain prison statistics, that of the number of prisoners during 1872 305 were boys, of whom 240 were committed for the first time, 35 for the second, 11 for the third, 5 for the fourth, 4 for the fifth, 5 for the sixth, 4 for the seventh, and 1 for the eighth time.

"As this subject was pointedly and ably commented on by the Chaplain of the prisons in his assize sermon, we trust that in his annual reports to the Legislature he will press it on their notice, and that they will be induced ere long to establish some system of compulsory education and industrial training, by which an effort may be made to raise these street Arabs out of their wretched condition, and place them among our respectable labouring population. But apart from motives of philanthropy, is it not the duty of the State, especially with our teeming population, amongst whom there must necessarily be a large amount of poverty, which never fails to beget crime, for its own safety, to make provision that the rising generation may be trained to habits of industry? for a living they must have; and if they are not brought to seek it by habits of industry and self-reliance, they will obtain it by fraud.

"We may shun the duty of training them in their youth, but if we do we cannot escape the task of providing for them as criminals in after years."

78. Further, with respect to juvenile delinquency, the Grand Jury of December, 1874, observe:—

"It has often been a subject of remark by juries that juveniles form a large portion of those indicted, and many after previous convictions. Such a state of things is anything but satisfactory, and certainly not creditable to a people, for whose mental training, combined with moral and religious instruction, such large sums are annually granted by the Legislature."

79. In reply to the paragraph of the Governor's Speech, previously alluded to, upon the subject of the Town Hall Gaol and Prisons of the Colony generally, the First Legislative Chamber stated :—

“The Council recognise in the various subjects recommended by your Excellency for the future consideration of the Legislature evidence of the interest actuating your Excellency in the prosperity of the Island, and they pledge themselves to give them the careful consideration they merit. They would more especially mention among the important topics of your Excellency's Speech those measures for correcting the crowding which occurs in the Town Hall prison throughout the greater part of the year, as well as those for the improved treatment of juvenile offenders, so as to render the discipline which may be proposed an object of dread and a means of reformation.”

80. The second Legislative Chamber, in replying to the Governor on the same points, stated :—

“The House will give their serious attention to any measure which may be introduced for the improvement of prison accommodation and the treatment of juvenile offenders.”

81. The question of the fitness of the Town Hall Prison as a place of confinement for prisoners, and the general state of prison accommodation throughout the Island, having been referred to a joint committee of the Council and Assembly, the Committee (the Honourables F. Goding, N. Foderingham, and Charles Packer of the Council, and Messrs. W. B. Griffith, Jones, Whitehall, A. J. Pile, J. Ellis, H. Pilgrim, and J. E. Pilgrim of the Assembly) reported to the Assembly on 2nd December, 1873, thus :—

“The Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, appointed to consider and report on his Excellency's message respecting the fitness of the Town Hall as a place of confinement for prisoners, and to inquire generally into the state of prison accommodation throughout the Island, and to report what steps should be taken to amend the existing evil, now report :—

“They have had before them the Report of the Provost-Marshall on the prisons of the Island, dated 14th April, 1873, which has been laid before the Council and Assembly, with a message from the Governor, and also a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, written in acknowledgment of the receipt of the Provost-Marshall's Report, in which Lord Kimberley expresses his satisfaction that a joint committee had been appointed to consider the state of the Town Hall Prison.”

“The Committee recommend that measures should be taken with as little delay as possible for relieving the crowded condition of the Town Hall Prison, the evils resulting from which have been forcibly pointed out by Captain Hyde in his report; for although the excessive want of space for the number of prisoners confined there has had no practically injurious effects on their health, leaving it to be inferred that the prison is not unhealthy, yet it is repugnant to the enlightened views of the period that prisoners should be so congregated, rendering nugatory, as it must, all attempts at a proper classification and an efficient discipline. As the rooms of this prison will not admit of any alteration that would fit them for the reception of that class of prisoners, who now, in the absence of suitable accommodation, are of necessity confined there, such, for instance, as those convicted at the Court of Grand Sessions, and who should be subjected to a more rigid and penal system than those sentenced by magistrates for petty offences to short terms of imprisonment; your Committee recommend that 100 additional cells should be erected at Glendairy, and be constructed with the view of separating the prisoners at night, and adapted to the system and discipline at present carried out at that prison. The Committee have inspected Glendairy, and find that the space within the boundary walls affords ample room for effecting this proposal, and relief to this extent would then be afforded the Town Hall Prison. In a short time, the Legislature will remove its sittings to the chambers prepared for it in the new buildings, after which the Town Hall will only be used for the holding of the Courts of Justice, and the free ingress of the public of which the Provost-Marshall complains will to a great extent be obviated, and with a more thorough ventilation, which the Committee deem desirable, and which they think can be effected, this prison may then be allotted to, and rendered fit for the reception of male debtors, as at present; and the prisoners convicted of petty offences and sentenced by the magistrates, and of those awaiting their trial at the Sessions, for which two classes of prisoners the Committee are not prepared to recommend that any further accommodation should at present be provided. Your Committee have visited and inspected the prison at “A,” to ascertain if any and what provision could be made there for the separation of female debtors from prisoners who have been convicted of crime, with whom they have hitherto been

confined. Lord Kimberley draws especial attention to that portion of Captain Hyde's report that refers to this subject, wherein he states that respectable female debtors are confined at prison 'A,' together with short-sentenced female prisoners, and that a respectable woman may thus find herself shut up in the same ward with the most abandoned of her sex. His Lordship goes on to state that it is not justifiable for the Legislature to maintain a law enabling judgment creditors to sue out execution *ca. sa.* in cases of mere civil debt, when there is not necessarily any impediment of culpability, if it neglects to provide a decent place of detention for incarcerated debtors, and subjects them to associate with criminals. The predominating views of the Committee would lead them to recommend, as the wisest policy, the abolition of imprisonment for debt in all cases where indebtedness has been unaccompanied with fraud. Lord Kimberley's remarks would rather indicate a concurrence of such policy; this would be the simplest and most ready remedy for the evil complained of; but as public opinion may not be sufficiently matured for the adoption of such a course, your Committee recommend that two rooms which they saw at prison 'A' should be prepared for the detention of female debtors. These rooms have hitherto been of little or no use, and one or both of them may be so arranged as to completely isolate female debtors from criminal prisoners, and give ample accommodation for the highest number hitherto confined for debt at any one time at that prison, the general average being between six and seven, the highest on record thirteen, and there being none at the time of your Committee's visit. Your Committee cannot but express their surprise that attention had not previously been drawn to the accommodation that these rooms would have afforded for the separation of debtors from criminal prisoners. Your Committee are of opinion that the recommendation herein made, with improved ventilation of the cells, will meet the present want of prison accommodation, and will, if carried into operation, admit of the adoption of a more perfect system of prison discipline than can possibly be attempted under present circumstances. As the terms of their instructions require that they should 'inquire generally into the state of the prison accommodation throughout the island,' they are indisposed to conclude their report without offering some suggestions bearing on the point in relation to the future. Preparations are being made for the construction of a new lunatic asylum in a new locality, and the question will arise as to what purpose the present site and building can be applied. Although this question may not require solution for some time, your Committee consider that they will not be exceeding their instructions by adverting to it. The present practice of confining convicted offenders in prisons situated in different parts of the island, when neither the construction of the buildings, the staff of officers, nor other appliances are such as will admit of their isolation, and of the enforcement of a discipline calculated to render imprisonment for crime penal, is decidedly objectionable, and one that should be remedied whenever an opportunity presents itself for doing so, and this opportunity will present itself when the lunatics are removed from the present asylum, which may then be reconstructed, and converted into a female prison. Its contiguity to Glendairy will allow of its being placed under the supervision of the Governor of that prison; the buildings used at present for females may then be appropriated for the reception of males undergoing short terms of imprisonment for petty offences under magisterial sentences; the practice of committing convicted prisoners to out-stations may be discontinued, and those prisons retained only for the detention of prisoners awaiting their trial.

(Signed)

"FRANCIS GODING, *Chairman.*"

82. In consequence of the foregoing very important and suggestive report, the Governor directed the Superintendent of Public Works to prepare plans and estimates of the cost of constructing the additional accommodation in Glendairy Prison, and sent a statement thereof to the House of Assembly in a Message, dated 23rd March, 1874, which was read on the 24th March. By this, it appears that "additions to the male prison at Glendairy, including a covered way, 105 cells, three warders' rooms, and certain alterations to the chapel, to enable it to hold the additional convicts," would cost 8,558*l.*

83. In dealing, in his Financial Report, with public questions, which can only be carried out practically by means of public money, points will suggest themselves to the Auditor General which may not, strictly speaking, come within the scope of such a report, but which may, nevertheless, be useful in one way or another for the consideration of the Legislature and the public, and in this hope, and, further, that if he should be deemed to have travelled beyond his province in any particular or general observations offered, his error may be forgiven, the Auditor-General ventures, with respect to

prisons and crime, and to other questions embraced in his report, to make some remarks with reference to this immediate section of his report to the Legislature.

84. Crime, with its extent in Barbados, has been a somewhat popular subject of late, but when it is recollected that the population is now fully 170,000, and that the average number of prisoners undergoing punishment for offences rarely reaches 3 per cent. of that population, it is evident that our people are not so outrageously criminal as might be inferred. And if a searching inquiry was instituted as to the origin of many of the committals, it would probably be discovered that, owing to want, the prisons had practically become poor-relief houses for many of those who tenanted them. With respect to much that has been said about juvenile crime, it must be borne in mind that it is a household proverb that "children will be children," and if a little more charity and consideration were extended when petty thefts were committed by little folk of five to ten years of age, there would be less work for the police magistrates, less crime, less misery, and a diminished expenditure of the money of the taxpayers in the end. How many boys, aye, men, are there in England who are free from the taint of having picked fruit in an orchard without permission, and the act has rarely been the result of hunger? In the West Indies it is of course annoying to have one's Indian corn, or potatoes, or canes invaded and appropriated, even if done by little hands. But do not many of these instances occur to satisfy the craving of hunger, and in others from mere childish wantonness? Punishment should in such cases descend rather on the parent than on the child; but whilst a whipping by the parent might nip in the bud a juvenile propensity to improper acquisitiveness, a visit to "Boarded Hall or District A." almost invariably sends the little wrong-doer out of prison far worse than when he entered; nor is this at all surprising. No prudent person enters an hospital teeming with smallpox if he can avoid it, for he knows that if he contracts the disease and recovers, he runs every chance of being marked for life, and so it may be predicated of first imprisonments, whether of juveniles or adults. The shame of imprisonment, the moral disease imbibed by contact with hardened criminals, and the loss of self-respect, create feelings of recklessness. Imprisonment at an end, another offence is not unfrequently committed, and the once innocent child or adult gets hardened in crime, and retaliates on society for its want of mercy and consideration when their exercise in time might have made him a decent and useful member. It would sum up to an ugly figure if the public punishment inflicted on a child for some miserable petty theft, with the consequences springing from it, could be accurately computed in their money cost and put before the public. And not to children only, but even to adults, if a prudent clemency was shown in matters of minor thefts, not only would there be a great saving to the treasury for the maintenance of prisoners—and in one way or another the taxpayers have to provide for this—but no society likewise, in the preservation of morality, ay, and even of human life, for a circumstance is within the Auditor General's knowledge of a man having been sent for a month to gaol for stealing a bundle of cane tops. He had previously been predisposed to disease, but the imprisonment was too great a shock, and he died in three weeks after liberation.

85. Governor Walker, in his report on the Blue Book for 1863, dated 31st October, 1864, commenting on crime, remarks:—"At the time I write there are 489 prisoners, male and female, a large proportion of them for stealing growing provisions; and although I am by no means disposed to palliate these offences at a time when there is no want of employment, and when food is so cheap as to be within the reach of all who will earn the smallest wages, still I am not very sanguine as to any great and immediate change for the better. The tendency of the emigration to which I have referred in a former part of this paper is, of course, to take away the able-bodied labourer, and to leave upon our hands the old, the infirm, the sickly, and the young; and the numberless cases of distress and destitution which now present themselves are, in nineteen cases out of twenty, or even a larger proportion, owing to desertion by parents or other natural protectors who have left the island. The recent emigration to Demerara has been particularly fruitful of such cases. When we hear of the teeming population of Barbados, therefore, people must not jump at the conclusion that it consists only of a redundancy of labour.

"This is a state of things which we must combat as well as we can, and means must be found for giving all who are unable to work at least one good daily meal, and for clothing them in a fashion which should at least prevent improper exposure. But I refer to it now for the purpose of showing that we must not be surprised, neither by the frequency of petty thefts, nor by the circumstance that many of the offenders are brought to prison in a feeble and shamefully clad condition."

86. A grand jury declares in 1873 that, "with our teeming population, there

must necessarily be a large amount of poverty, which" and it is laid down as an axiom—"never fails to beget crime," and calls upon the State "for its own safety to make provision that the rising generation may be trained to habits of industry," in order that they may live.

87. In 1874 another grand jury states, with reference to reiterated juvenile delinquency, "Such a state of things is anything but satisfactory, and certainly not creditable to a people, for whose mental training, combined with moral and religious instruction, such large sums are annually granted by the Legislature."

88. It is often remarked, and generally in bitterness of spirit, that "Poverty is a crime," and if this is admitted it will follow that crime ought to be very extensive in Barbados looking to the poverty which so largely prevails, particularly among the lower classes, and which calls not so much for education as for poor-relief. But for the moral and religious instruction and mental training" of the mass of the young people of the Colony, the probability is that juvenile delinquency would be far greater than it is—although a teeming population and other things considered, it is by no means excessive. But how can "mental training, combined with moral and religious instruction," weigh against that poverty of which, "with our teeming population, there must necessarily be a large amount," and which "never fails to beget crime?" Upon this point, when speaking with reference to the subject of emigration in the Legislative Council, on the 8th of March, 1872, Sir Graham Briggs said that he "attributed a great deal of the petty crime which prevailed, such as cane stealing, to the instigation of hunger." The schoolmaster and the minister of religion have done, and still are zealously performing, their respective duties. Let planters and others do theirs. Let them be a little less stringent in citing young, aye, and adult people, before the magistrate for original or trivial offences—a little more considerate; and let them take the circumstances of each case of offence into consideration and be lenient on original transgression, if venial, and in instances having their foundation in a positive want of food. Let them reason kindly with the erring child, or man, or woman, on the impropriety of, and point out the probable consequences of persistence in, theft, or other wrongdoing, and tell them on dismissal in the compassionate language of our gracious and merciful Saviour, "Go, and sin no more," and then, in all human probability, less will be heard hereafter of juvenile and other delinquency among the labouring and poorer classes of the population. One among the many able statesmen* who have administered the Government of this Colony, when the time of his departure was approaching, thus addressed the Legislature thirty years ago: "European capital and the miraculous powers of European machinery will work like a new life throughout the mass of the new world; and great changes in the institutions and conditions of its inhabitants must take place. In the midst of such events your's is likely to be an advantageous and commanding, but at the same time a critical, position. Its very advantages might be turned into misfortunes by mismanagement or neglect. * * *

* * * The number and the qualities of your population are as a mine of riches to you. They might be made your heaviest curse. Even now the changes introduced by machinery might make their numbers redundant. Take care whilst there is yet time to impress upon them the character and disposition which under all changes may retain them as willing and hearty auxiliaries in the career of prosperity which is open to yourselves and to your descendants. Preserve the magisterial authority of the upper classes; but do not oppress, nor in anywise be unjust to the people. Let labour find its reward in the free market price of labour. Do not defeat nor evade by contrivances this great and primary law of the distribution of wealth. Do not by the use of harsh and inconsiderate punishments call into existence, even in the breasts of criminals, those bitter feelings which are the matrix of atrocious crime, now happily almost unknown in this Island. Do not treat the people with contempt or disregard. Do not permit any one, unanswered, to calumniate nor unfairly vilify their general conduct or disposition. Above all, educate the people."

89. Dealing with the subject of juvenile crime in respect of its representatives of girls and boys at "A" and "B" Prisons, measures should be taken not only to educate and train up these young delinquents to proper habits, but to make them more or less produce the means for their support whilst in custody, and it might be well worth while to consider whether any of them who exhibited a disposition to continue a criminal life should not be detained in custody beyond the limitation of the term of imprisonment. Young prisoners should be the compulsory pupils of industrial schools, the boys being instructed in and trained up to agricultural labour, or to any handicraft they may appear to have any natural bent for; while the girls should be brought up as

* Sir Charles Edward Grey,

agricultural labourers, taught needlework, and made acquainted with domestic duties, so as to fit them to fill useful positions in after life.

90. Towards this end the Auditor-General would throw out for consideration the suggestion that the Legislature should purchase an estate in some convenient locality, remote from any town, and erect thereon suitable accommodation for conducting the arrangements of an industrial school, just as is done in Jamaica, and to such place might also be sent—being under separate management—all adult prisoners committed for short terms, suitable housing accommodation being provided and arranged for the purpose, and in the case of adults, adapted to the separate system. Sugar might be cultivated to a sufficient extent to supply the wants of the establishment and of other public institutions maintaining prisoners, paupers, or sick, or diseased persons; and for corresponding purposes of supply, ground provisions, corn and sundries might be grown on the major portion of the land. A pauper asylum for indigent, sick and infirm poor might be associated with other arrangements if in all other, and hereinafter-mentioned respects, deemed advisable. The purchase money of the estate and the cost of adapting it to the proposed arrangements might be raised on Debentures at 5 per cent. interest, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Sinking Fund for their redemption. This, in very rough outline, is the general plan submitted, and it would be a source of very great satisfaction to the Auditor-General if it should be the means of leading to some arrangement of a satisfactory character in respect to the industrial occupation and the reclamation of that portion of our delinquent population not steeped in crime.

XX.—Lunatic Asylum.

91. In 1874 this establishment cost 692*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* more than in 1873. The increase was thus distributed :

	£
Salaries	146
Provisions	365
Casual expenses	40
Clothing.. .. .	54
Repairs	82
	<hr/>
	£687

The increase in salaries arose from circumstances that are well understood, but as the daily average number of patients was in 1873 139, and 1874 132, the cost of provisions in the last year as compared with the former and the number of patients make it difficult to account for the extra outlay of 365*l.* for provisions in 1874, and the cause must be sought in some other direction, and may possibly be discovered in the Superintendent's anxious desire to have a capable and responsible person to attend to the care and proper distribution of the necessary supplies. The gain to the Treasury and to the inmates of the Asylum by such an appointment would probably be largely in excess of the salary that would have to be paid to secure the services of the right man.

XXI.—The General Hospital.

92. This useful institution is now wholly supported by the Public Treasury, upon which its demands are steadily and enormously increasing. The expenditure of 1874 exceeded that of 1873 by 1,777*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.*, having been 6,713*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, in 1874, and in 1873 4,936*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.* The following analysis points out that the increase arose in—

	£	
Salaries	395	
Provisions	120	
Furniture	150	
Repairs	135	
Medicines	70	
Burials	30	
Clothing, &c.	100	
Rent of house for surgeon.. .. .	50	£
	<hr/>	1,050
Cost of new Ulcer Ward	1,012	
„ Matron's quarters	253	
	<hr/>	1,265
		£
		2,315
Less in 1873 :—		
Building an additional room to Janitor's quarters	125	
Purchase of land	239	
Building inclosure wall	216	
	<hr/>	580
Showing an increase in 1874 of		£1,735

93. The expenditure for increased accommodation by means of further building is not likely to occur again unless additional land should be acquired, but what has been done in the enlargement of the Hospital has been in effect to increase the accommodation it has hitherto afforded chiefly as an infirmary, and, to some considerable extent, a large Poor-Relief House for the benefit principally of the sick poor of St. Michael's and thus a charge which ought to belong to that parish has become, by means of this Hospital, a charge on the Public Treasury. Let it be granted that the metropolitan parish has its sick and general pauper population added to it by the gradual drift from the other parts of the Colony, and that therefore it is entitled to receive aid from the Treasury; although it should be remembered that a settlement in St. Michael's cannot accrue under twelve months' residence, and that if the Churchwarden of the parish carried out the law many of those who seek relief in St. Michael's could be made chargeable to the parishes which they had removed from, and if this was done the former need not cry out against the outlay caused by the influx of paupers from other parishes. Yet, even this suggested influx appears to be doubtful, in so far as to become a permanent charge on St. Michael's, looking to the following extract from a letter dated 14th March, 1870, addressed by the Rector of St. Michael's to the Colonial Secretary: "There are also a number of infirm and destitute poor constantly straggling into the city from the rural parishes, and who, in a short time after getting into this city, are reduced to a state of great wretchedness and many of them picked up by the police almost in a dying state, for whom a room should be provided, to contain at least twelve beds, until they are in a fit condition to be sent back to their respective parishes and there provided for." Of course in such cases the parishes these people belong to are responsible for any outlay by St. Michael, and it is the fault of the latter if it does not recover any expense incurred. But granting that the number of poor persons in St. Michael's has been added to by the poor of the other parishes draining into it, and as these last cannot be distinguished so as to make them chargeable to their true places of settlement, that it should receive assistance towards their maintenance; the more businesslike plan would be for the Legislature to recognise the fact and make the parish an allowance in aid of its sick poor, and let it provide for them. If, on the other hand, the General Hospital is to be Hospital and Poor-Relief House for St. Michael's, why should not the Legislature make suitably corresponding arrangements in other parishes, or in groups of parishes, for medical and poor relief? It is true that the population of St. Michael's at the present time, in round numbers, is two-fifths of the population of the Colony, but the extent to which its poor—both as indoor and outdoor patients—are provided for at the General Hospital is greatly in excess of that proportion, as will be seen by a reference to the following figures showing the relief afforded during 1874 to indoor and outdoor patients of the several parishes; it being understood that the figures do not touch the patients belonging to the Seamen's Ward, who numbered in all eighty-six during the year, nor do they include twelve foreigners who obtained relief at the Hospital;

Parishes.	Population.	Patients relieved in 1874.		Total.
		Indoor.	Outdoor.	
St. Michael's	48,587	768	1,606	2,374
Christ Church	17,924	159	165	324
St. George	14,175	121	77	198
St. Philip.	17,262	60	45	105
St. Thomas	10,140	59	21	80
St. Peter	10,313	42	7	49
St. James	9,061	31	11	42
St. John	9,698	28	2	30
St. Joseph	7,947	22	3	25
St. Andrew	7,572	9	0	9
St. Lucy	8,915	6	3	9
Totals	161,594	1,305	1,940	3,245

94. The above statement indicates that St. Michael's Parish with 48,587 inhabitants obtained relief for 2,374 of its sick poor, and that the remaining ten parishes, with a population of 113,007, had relief extended at the General Hospital to 871 of theirs. In other words, St. Michael received 75 per cent. of the benefits of the General Hospital, and the remaining ten parishes 25 per cent. during 1874.

95. The preceding statistics go to show the need of local poor relief. The General Hospital being in St. Michael's, the sick poor of that parish flock to it; then

those of Christ Church, St. George, and St. Thomas, these being the parishes surrounding St. Michael, minus St. James's, in which it is understood that the poor generally are carefully attended to. Let somewhat corresponding accommodation to that of the General Hospital be provided in convenient districts in the country, and the same class who resort to the Bridgetown Establishment will gladly avail themselves at the rural hospitals of the relief they will afford, and of which the sick poor stand in so much need.

96. The general question of poor relief can no longer be shelved. It is beginning to be forced upon public attention by the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence, and where the latter, whatever may be the form it may assume, is insufficient to sustain the people in health and strength, all who fall behind tend to swell the number requiring public relief. It is forcing itself into notice by the destitution of those who have been deserted by the emigration, or by the loss by death, of their natural protectors, and various circumstances combine to declare that it can no longer be ignored except at the risk of a frightful responsibility.

97. In the period preceding emancipation, food, clothing, and, in the majority of instances, salubrious dwellings for the healthy, with hospitals, medical attendance, and the requisite care, comforts, and nursing for the infirm and sick, were provided for all by the plantation on which they were located.

98. If, on the contrary, it should be affirmed, with reference to the existing state of life of the poor and labouring classes of the population, that uncleanness and overcrowding of dwellings—at all times a fruitful source of disease and evils, which act most insidiously in debilitating the human frame, and rendering it incapable of resisting morbid causes—would, on examination, be found to exist and prevail, as a general rule, throughout the city and country amongst the poor and labouring classes, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to contest the statements successfully.

99. Bearing upon the point of overcrowding, there is a remark in one of Governor Walker's reports which is creditable in one respect to those it refers to: "Amongst the labouring classes particularly it is surprising to observe the endless amount of cases in which the number of inmates of their dwellings is swollen by the generous manner in which they share their homes and their victuals with orphan children or with frail or infirm friends and connections."

100. Considering the character of the work they have to perform, the labouring population of the present day are, as a general rule, insufficiently fed, careless of home comforts, and have scarcely any, or very imperfect impressions, of the absolute necessity and value of fresh air and ventilation in their dwellings for their health and comfort, and when attacked by sickness or disease are soon prostrated. When this result occurs they require nourishing diet, and domestic care and necessities, quite as much as medical aid and medicine; but when thus struck down the majority of the labourers, from their previous inability to put by anything out of their earnings, are unable to obtain the necessary nursing, comforts, and medical attendance for themselves, or for their children or relations.

101. Amongst the labouring population and the poor a large proportion of deaths occurs in infancy, or in early childhood, as is well known to the clergy because testified by their registers, and there can be little doubt but that they are in too many instances the result of neglect and want of medical advice.

102. In Governor Rawson's interesting and valuable Report upon the Population of the Island, founded upon the three censuses taken in 1851, 1861, and 1871, his Excellency remarks in paragraph 116, page 24: "The want of a system of registration renders it difficult to say whether the mortality among children is greatly in excess of the normal rate. It can scarcely be doubted that such must be the case, and that there is a large amount of curable disease which becomes fatal for want of medical treatment; but, I believe, this may be attributed less to the neglect of parents, or to the apathy or indifference of the population, than to the difficulty of procuring prompt medical advice in many parts of the rural districts, and to the inability of the labouring population to pay for such advice, for which reason they too frequently abstain from seeking it, until the case is beyond cure."

103. The evils of the poor and of the labouring population are, in many parishes, considerably aggravated by the frequent great scarcity of water, for a supply of which they are in many instances solely dependent on the ponds of estates where such still exists, the water from which, in a dry season, is generally muddy, foul, and stagnant; whilst, owing to the passion for cane culture, many of these have been drained, and their basins appropriated to growing canes. This scarcity of water is a grievous evil to the lower classes, but is not, however, confined wholly to them, for the cattle and

mules on estates also suffer. A supply of pure water can be obtained for several parishes, say Christ Church, St. George's, St. Thomas', and St. James' or parts of these, from "Cole's Cave," and, indeed, at the cost of trouble and capital, water might be obtained for almost every parish. An attempt was made some time ago by the Bridgetown Waterworks Company to supply some of the parishes named, but some of the proprietors of estates declined to accede to the arrangements proposed, and the scheme was not carried out. With a Legislative guarantee, however, on the capital to be expended, the Auditor-General believes that the Company would be induced to extend their works for the purpose, and thus supply several parishes with wholesome water for man and beast. The Treasury contributes 8,000 dols., or 1,700*l.* yearly towards a supply of water to the city of Bridgetown, the advantages of which are enjoyed by estates on the line of pipe route. It would not, therefore, be a novelty if Treasury support for a like purpose was extended to the rural districts. Some effort should be made to supply Speightstown with water, not only for sanitary purposes, but for the protection of the large amount of house property in the town, all of which might be reduced to ashes by a fire of magnitude.

104. It is well worthy of the best attention of an enlightened Legislature to provide remedies for the evils pointed out by making arrangements by means of which medical supervision and aid, with hospital comforts and relief for the poor, shall be extended to the lower classes, and a supply of pure water provided for the people.

105. The great saving in human life, and the large accession of labour which would thereby accrue to the Colony, would both justify and compensate for such increased taxation and expenditure as might be incurred in securing the several advantages indicated.

106. So far back as the 21st September, 1869, a Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly specially "appointed to consider and report on the subject of the general relief of the poor of the Island," reported that:—

"In a country circumstanced as this is in respect of population, there must always be in every parish a large number of poor persons altogether incapacitated for labour by old age or bodily infirmity, and without either means of their own or relatives on whom to depend for support. But in addition to these there are at all times a considerable number who, being struck down by sickness are deprived of their ordinary means of support just at the time when they most need support, and who, unless help be afforded them, are likely to become permanently disabled, and so swell the ranks and increase the number of the first-mentioned class. Now, with respect to the first of these two classes, assuredly no one will deny that they have a direct claim on the community for relief, or that the burthen of affording that relief is one which should be cheerfully borne by owners of property in return for the many and great advantages which this Colony derives from possessing so large a labouring population.

"And with respect to the other of the two classes, it is so obviously the interest of the community that those contained in it should be restored to the ranks of the labouring and effective population, instead of being added to those of the helpless and useless, that in considering the subject referred to them, the Committee have felt that they would very imperfectly discharge their duty, if they did not include this class of persons in the number of those for whose cases provision should be made for the different parishes.

"The Committee are unwilling to speak disparagingly of what is now" (1869) "done in this matter in the rural parishes, but they cannot refrain from saying that in their opinion more ought to be done, and that there should be a more organized, better defined, and more uniform system of relief throughout the Island. Having said thus much by way of preliminary, the Committee proceed to deal practically with the subject, and offer such suggestions as appear to them calculated to effect the object which the Legislature has in view. And first they would divide the "relief of the poor, into general and medical relief, and the first of those into outdoor and indoor. With regard to outdoor relief the Committee think that a daily-meal dispensary should be the principal method, and should be substituted for those weekly distributions of trifling sums by which a considerable sum is expended without any apparent result. And in addition to this that clothing societies should be aided and encouraged as much as possible by the vestries, and made available for the relief of the poor.

"With regard to indoor relief lodgings may be provided for the homeless in two ways. The system adopted in some parishes of placing those for whom the vestry is bound to provide a shelter, as well as the other necessities of life, under the care of some friend or relation, to whom a weekly allowance is made, seems to be a good

one. It saves expense, and affords relief in the sort of way which is most acceptable to the persons to be relieved. But such allowance should be sufficient for their proper maintenance, and they should be prohibited from begging. But, secondly, as there are some cases to which this mode of relief could not apply, and some to which it is not suited, therefore, to meet such cases, which would probably not be many, a few rooms should be provided in and by the parish. With regard to medical relief—this the Committee would also divide into outdoor and indoor relief; and with regard to the former, besides a paid medical officer, there should be a medical dispensary in each parish, to which not only the paupers, usually so called, but all agricultural labourers and their families should have access. Such an institution exists in one or two of the parishes, and the large numbers that attend them prove that the people value them and are glad to avail themselves of them. As to indoor medical relief, the Committee believe that the best and only effective mode of affording this would be by means of a small infirmary in each parish, for the reception and treatment of such cases as ought to go to an hospital, but which cannot be sent to the General Hospital, either on account of the distance or want of room there. A building of very simple construction, and affording accommodation for about half-a-dozen patients would generally be sufficient. It often happens that in cases of acute disease it is of the utmost importance that the patient should be removed from his own dwelling to a place where the requisite conditions of food and nursing are to be had. In such cases medicine, unaided by proper nourishment and nursing, is often of little use, and forms but a subordinate part of the proper treatment. Your Committee would sum up by recommending that instead of expending a large sum in erecting and establishing one or more large institutions for the reception and relief of the poor of the Island generally, a moderate sum should be granted to each parish from the public Treasury for the purpose of aiding them in erecting such a building or buildings as would be necessary for carrying out the above suggestion, and that the vestries of the respective parishes should be required to erect and maintain such buildings.

“The Committee would add a recommendation that the existing laws, which require the relations of paupers to relieve and maintain them, should be made more effective than they are.”

107. His Excellency Governor Rawson, in the Speech he addressed to the Legislature on the opening of the Session on 9th November, 1869, said, “I therefore earnestly recommend to your immediate consideration * * * the report of the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly upon the means of providing sustenance for the destitute, and medical relief for the labouring population. * * *

“It is our duty, whatever may be the burthen, to provide for the aged and decrepit poor, and for those who must starve if they be not relieved. It is our interest to keep our labouring population healthy, strong, and well disposed, sympathizing with their employers, because they feel that they are cared for, and possess the sympathy of their employers. I therefore strongly advocate the adoption of measures to secure to this class prompt medical relief in all parts of the island.”

108. The Council, in replying to this part of the Governor's Speech, said :—

“The Council entirely agree with your Excellency as to the duty of supplying the wants of the aged and infirm, and as to the policy of securing to the labouring class generally medical relief; and trust that the report of the Joint Committee of the Council and Assembly on this subject may shortly be considered, and measures taken to supply that aid to the poor, which we, as a community, owe alike to them and to ourselves.”

109. The Representative Branch of the Legislature said in reply :—

“The House of Assembly recognise that the circumstances of the Island, with a limited area and rapidly-increasing population, must, in unfavourable seasons, such as has been just experienced, and will in future in an increased ratio, cause great privation and suffering, and call for legislative aid in providing—beyond parochial expenditure—for the aged, decrepit, sick, and helpless poor, shelter, medical help, and sustenance.

“The Assembly are sensible that the real strength and wealth of the Colony are founded in the abundance and industry of its population, and that the wisest means of promoting the general welfare will be to keep our labouring population healthy, strong, and well-disposed, by letting them realize that they are cared for, and possess the sympathy of their employers.”

110. Notwithstanding the report of the Legislative Committee on Poor Relief, the notice of it by the Governor, and the strongly-expressed views of the Legislative Chambers as to its urgent necessity, the subject still remains more or less undisturbed, excepting the action of a few parishes, and deeply impressed with a sense of the

importance of the question, and in view of the action of the Legislature with respect to the General Hospital, which has become a representative illustration of what is needed for the sick poor of the Island, the Auditor-General deems it his duty to give the subject of the relief of the poor a prominent position in this report, inasmuch as any practical dealing with the question must inevitably lead to the raising of money, and the imposition of taxation, not only for its gradual repayment, but for the support of the poor.

111. The weak point in the suggestive and useful report of the Joint Legislative Committee would appear to be that in which it left the question of poor relief for settlement by the vestries, thus continuing a system of patchwork of which it is impossible to unite the several parts so as to secure cohesion, or carry out any plan of uniformity or economy, in combination with that completeness of design so necessary in dealing with the momentous question of poor relief—which there is no necessity, nay, it would be folly, to conceal, is one of such magnitude that it cannot be compassed by the action of independent parochial authorities. The Auditor-General would not for a moment impute improper conduct to those who compose these parochial bodies, but everyone who has had any practical acquaintance with the subject of the incidence of taxation, as settled generally on the 25th of March, must be aware that in some instances, in the interests of parishioners, their representatives are actuated by a spirit of economy which is perfectly marvellous, and may possibly, in such instances, operate prejudicially on the minds of the most generous of men in dealing with questions calling for parochial taxation. Again, the proposal of having a poor establishment in every parish would build up separate staffs of employés, and create a heavy outlay before the individuals for whose benefit such establishments would be formed would receive any attention whatever, and would render impracticable that unity of purpose and comprehensiveness of design which are so indispensably necessary to the success of a system the object of which would be of the noblest kind, the care and nursing of the destitute and sick poor.

112. In indicating a few of the objections to the parochial system of poor relief, and suggesting that a comprehensive plan should be adopted instead, the Auditor-General would not advocate that establishments exactly resembling the General Hospital should be dotted over the country, but he believes that the best plan would be to group contiguous parishes, and parts of parishes, when such arrangements would be most suitable, into districts for medical and other relief to the poor, and then, in some central and convenient position in such district, to provide fair and slightly—not cumbrous and extravagant—accommodation, suitable to the positions and wants of those who had claims on the State to be housed and sustained, with medical aid and nourishment to the sick, and daily meals to those whose destitution required them, but who could arrange for their own house accommodation. To carry out this plan, by way of illustration suppose the island arranged in poor-relief districts thus:—

No. 1. Christ Church, the southern and south-eastern parts of St. George, and the southern parts of St. Philip.

No. 2. The eastern and remaining portions of St. Philip, St. John, and the upper southern half of St. Joseph.

No. 3. The remaining portion of St. George, the lower southern and south-western parts of St. Joseph, St. Thomas, and parts of St. James' parish adjacent.

No. 4. The portions of St. James bordering on St. Peter, that parish, St. Lucy, St. Andrew, and the unappropriated parts of St. Joseph.

These arrangements would give four districts. St. Michael is omitted, because it obtains a large share of relief through the General Hospital, the Ladies' Association, and St. Paul's Daily-Meal Society; and also because any further arrangements that might be necessary for its poor might be made by the formation of a fifth district, or in combination with Asylums for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Idiotic.

113. With respect to the question of poor relief, it will not do to take a contracted view of the duty of the State towards those portions of the population requiring its parental and fostering care. It will not be sufficient to relieve those only who are struck down by poverty and disease. Provision has been made by the State for those unfortunates afflicted with mental and leprous diseases, but nothing has been done by way of providing asylums and support at the cost of the public, as in the two classes of afflicted persons above-mentioned, for the blind, deaf and dumb, and the idiotic. The frequenters of the principal business street in the City, and ladies, must frequently be sensible, and the latter so to a very unpleasant extent, of the existence and presence of some of these poor people, who parade their infirmities, in order, by exciting pity, to obtain pence, and pester the passing stranger with their importunity. If these people

were provided with refuges, they would cease to be itinerant plagues, and the stigma which now rests upon our want of decency and humanity for leaving them to shift for themselves would be removed.

114. The following figures, taken from the Census Returns of 1861 and 1871, will show the numbers, respectively, of those classes of persons for which public provision has been made by means of asylums, as well as of those unprovided for:—

	1861.	1871.	In Asylums.	Unprovided for.
Lunatics	83	167	112*	
Lepers	34	81	71	
Blind	173	271	..	All.
Deaf .. .. .	..	131	..	All.
Dumb .. .. .	..	53	..	All.
Deaf and dumb	37	43	..	All.
Idiots .. .. .	..	76	..	All.

Reinstating these figures in a more concise form, public aid is provided for—

Lunatics	112
Lepers	71
	<hr/> 183

persons, but no provision has been made for the

Blind	271
Deaf and dumb	227
Idiots	76
	<hr/> 574

so that the “unprovided for” are three times as many as those who dwell in the public asylums.

115. Clearly, then, if the question of poor relief is to be gone into fully and completely, it must include the cases of the blind, who, from their misfortune, at present each require an attendant or guide, and therefore almost entirely occupy the time of 271 persons, who are thus almost reduced to idleness—the deaf and dumb, and idiotic; and as the State has to provide for the maintenance of lunatics and lepers, the burden of housing and maintaining the other unfortunate persons alluded to will probably fall upon it correspondingly, although it will be necessary to replenish its coffers before any fresh responsibility can be undertaken.

116. The Lunatic and Leper Asylums, and the General Hospital, all attest that the State is best fitted for the superintendence and administration of the poor-relief of the Colony, for although the hospital is a Corporate Body, practically it is conducted by Commissions from the Legislature, viz, the Governor and members of the Council and Assembly; and as it is now wholly supported by the Treasury, its corporate existence, subject to any vested interests, should be terminated, so as to bring it solely under the control and responsibility of that body, which supplies every farthing needed for its maintenance, now costing nearly 7,000*l.* a year.

117. Assuming the district plan suggested in paragraph 112 adopted, and sites of location of the hospitals and poor asylums selected and purchased, suitable buildings should be erected thereon, containing hospital wards and surgeries, furnished with the instruments and appliances necessary for surgical operations occurring through accident or otherwise, and “in cases of acute disease,” where “it is of the utmost importance that the patient should be removed from his own dwelling to a place where the requisite conditions of food, medical attendance, and nursing are to be had;” dispensaries, lodgings for the destitute poor, of a type suitable to the positions in life of those who would occupy them, but neat, and of improved architecture, and with suitable arrangements for supplying medical comforts to outdoor patients, and daily meals to the poor, accredited by the medical men, magistrates, ministers, and planters of the district.

118. In order to provide a system of medical relief to that portion of the labouring population whose position in time of illness is thus graphically described by the Joint Legislative Committee on Poor Relief, “who, being struck down by sickness, are

* On 31st December, 1874, the number in the Asylum was 132.

deprived of their ordinary means of support just at a time when they need support, and who, unless help be afforded them, are likely to become permanently disabled," there should be in each parish a properly-accredited medical man; and it may be indicated in passing that not only in the interests of the profession, but in that of the public also, a Medical Registration Act is much needed as a protective measure to both, who should be paid a salary from the Treasury commensurate to the responsible duties he would be called upon to discharge; and he should be required to keep by him a moderate supply of needful medicine, furnished at the public cost, so as to meet the imminent wants not only of poor patients of the district hospital, but of agricultural labourers and their families, the latter receiving medical advice free, with medicine at a moderate rate of charge, and, where individual cases required it, being sent by the doctor to the district hospital for care and treatment.

119. Not only in the interests of the sick poor and of the labouring population, but in that also of the other inhabitants of a parish, at least one medical man should have sufficient inducement held out to him to reside and practice in it. The means of support derived from private practice are miserably inadequate to provide a medical man for each parish, and the result is that the rural parishes are partially deserted, St. Thomas, St. Joseph, St. John, and St. Philip being, as the Auditor-General believes, the only parishes, except St. Michael, each having a resident medical man. The prizes of the profession—such as they are, and they are poor enough too—are all in St. Michael, and medical men naturally gravitate to that parish.

120. Appointing a properly-qualified man to each parish, these could be associated in districts, and arrange so that one of the number belonging to a district could in turn visit the district hospital daily, whilst all in the district could meet at the hospital once or twice weekly for consultation, or the performance of surgical operations. By the adoption of the plan medical men would be fairly distributed throughout the island, their professional experience would be enlarged by hospital practice, the poor and the well-to-do would alike benefit, and many useful and valuable lives, that for want of care, nursing, and medical skill would otherwise pass away, would be prolonged.

121. For the general duties they would have to perform in the respects of dispensing medicines, advising sick labourers, and attending to the sick poor, both as outdoor and hospital patients, the medical officer of each parish should receive a salary of 300*l.* per annum from the Treasury, besides being allowed his general practice, whether public—as regards prisons or police stations—or private. In British Guiana the salaries of the medical men, appointed throughout the Colony by the Government and paid from the public chest, range from 800*l.* to 1,000*l.*

122. The purchase of land for sites, gardens, &c., and the erection thereon, and complete outfit of the district hospitals, should be borne by the Treasury; the money being raised by debentures in the manner hereinafter more particularly described in the general financial scheme propounded by the Auditor-General. Everything being prepared for the reception of the intended inmates, the supplies necessary for their maintenance should be contracted for; the entire arrangements of the establishments for the poor, as regards supplies of all kinds and repairs, being placed under the control of the "General Board of Works and Supplies" hereinafter proposed by the Auditor-General to be created; the general superintendence of the district hospitals being settled by the Legislature. Assuming the continuance of vestries, the total cost incurred for poor relief should be borne during the year by the Treasury; at the end of that time the cost per head of each poor person should be struck, and each individual having had his place of settlement determined on in the first instance, the vestries should then be required to pay to the Treasury, within a reasonable period, such proportion of the cost *per caput* of their respective poor relieved, as should be determined by the Legislature.

123. The plan shadowed out would take the question of the practical administration of poor relief out of the hands of, and probably would be an immense relief to, the vestries. It would put a stop to mendicancy, whilst the adoption of the co-operative principle would tend to a sounder and more efficient administration of poor relief than exists at present; in every respect those requiring it would be much better off, inasmuch as the relief would be of a superior description, whilst a really useful system of medical aid would be established for the general benefit.

124. In the suggestion he has ventured to offer for the consideration of the Legislature, the Auditor-General does not for a moment lose sight of the circumstance that, in the language of the Joint Committee of the Legislature, "a more organized, better defined, and more uniform system of relief throughout the island" will require a

considerable outlay for its accomplishment, an outlay far in excess of what it costs at present. But looking to the expressed hope of the Legislative Council that measures may be “taken to supply that aid to the poor, which we as a community owe alike to them and to ourselves,” and to the declaration of the House of Assembly “that the circumstances of the Island with a limited area and rapidly-increasing population must, in unfavourable seasons, cause great privation and suffering, and call for legislative aid in providing, beyond parochial expenditure, for the aged, decrepit, sick and helpless poor, shelter, medical help and sustenance;” and that “the wisest means of promoting the general welfare will be to keep our labouring population healthy, strong, and well-disposed, by letting them”—by a more organized, better defined, and more uniform system of poor relief throughout the island, and particularly in the case of the agricultural labourer, medical relief, sustenance, and nursing—“realize that they are cared for, and possess the sympathy of their employers.” Looking to these authoritative declarations made by the Legislative Chambers to the Crown, in its grave and anxious warning as to the necessity for action on the part of the Legislature with reference to poor relief, now that the question appears to be ripening rapidly for a settlement, the Auditor-General considers it advisable to regard the subject in its financial aspect.

125. The first move to be made would be to obtain the consent of the Vestries to the administration of poor relief by the Government, the Vestries aiding the Public Treasury by their contributions from local rates towards the support of the poor, in proportion to the relief received by each parish by means of its individual poor.

126. The relief of the poor in 1872-73, as given in the accounts of the several Vestries published in the “Blue Book” for 1873, the last volume available for the purpose, cost as under :—

Parishes.	Area.	Population, 1871.	Parochial Expenditure for relief of Poor.
	Acres.		£. s. d.
St. Michael	9,580	48,587	4,317 5 9
Christ Church	14,310	17,924	289 13 4
St. Philip	15,040	17,262	715 19 1
St. George	10,795	14,175	638 16 10½
St. Peter	8,330	10,313	766 17 1½
St. Thomas	8,500	10,140	340 1 6½
St. John.. .. .	8,600	9,698	762 10 5
St. James	7,800	9,061	429 6 7½
St. Lucy	8,725	8,915	417 8 10½
St. Joseph	6,010	7,947	188 11 11½
St. Andrew	8,780	7,572	287 13 1
Totals	106,470	161,594	9,154 4 8

127. The charge on St. Michael's for poor relief is out of all proportion to its size and population as compared with other parishes, bearing in mind too that the charge would be almost doubled but for the assistance the parish obtains from the General Hospital; whilst Christ Church has great cause for congratulation in its apparent freedom, comparatively, from pauperism; unless it is that the populous parts of that parish being near to or within a reasonable distance of the General Hospital, the sick and diseased of such portions of the parish resort to it for medical aid and comfort, in which case Christ Church, like its neighbour St. Michael, relieves a portion of its poor at the cost of the Treasury. The outlay in St. John's is inclusive of 447*l.* 1*s.* 6½*d.* for building and furnishing an almshouse, partly by legislative aid. But taking generally into consideration the figures of the following statement, the conclusion is forced upon the mind that in St. Michael the charge on the parish is unduly burdensome; that in several parishes the sums expended in relieving the poor are miserably short of what is really necessary; that there can scarcely be a doubt that concentration of effort would benefit all parties concerned, the poor most of all, and that if district hospitals were founded it would probably be discovered that a far greater number of persons require relief than now obtain it.

Parishes.					Acres.	Population.	Poor Relief.			
							£	s.	d.	
St. Joseph	..	..	..	..	6,010	7,947	188	11	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. Andrew	..	..	..	..	8,780	7,572	287	13	1	
Christ Church	..	..	..	..	14,310	17,924	289	13	4	
St. Thomas	..	..	..	..	8,500	10,140	340	1	6	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. Lucy	..	..	..	..	8,725	8,915	417	8	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. James	..	..	..	..	7,800	9,061	429	6	7	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. George	..	..	..	..	10,795	14,175	638	16	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. Philip	..	..	..	..	15,040	17,262	715	19	1	
St. John	..	..	..	..	8,600	9,698	762	10	5	
St. Peter	..	..	..	..	8,330	10,313	766	17	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. Michael	..	..	..	..	9,580	48,587	4,317	5	9	
Total	..	..	..	..	106,470	161,594	9,154	4	8	

128. The cost of maintenance, &c., at the General Hospital is about 23*l.* per head of resident patients. Assuming that of the 574 persons who are blind, deaf and dumb, and idiotic, 400 were provided for at a cost of 10*l.* each, the outlay would sum up 4,000*l.*

129. Unfortunately in the Vestry Returns for 1872-3 there is nothing to show the number of poor persons who received relief, so that there is no *data* upon which to base a calculation as to the probable cost per head to the vestries of their poor. But it may be relied on that it is by no means excessive.

130. Assuming that the cost of maintaining 400 of the blind, deaf and dumb, and idiotic would amount to 4,000*l.*, and that the cost of poor relief in the rural districts by means of hospitals and outdoor medical and other relief cost, including, say, 1,600 persons in the hospitals (12*l.* 10*s.* each), 20,000*l.*, an approximate annual expenditure of 24,000*l.* for poor relief is arrived at.

131. The next point to be considered would be, upon what description of property ought the burden of relieving the poor to fall.

132. The cost of poor relief hitherto, as provided by the vestries, has been raised chiefly by taxation on land, and in St. Michael on rents and trade in addition, the charge on land in each parish being uniform on all sorts of land; and so far as the Vestries would have to contribute towards the support of the poor, in the way indicated by the Auditor-General, that mode of parochial taxation would have to be continued, unless the whole system of taxation of the Colony should be revised and readjusted as hereinafter considered. But some plan would have to be devised to raise the money which the Public Treasury would have to contribute towards the relief of the poor.

133. The existing charge of 20 per cent. on the normal duties on imports, payable at the Custom House, will have to be increased to 30 per cent., in order to meet the charge for the annual subsidy of 2,500*l.* to the West India and P. Telegraph Company, the increased cost of Land and Water Police, and for other purposes, and therefore no further help can be looked for in that quarter.

134. A Stamp Tax would not produce the sum required, neither could it be obtained by adding one-third to the duty on rum produced in the Island; nor would a combination of the two, should the taxation be decided on, be sufficient to provide what would be required to defray the cost of "a more organised, better defined, and more uniform system of poor relief throughout the Island."

135. The plan which suggests itself as particularly applicable for the purpose stated is that of an export tax upon produce. It would be easy of collection and costless by means of the Customs and its staff, and the rates per cask of sugar and molasses could be graduated very easily.

136. Taking the average export of sugar at 45,000 hogsheads, and of molasses at 20,000 puncheons, and putting the duty at six shillings and eighteenpence respectively, on the assumption that one hogshead of sugar is equal in value to four puncheons of molasses, then 45,000 hogsheads sugar at 6*s.* = 13,500*l.*, and 20,000 puncheons molasses at 1*s.* 6*d.* = 1,500*l.*, would yield a net sum of 15,000*l.*, capable of addition or diminution as soon as the positive annual cost of poor relief under "a more organised, better defined, and more uniform system throughout the Island" had been fully ascertained and settled.

137. In suggesting an export tax on produce, it may not be out of place to insert here a remark from one of Governor Walker's "Blue Book" reports:—"But it is rare that the owner of an unencumbered estate elects to reside in Barbados. The finest properties in the Island belong to absentees. The best blood of the place is squeezed out

of it, and is sent to England never to return in any shape. How this dense mass of people continues to get on not comfortably, but contentedly, against this continual and enormous drain on the resources of the Island is to me sometimes a puzzle, . . . and is not considered until drought or some other visitation arrests the ordinary march of affairs, . . . and awakens us to the grievous absence of those real owners of the soil who alone are able to give us a helping hand, whose duty it is most to give it, but whose distance from the spot and other circumstances keep them in ignorance of the condition of their peasantry and devoid of sympathy with their wants."

138. An analysis, compiled from Bowen's Almanac for 1874, gives the following statistics with reference to sugar estates owned by persons who do not reside in Barbados :—

Parishes.	Area in Acres.	No. of Estates.	Acres owned by Absentees.	Acres owned by Residents.	Population, 1871.	Poor Relief, 1872-73.
						£
St. James ..	7,800	5	1,861	5,939	9,061	429
St. Joseph ..	6,010	6	2,057	3,953	7,947	189
St. Michael ..	9,580	7	2,490	7,090	48,587	4,317
St. Andrew ..	8,780	8	2,811	5,969	7,572	288
St. Thomas ..	8,500	9	2,994	5,506	10,140	340
St. Peter ..	8,330	11	3,320	5,010	10,313	767
St. Lucy ..	8,725	12	3,644	5,081	8,915	417
St. John ..	8,600	11	4,177	4,423	9,698	762
St. George ..	10,795	19	5,136	5,659	14,175	639
Christ Church ..	14,310	17	5,250	9,060	17,924	290
St. Philip ..	15,040	14	5,669	9,371	17,262	716
Total ..	106,470	119	39,409	67,061	161,594	9,154

139. This statement points out that out of 493 estates in the Island, extending in area from 2 to 879 acres, 119, containing 39,409 acres of land, averaging 331 acres, and representing about two-fifths of the acreage of the Colony, are the property of absentees; the remaining 374 estates, containing 67,061 acres of land, averaging 179 acres, and representing three-fifths of the acreage of the Island, belong to residents.

140. Taking as applicable towards the support of the poor the expenditure by the Vestries for poor relief in 1872-3, say, 9,000*l.*, and the estimated yield of an export tax at 15,000*l.*, there would be a total sum of 24,000*l.* to meet the assumed expenditure for, say, asylums for blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots 4,000*l.*, and cost of other poor relief as proposed 20,000*l.*—total, 24,000*l.*

141. It may be interesting to state here the cost of poor relief to the Public Treasury during the past year. This is represented by the expenditure on—

	£	s.	d.
General Hospital ..	6,713	15	9
Lunatic Asylum ..	4,334	13	11½
Lazaretto ..	2,330	19	0
Total ..	13,379	8	8½

142. The Auditor-General would anticipate and meet an objection that he foresees will be made to the proposal to district hospitals. It will be said a large expenditure has been already incurred, and partly by grants from the Treasury, for building parochial almshouses. Some of these have been already erected, and St. Philip's has begged and borrowed public money to the extent of 900*l.* to build an almshouse, whilst St. Thomas is also an applicant for a grant of 400*l.* If district hospitals are to be substituted, all the money expended in the parishes for houses for the poor will have been expended in vain. Granted that such should be the case, it will be better that the parochial system of poor relief should be superseded, even at the loss of the money already spent in buildings, if the establishment of district hospitals should accomplish "a more organised, better defined, and more uniform system of poor relief throughout the Island." The Legislature completed the iron bridge without the cylinders imported, notwithstanding their great cost, because it was seen that it was better to sacrifice what they cost than to use them. It would be wiser in the end to sacrifice the expenditure incurred for parochial buildings for the poor, if the system they minister to should be condemned, than to continue an erroneous system simply because its abandonment would entail that also of parochial tenements.

143. In concluding this section of his Annual Report, the Auditor-General can not close it more appropriately than by quoting some portions of the Speech of his Excellency the Governor on the opening of the present Session of the Legislature in the New Public Buildings.

"5. It will occur to many of you, when looking round this spacious hall, that the Colony is bound to keep itself clear from the reproach, that while it has made such ample provision for the convenience of the Legislature and the Public Officers, there should be any hesitation, or delay, in providing adequately for the humane treatment of the sick and insane among its population, the wholesome accommodation and punishment of its criminals, and the sufficient relief—provident, but not niggardly—of the destitute and infirm. The inadequacy of existing arrangements in all these respects is brought to my notice almost daily, by those who imagine I have the power, because they believe I have the will, to effect the needful changes. My power is exhausted, and my duty is fulfilled, when I press these questions urgently upon your notice.

"15. The check that has been given to emigration from this island to Demerara, which is contemporaneous with a similar check to the emigration to Trinidad from other of the Windward Islands, together with the return of numbers of labourers to their homes, will accelerate the necessity for considering those vital questions affecting the sanitary and social condition of the population, to which your attention has been frequently invited. To some of these I have already referred. I would add to them the supply of water in certain parts of the island, and of prompt medical relief to the labouring classes throughout the whole of it."

"22. If I abstain from renewing my recommendation that improvements on an adequate scale should be adopted for the accommodation of the ever-increasing commerce of the island, it is only because I attach greater importance and look with much greater desire, to the accomplishment of measures for the benefit of those classes of the population, upon whose well-being and contentment the prosperity of this Island, and the reputation of its Legislature, depend."

XXII.—Education.

144. Under this head the expenditure was—

	£	s.	d.
In 1874	7,463	18	9
Which included, on account of the Public Library—	£	s.	d.
Salary of Librarian	120	0	0
Grant for books (two years)	200	0	0
Rent of Library	45	16	8
Total expenditure for Library in 1874	365	16	8
And for education	7,098	2	1
Which appears in detail as follows:—			
Grants under special Acts of the Legislature—			
Exhibitions.—Gilchrist Scholar	88	17	8
Codrington College	316	13	4
Codrington School	200	0	0
Harrison's College	605	11	0
Harrison's College, in aid of Masters' salaries	606	0	6
Total of special grants in aid of advanced education	1,211	11	6
Grants by the Education Committee to Middle Class Schools (three)	211	9	11½
Proportion of Secretary's salary chargeable to Middle Class Schools	15	0	0
Total advanced and middle class education	1,438	1	5½
Secretary to Education Committee	60	0	0
Inspector of Schools	400	0	0
Central Schools	£800	0	0
Infant and primary education	4,400	0	7½
Cost of lower class education	5,200	0	7½
Total cost of education, as stated above	5,660	0	7½
Total cost of education, as stated above	7,098	2	1

145. The annual allowance of 100*l.* to Mr. Henry Alleyne Bovell, the Gilchrist scholar, has been paid by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and will be brought into

account on a settlement of their account. It will, no doubt, be a matter of satisfaction to the Legislature to know that this promising young gentleman fully sustains the expectations formed of him from his winning the Gilchrist Scholarship. He has passed two examinations: one at University College in June last, and the other at the London University in January, the subjects being the same in both examinations, viz.: Constitutional Law and History, Roman Law and Jurisprudence; in the former examination he obtained the first place in the two first subjects, thereby gaining two prizes, and received a certificate of proficiency in the third; in the latter thirty-three candidates went in for trial, and ten out of the number passed, including himself. He then went in for a subsequent trial for honours, and obtained a place in the second class, being one of six successful candidates.

146. A considerable impetus has been given to advanced education by the noble endowment of the Legislature in connection with the Gilchrist Scholarship. Four young men, of whom three, Laurie, Cutting, and Fraser, were pupils of Harrison's College, and the fourth from the Pilgrim Place Middle School in Christ Church, competed for this prize at the local examination held in January of the current year, and all of them are likely to have passed the matriculation standard of the London University.*

* Since this Report was written, the following information has been received respecting the Barbadian candidates for the Gilchrist Scholarship:—

Message from the Governor to the Honourable House of Assembly.

The Governor has much gratification in forwarding, for the information of the House of Assembly, a copy from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, inclosing a letter from the Registrar to the University of London, reporting that the Gilchrist Scholarship for the present year has been awarded to Mr. Donald Laurie, a scholar at Harrison's College, and that all of the three other candidates from this Island, of whom two were also scholars of the same College, have passed in the first division.

The Governor considers that this is a matter for hearty congratulation to the Directors and Professors of the College, and to the Legislature, by whose liberality this Institution has been revived, and the means of obtaining within the Island for their children "the highest type of school instruction" has been placed within the reach of all classes of the community.

The present is not an unsuitable occasion for expressing the hope, which the Governor has for some time cherished, that Barbados will offer to the surrounding islands, in its higher Educational Institutions, the means of obtaining for the sons of their proprietors and merchants a sound education of the highest type, without incurring the expense and risk of sending them to England for that purpose.

(Signed) RAWSON W. RAWSON, Governor.

Government House, May 3, 1875.

Sir,

Downing Street, April 6, 1875.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Registrar of the University of London, announcing the result of the recent matriculation examination held in the Colony under your Government in connection with that University.

Mr. Donald Laurie should make arrangements for coming home in accordance with the directions given in the inclosed letter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

Rawson W. Rawson, C.B.

The University of London to the Colonial Office.

Sir,

University of London, Burlington Gardens, March 31, 1875.

With reference to the matriculation examination of January last, held in connection with this University at the Royal College, Mauritius, I have to inform you that of the fourteen candidates who presented themselves at that examination, ten have failed, and of the other four one (No. 716) has passed in the first, and the remaining three (Nos. 702, 704, and 715) in the second division.

And with reference to the examination held in the West Indies, I have to state that the candidate examined in Antigua (No. 739) has failed in arithmetic and algebra, and in natural philosophy, but that the four candidates examined in Barbados have all passed—one (No. 735) in the honours division, and the other three (Nos. 733, 734, and 736) in the first division. To the candidate (No. 735) Mr. Donald Laurie, of Harrison's College, Barbados, whose marks would have placed him next to the twelfth in the Honours List of the candidates examined in England, is awarded the Scholarship assigned by the Gilchrist trustees to the West Indian Colonies, and he should make arrangements for commencing his studies in this country at the beginning of next October.

I inclose a few pass lists for transmission to Mauritius, Barbados, and Antigua, and append a detailed statement of the subjects of failure of the unsuccessful candidates at the first-named centre.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, Registrar

R. E. W. Herbert, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

147. It is to be hoped that this will not be allowed to continue the only prize to be gained by students at our colleges and schools whose abilities may render them worthy of completing their education at an English university, but that the Education Commission, which, under the auspices and chairmanship of the Lord Bishop, has been assiduously engaged since its appointment in investigating, in its varied ramifications, the question committed to it for solution, will, in its report, recommend the establishing of one or two exhibitions of £150 a-year each, to be competed for every year, and to be tenable for three years at either Cambridge or Oxford; and that if such recommendation should be made it will meet with the practical and prompt approval of a Legislature which has ever acted with a wise and generous liberality in promoting in every possible way the education of the people.

148. The Codrington Grammar School, under its able and indefatigable headmaster, is again very full, and the last annual examination of its pupils exhibited very satisfactory results. This institution, however, labours under disadvantages which it is to be hoped the Commission of Education will see its way clear to recommend the removal of, and thus to place it on a more satisfactory and useful footing.

149. Harrison's College, since its opening in 1871, has fully sustained the promise of its trustees to the Legislature, and proved worthy of the liberality bestowed upon it. The first and great aim of the trustees has been to obtain the best possible staff of able men as instructors, and so far they have been singularly fortunate, and in the instances of recent additions have been indebted to the Bishop for the aid he has afforded Mr. Deighton, the Principal of the College, in getting Assistant Masters as the exigencies of the college required them—his Lordship evincing the most lively interest in promoting the welfare, not only of the Trustees' College, but of all the educational establishments of the Colony.

150. The staff of Harrison's College is thus formed:—

Principal.—Horace Deighton, M.A., F.R.A.S., late Senior Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Assistant Masters.—F. A. Darnell, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Rev. T. Feltham, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge; A. Low, B.A., late Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Rev. E. R. Smart, First Class in Natural Science, Pembroke College, Oxford.

Another Assistant Master has been engaged by Dr. Blore of Canterbury, the successor of Bishop Mitchinson at that school, a gentleman named—Ambridge, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took a First Class in Modern Science, and who is expected to arrive shortly, to relieve Mr. Feltham.

151. The number of students at Harrison's in the last term of 1874 was 113, and notwithstanding the withdrawal of several to engage in business pursuits, it began the first term of 1875 with 111 pupils, being 8 foundationers, 20 public and 10 vestry exhibitioners, and 73 private pupils. The value of the foundation scholarships and exhibitions is to be seen in the numbers who seek election or nomination as a vacancy in either occurs, and at the beginning of the current year two public exhibitions were won from all competitors by pupils of the College, and the only pupil from Harrison's who was amongst the competitors for the two Vestry Exhibitions

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1875.

Colonial Examinations, January Matriculation Examination (West Indies) Honours Division.

(The number prefixed to the name indicates the number in the original Honours List immediately after which that name would have been placed, had the candidates been examined in England.)

12. Laurie, Donald Colleges, &c.
.. .. . Harrison's College, Barbados.

First Division.

Cutting, Ernest Augustine Harrison's College, Barbados.
Fraser, James Austin Harrison's College, Barbados.
Shepherd, Chas. Carter Pilgrim Place Mid. S. and Ch. Ch., Barbados.

(Mauritius) First Division.

K'un, François Geo. Victor Royal College, Mauritius,

Second Division,

Despoges, Jean Etienne Royal College, Mauritius,
Dumat, Frank Campbell Royal College, Mauritius.
Newton, Charles Royal College, Mauritius,

then vacant was also successful. The tone of the College has greatly improved, whilst the practical value of the year's instructions was tested at Christmas by independent examiners, as at Codrington, appointed by the Education Committee, and pronounced to be most satisfactory and encouraging.

152. Two difficulties have beset the Trustees of Harrison's lately :—

- (a) The want of room, especially with regard to the practical teaching of chemistry, and the necessary division of forms.
- (b) The increasing difficulty of obtaining superior teachers at the salary of 250*l.* per annum fixed on for Assistant Masters, owing to the great demand for them in England.

153. The first obstacle has been overcome by the thrift of the Trustees in economizing their resources, at the same time keeping faith with the Legislature by payment of the annual instalments on the loan advanced to enable them to purchase the freehold of Harrison's. Estimating their savings for the current year, valuing on those for 1876, and restricting the staff of masters, the Trustees have contrived, under the careful and economical superintendence of one of their number,* to erect a substantial, suitable, and nice-looking house, contiguous to the other College building, 56 feet in length, and 30 feet in width, affording a lofty room on the basement, and a second room above it, with a gallery extending the length of the eastern side, which also serves as a shady cover to the lower part.

154. The large room below is covered with asphalt, as a flooring of boards would have been unsuitable, for the use it is chiefly designed to serve as a laboratory, which occupies 36 feet by 30 feet of the area, the remaining 20 feet by 30 feet being intended to be partitioned off to be used as a library.

155. The upper room is divided into four rooms, running east and west, each being 30 feet by 14 feet. These are each subdivided so as to form two apartments—a bed and a sitting room, one 14 feet by 14 feet, and the other 14 feet by 16 feet—with separate entrances from the gallery on the eastern side.

156. All of this has been done in a substantial manner for less than 600*l.*, 300*l.* of which will be paid this year (1875), and the remainder in 1876.

157. The domestic arrangements of the building indicated had a very material bearing on the second point, as to the difficulty of obtaining really able men as Assistant Masters. 250*l.* may appear as a reasonable salary to give to a gentleman who has selected educational teaching as his vocation, but when 50*l.* a year has to be taken off for rent, besides the expenses of taxes, water-rate, and the cost of extra servants, it reduces the salary below that which a suitable man—for teaching is an art with which few are gifted—with University distinction, would be willing to accept, whereas the stipend being attended with tolerably comfortable bachelor apartments, the difficulty, if not removed, is considerably lessened.

158. Under its present Principal, Mr. Deighton, a Cambridge Wrangler and distinguished mathematician, a teacher who “does not admit anything to be education which does not cultivate the mind of the pupil,” Harrison's promises to become one of the most useful institutions of the Colony, and reflects the utmost credit on the noble and sagacious conduct of the Legislature in the generous support which it has extended to this College.

159. One circumstance is worthy of note with reference to the effect of the Legislative aid granted to the superior educational establishments. Harrison's College and the Codrington Grammar School are filled with pupils; indeed, Harrison's could not augment its numbers except for the additional accommodation recently arranged, whilst the private schools, so far from experiencing a diminution of their numbers, have been sustained, and in one instance, to the Auditor-General's knowledge, the number has been increased, while very small boys are being prepared at home and at school to go in due time to Harrison's or Codrington, and Barbadians and others in the neighbouring Colonies avail themselves of our scholastic institutions by sending their sons here for education, as nothing like them are now to be met with in the West Indies. And yet but a few years ago, beyond some forty to fifty at Codrington, there were no schoolboys to speak of. The present fulness of the supply is another attestation of the correctness of the remark that everything increases in proportion to the accommodation and sustenance prepared for it, and should the Legislature in its wisdom and generosity put the keystone to its educational work by granting exhibitions to Cambridge and Oxford, our colleges and schools will be immediately increased by

* Mr. Henry Pilgrim, M.C.P.

pupils almost to repletion. But to do this means an outlay which, supposing two successful candidates each year would gradually cost, from the commencement until the full number was reached, and assuming that it was constantly maintained, as follows :—

						£
2	Exhibitions, each 150%	a-year for three years, 1st year	..	..	..	300
4	"	"	2nd year	..	..	600
6	"	"	3rd year	..	..	900

At the end of the third year the original exhibitors would have completed their University course, and would make way for two fresh ones. The full amount may seem a large sum, but it would be money bearing most useful interest for the benefit and credit of the island.

160. With respect to the central schools, the 800% per annum expended on them for, and added to the cost of, the education of the children of the poorer and lower sections of the community, shows an aggregate of 5,700% yearly, which concerns the education of over 13,000 children; but latterly it has been matter of discussion whether the public gets its money's worth from these schools, and whether the education they impart is not such as in too many instances to unfit its recipients for the stations they are destined to fill in life.

161. But proof is by no means so easy as assertion, and, with respect to what has been alluded to above, has not been concurrent with the latter. That the education which the mass is receiving in the State-aided schools is bearing useful fruit cannot be denied generally, and will be patent to any impartial observer.

162. Within less than a stone's throw of the Cathedral of St. Michael there is a combined infant and primary school, presided over by a most deserving teacher, who has an average of over 100 pupils under her charge, with whom she takes the greatest pains, and who reflect considerable credit on her assiduity, intelligence, and patience. The children are of both sexes, divided and arranged into necessary classes, and of all ages, from the little urchin just able to talk, and engaged in the mysteries of the alphabet, to the youth of 15 years old. The intelligence depicted in the clean and nice-looking faces of the young people is most marked and gratifying; their countenances exhibit improvement, nay, refinement, as contrasted with the past; and indicate that the young minds are being carefully trained, that the teacher is aware how necessary it is that these should be actively engaged, and that she is the trainer and educator—not the donor—of those minds, whose intellect is gradually awakening and expanding under her care. She appears to be fully impressed with the conviction that the proper training of the children in her school is a necessary accomplishment of the teacher; that it is not sufficient that the child's mind should be merely improved by an acquisition of knowledge, but that he is to be taught how to behave himself; his perception of right and wrong is to be awakened and improved, so that when he enters on life, in whatever position he may be placed, he may bring with him to commence his career an active desire to do that which is right and avoid that which is wrong. This is a school the Auditor-General has on frequent occasions taken strangers to visit, and, not unmingled with astonishment, they have invariably expressed the greatest satisfaction at all they have witnessed, declaring it to be most creditable to the Colony. Looking to the training of the school teachers of the island, and to the accurate and strict inspection to which they are subject, by one who has been truly described as "the eye of the Education Committee," the Auditor-General hopes that the school he has described may be fairly regarded as a type of those of its own class, and if this is the case the country may feel satisfied that as respects its outlay for the education and general improvement of the mass it is, as a general rule, getting its money's worth.

163. If there is an error in the State education of the lower sections of the population as now conducted, it is in the omission from it of industrial instruction and training, which it would now be difficult and expensive, owing to local circumstances of varied character and to the scattered positions of many of the schools, to establish generally, but which is worthy of consideration as to its practical adoption notwithstanding, whenever an opportunity may offer for the purpose. In Barbados the planter depends on native labour for the cultivation of the soil, and for other agricultural purposes, and it is to the general interest that this labour should be performed by intelligent and skilled working people. To attain these useful ends no agent can be so surely depended upon as the influence of a system of combined intellectual and industrial institutions. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

164. Upon this question of Industrial Schools, the Auditor-General avails himself of an extract from Sir John Peter Grant's Report on the Annual "Blue Book" of Jamaica. "The principle of introducing some industrial element into schools is gaining strength, though slowly.

"The Industrial School noticed in my Report on the year 1869, established by the Rev. E. Bassett Key, in St. Elizabeth, has now fairly surmounted all opposition, owing to the indefatigable perseverance of Mr. Key. Those parents who most strongly opposed his efforts at first are now quite willing to allow their children to be put to work at school. Carpentering, coopering, and bricklaying are taught by skilled artisans, in addition to agricultural work. As a mark of the interest taken by the Government in this successful effort, and to help to meet the heavy expenditure peculiar to such an institution, a special grant has been provided and paid this present year on account of the year under report for Mr. Key's school.

"A grant has been made to schools in which the girls are taught sewing. The amount is small, but it serves its purpose."

165. To those who incline to the opinion that the local lower class schools teach too much, that the pupils are being educated beyond the sphere of life they may be destined to fill, and that they are thus puffed up in their own conceit and are indolent and disinclined to work; and although it is not unlikely that the teaching in some of the State-aided schools has been shortcoming where it might have omitted to impress upon the pupils with sufficient earnestness the duties of their condition the necessity and dignity of honest labour, and the compatibility of perfect freedom with the recognized and unalterable gradations of society, yet it is to be hoped that any such cases, either those complained of or assumed as probable, if really existing, are exceptions, and confirmatory of a rule that the instruction imparted in the State-aided lower class schools is such as is required by and necessary for those to whom it is given.

166. In an admirable report on the Trinidad schools, made many years ago by Mr. Anderson, the local Inspector, he remarks—and what he states is as applicable to Barbados :—

"In considering education in this Colony and its progress, we should keep in view the elements on which the schoolmaster has to work. On inquiry it will often be found that these are of a heterogeneous and repulsive character, and that it requires great patience and perseverance to mould them into anything like a symmetrical form. Many children are sent to the ward schools at a yet tender age, understanding no language except the common patois French. The minds of these little creatures are not apt at learning, for, although not deficient in natural intelligence, the little mind has as yet received no training or education at home, beyond a few simple ideas confined to the ordinary wants of infancy.

"The chances are, moreover, that its better tendencies and dispositions of self-reliance have been cowed and kept down by harsh treatment and repeated flogging. The first thing the master has to do is to teach it to understand and speak the English language, a task of no little difficulty in itself, and requiring patience and industry for a long time. This is rendered still more intense by irregularity of attendance. Such a child, however, soon chimes in with the discipline of the school, and is more easily moulded than when the mind has been allowed to grow up in ignorance until the age of twelve or fourteen: for occasionally boys and girls are sent to our schools for the first time at the latter age, having had no previous training or instruction, and presenting a semblance of utter incapacity, without habits of thought, with but little reasoning power, listless and indifferent to learning, with but little moral perception, affording a sample of almost mere animal propensities, and absence of intellectual capacity. The difficulties of dealing with such cases are much enhanced when ignorance is accompanied by formed vicious habits. But such cases, I am happy to say, are becoming exceptional; for we find that when the parent has himself been at school or has caught a glimpse of education, whether by his unaided efforts or by communion with educated persons, and has thus been enabled to communicate habits of observation and reflection to the child, or when the latter has been early to school, the moral and intellectual powers begin to show themselves, and, as the child grows up, an increased capacity for learning and a development of the moral tendencies manifest themselves, leading us to the inevitable conclusion that what might be taken for a defective natural organization or capacity did not exist at all, but was apparent in consequence of degraded social position attended by want of education.

"Numerous illustrations of this may be seen in the model schools, borough council, and ward schools, where children of African descent, who have not been allowed to

grow up in ignorance, but have been sent early to school, or have had the advantages of training at home, exhibit powers of mind and a course of good behaviour no way inferior to children of European descent.

"There are still existing among our peasantry too many examples of the ancient degraded character engendered by slavery, but this will always be found accompanied by absence of education, and it will be many years probably before the influence which slavery has had upon the African labourer will be entirely eradicated from the dispositions and habits of his descendants. But where education has shed its light, there these dispositions and habits become altered for the better, and the African stands forth as being equally capable of mental culture as other human beings, possessed of equal capacity of improvement, both intellectual and religious, equal powers of observation and reflection, and aspirations after the good."

167. In a later portion of his Report, Mr. Anderson observes: "One point connected with our system of education, to which particular attention is directed in our practice, is the proper discipline and training of the children while at school. . . . Another point is, that education should be social in its character; that is, that it should fit a man to perform his duties as a member of the great human family in whatever position of society he may be placed.

"The physical constitution of man renders it necessary that he should apply his bodily powers to supply its wants or minister to its enjoyments. With the generality of mankind, the greater part of life is occupied in bodily labour—that is, in the exercise of the physical powers, guided by reason. This is a necessity imposed on human nature which cannot be ignored or overlooked in any system of popular education. At the same time, teaching a boy to read and spell, and write and cypher, and know something of the world in which he lives, can never incapacitate him from applying his physical powers, whether to till the soil, or to engage in any other agricultural or mechanical operation.

"We are not to forget, however, that man has a higher destiny before him than merely to till the soil and groan under a heavy load of clay. His religious and moral faculties are ever pressing him forward to more exalted hopes, and urging him to the consideration that, while performing his daily labours here, and undergoing the sufferings incidental to humanity, there is in the cultivation of these faculties an intimation of a higher destination hereafter, of which reason can afford no adequate assurance, but which religion foreshadows to the eye of faith. It is a poor and selfish policy which would limit man to the bare exercise of reason sufficient to guide him in his daily allotted task of labour, and deny him an expansion of his intellect, and a cultivation of those religious instincts and holy aspirations which equally belong, without distinction, to all grades and classes of mankind. It is vain, however, to expect a sudden development of education here or anywhere else to meet at once the wants of an uneducated people.

168. When the problem of education, to be promoted chiefly by public aid, was first presented for solution, the question the Legislature had to decide was probably, "Shall we let our people grow up in ignorance as free barbarians, or shall we instruct and train them up as civilized freemen, living and multiplying among us?" There can be no doubt as to the decision, and the Auditor-General believes that, with the exception of industrial training and instruction, the system in existence is a wise and salutary system, and that the benefits it has already produced, and will hereafter confer, are, and will be, enormously beyond any of the evils complained of, even if they have any real existence.

169. The Colony hitherto has been singularly fortunate in the composition of its Educational Board, although it might undoubtedly be improved so as to be more representative in character than at present. The members of that Board, with their fellow-workers—ministers of religion—in respect of education, have been governed by the influence of the higher motives of human nature, and by the devotedness of men who know in what the true welfare of a country consists, and who have laboured for its moral and spiritual enlightenment; but if it is necessary to appeal to lower motives also, it would be, perhaps impossible to adduce an instance of any country of which the agricultural and commercial prospects, and the cause of order generally, were so deeply interested in the instruction of the lower orders as in Barbados. Instruction not only makes labour intelligent and orderly, but creates new wants and desires, new activities, and, generally, a love of employment, and an increased alacrity both of body and mind, and there is probably no example of a well-instructed population which is not also active and eager for work. How far this latter contention of the Auditor-General's is correct may be in part attested by the opinion of Governor

Walker, who, in one of his Annual Reports upon Barbados, states, "there is a surpassing industry in its people, both black and white."

170. It would be very disheartening indeed, if the Legislature, which has ever been most liberal in the support and advancement of education generally, and that of the poorer and lower sections of the population particularly, should have reason even to suspect that its noble liberality has been exercised fruitlessly.

171. The inspection of the Infant and Primary Schools of the Island has been conducted, since 1850, by Mr. Elliott. For a period of nearly twenty-five years that gentleman has devoted himself unsparingly to his duties, duties which, in the language of the late Principal of Codrington College, Mr. Rawle, constituted him as "the eye of the Education Committee," but his salary is to-day what it was some twenty years ago, only 300*l*.! The schools of the island have increased to such an extent that it is no longer possible for one man to inspect them all in a year, and therefore a further outlay will have to be made for the employment of a Sub-Inspector.

XXIII.—*Works and Buildings. Lunatic Asylum. Superintendent's Residence.*

172. The Act under which authority was given for the expenditure of 25,000*l*. for the erection of, and outfit for, a Lunatic Asylum, and of a residence for the Superintendent, has been carried out to the extent of spending 2,800*l*. for the purpose last named, and not 4,000*l*., as has been erroneously affirmed. The Superintendent's house was built by contract for the sum first stated, and on its completion 2,520*l*. was paid, the reserve of 10 per cent., or 280*l*., being held over until the expiry of three months, as required by the contract.

173. The residence being completed, it is matter of surprise that it should be shut up, whilst the Superintendent is allowed 5*l*. monthly for house rent.

174. With respect to the proposed asylum, Mr. Allen, the Superintendent of the Jamaica Lunatic Asylum, visited this Island some time ago to inspect and report upon the plans submitted for the contemplated building, but his report has not yet been received.

New Lighthouse.

175. The lighthouse at Ragged Point is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be ready for use by 1st May. The following particulars respecting it are given in a Government notice, dated 27th March, 1875:—

"On and after the 1st May next a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Ragged Point a little north of the extreme eastern end of the island of Barbados. Position, lat. 13° 8' 9" north, long. 59° 30' west.

"The light will be a revolving holophotal light, giving flashes at intervals of two minutes. It is elevated 213 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 20 to 25 miles.

"The illuminating apparatus is dioptric of the second order.

"The lighthouse is a round tower, built of white coral stone, 97 feet high. It is situate 300 yards from the extremity of the cliff, at a distance of two miles and a half, north-west, from the eastern end of a group of dangerous reefs, running parallel with the south-eastern coast of the Island, called the Cobbler's Rocks. It is thirteen miles in a direct line north-east of the lighthouse at South Point. The keeper's dwellings consist of a low white stone building attached to the rear or land side of the tower by a covered stone gallery. Mariners are advised to keep well off to the north-east of the lighthouse to avoid the prevailing strong current running westward on the Cobblers."

176. The land and tower were provided for by the Colony by grants of 3,387*l*. and 350*l*. = 3,737*l*. (the latter sum of 350*l*. being to provide a granite gallery and pay a skilled workman to put up the lighting apparatus) having been made by the Colony, whilst the lighting apparatus was contributed by the Imperial Government.

Public Buildings.

177. These have been completed and enclosed, the western wing containing the following offices on the ground floor:—Colonial Treasury, Custom House, Post Office; and on the upper storey the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Provost-Marshall, Prothonotary, and Auditor-General. The cost of this pile, including painting, was 15,909*l*. 8*s*. 6½*d*.

178. The eastern wing contains on the ground floor the Public Library, Superintendent of Public Works', Official Assignee's, Master in Chancery's offices, and

Savings Bank; and on the upper storey, the halls of the Legislative Council, Legislative Assembly, and Committee, and other rooms.

	£	s.	d.
This building cost	11,138	12	9
including the stained glass; but a clock has been ordered to be put up in the principal tower, and 1,000 <i>l.</i> granted for the purpose, which will bring up the cost of the eastern wing to	12,138	12	9
And the combined cost to	28,048	1	3½
And including the expense of the surrounding iron railing, 989 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 4½ <i>d.</i> ..	29,037	3	8

179. The expenditure incurred for furnishing these buildings was—

	£	s.	d.
Western wing	606	9	7
Eastern wing.. .. .	743	2	3½
	1,349	11	10½
Making the total cost of the undertaking thus far	30,386	15	6½

180. The money with which these buildings were erected was raised by the imposition of a charge of 20 per cent. on the amount of the duties paid at the Customs on imported goods, which was to be current until 40,000*l.* had been obtained. This occurred on 10th September, 1872, occupying four years and five months in the collection.

Leeward New Road.

181. This undertaking was aided by the Legislature with a grant of 2,000*l.*, added to about 500*l.* subscribed by private individuals. The road is intended to shorten the distance between the parishes of St. Lucy, St. Peters, and parts of St. James, and the Windward parishes and Bridgetown. The road has been completed from Lancaster in St. James, to Bakers in St. Peter, where, after considerable trouble and preliminary failure, a bridge has been thrown across a deep, wide, and difficult gully, at a cost of about 1,200*l.* The original estimate of the outlay on this road has proved inaccurate, as it will take at least 2,000*l.* to build the bridges over the two gullies that remain to be spanned, and to complete the road, but when finished it will be a very useful thoroughfare to the public, and very beneficial to the neighbourhood.

Molehead.

182. This costly and extravagant source of outlay seems at last to be getting satiated with the public money. The grant for 1875 includes 1,500*l.* for repairs to Molehead and wharf walls, and a further sum of 320*l.* to complete the cost of freight, and pay for the erection, of the 15-ton crane, a massive and handsome piece of machinery, which has been erected in a position well situated for the purpose. The crane will be a great convenience when the lifting of large machinery from lighters and placing it on the wharf is required to be done; 395*l.* was also granted for the purchase of a piece of land and building from Messrs. Cavan and Co., which obstructed the passage on the South Wharf; 150*l.* for painting, repairing, and turning the iron swing-bridge, including wages of bridge-keepers; and 280*l.* for providing iron plates for roadway of swing-bridge.

Patent Slip.

183. The sum of 5,000*l.* was granted originally for this purpose, but the tenders received by the Molehead Board for putting down a slip have exceeded this by about 1,000*l.* It is objected, however, that there is no place within the carenage suitable for a slip, and the assumed cost of a dock is of such magnitude as to place it, for the present at least, out of all prospect of attainment.

184. The following statement was added by the Molehead Board to the Estimates of Services for 1875, sent to the House of Assembly in the Governor's message of 2nd December, 1874:—

“Memorandum to accompany Molehead Estimates for the year 1875, showing the balances of amounts granted in present and past years which will lapse into the Treasury at the end of this year, and those which are likely to be expended during the year 1875:—

	£	s.	d.
The amount granted in this year's Estimates, 1874, was	19,575	0	0
And for grants on previous years for services not completed	7,810	0	0
Making a total of	27,385	0	0
Of this sum was expended to 14th November, 1874	15,207	0	0
And to pay off expenditure to 31st December is required about	1,157	0	0
	16,364	0	0
A continuance of grants running through 1874, is required for the year 1875 (including 5,000 <i>l.</i> for a patent slip), to the amount of	7,248	0	0
Balance of unexpended grants to the amount of	3,773	0	0
	27,385	0	0
Will lapse into the Treasury at the end of the year, and grants for the service of the year 1875, to the amount of 9,930 <i>l.</i> , including 5,585 <i>l.</i> for dredging, are asked for.			

(Signed) “J. W. CLARKE,
“November 19, 1874. “Superintendent of Public Works.

	£	s.	d.
Amount required to be expended during the year 1875 on services already authorized	2,248	0	0
Ditto, for patent slip, ditto	5,000	0	0
Amount of estimates for the year 1875	9,930	0	0
	17,178	0	0

(Signed) “J. W. WILSON, Clerk Molehead Board.”

Additional Gaol Accommodation at Glendairy.

185. The Superintendent of Public Works puts the cost of an additional wing at Glendairy, to lodge 105 prisoners, together with alterations to fit the chapel for the increased number, at 8,558*l.*

New Cemetery near St. Leonard's.

186. By an Act passed on the 5th November, 1870, the sum of 1,500*l.* was loaned to the Vestry of St. Michael's to enable that body to purchase land, and inclose the same, as, and for an additional burial ground; which, having been bought, has been arranged for the purpose, a neat little Mortuary chapel built, and the whole nicely inclosed. But although completed, the cemetery remains in a useless condition, except in so far as to the land having been planted to some extent, when the Auditor-General last saw it, with sweet potatoes. The obstacle in the way of opening the cemetery arises from the difficulty of deciding who is to officiate as Minister at interments; thus the burial-ground remains unconsecrated pending the solution of the enigma.

187. If the difficulty should be overcome, and the cemetery consecrated in its entirety by the Bishop of the Anglican Church, it would be regarded by other religionists,—who, as taxpayers, will have contributed towards its purchase,—as a place of burial devoted to the interment of persons who have died in the membership of that Church, and will thus very probably become a source, first, of religious, and ultimately of civil, discord.

The Auditor-General, when a Member of the House of Assembly, suggested that it would be a judicious arrangement, if the Vestry would consent to it, to reimburse them, from the Public Treasury, their outlay on the cemetery, and arrange it as a sort of Kensal Green, open to all who desired to make it the final resting-place of their dead.

This plan would be a relief to a parochial and urban community undoubtedly labouring under oppressive taxation, as it would return to them the money they had spent, and lessen the burden of the succeeding year; it would gratify the public, because the land could be apportioned, *pro rata*, of population, of sects, or creeds,—that portion allotted for the interment of members of the Anglican Church being clearly defined, and consecrated by their Bishop. The religious services for the dead could then be performed by the ministers to whose districts they belonged when living, or by any others their friends might desire; and the money which the public

would have to give for burial-ground, or its freehold, could be paid into the Treasury, and by degrees would probably balance the sum paid to the Vestry from the Treasury for the purchase of their cemetery. With respect to this last suggestion, the matter might be arranged in this way. When burial accommodation was wanted either immediately, or when a person wished in the natural anticipation of death to secure the freehold of a particular spot for a family burial-ground, it would be requisite to pay into the Treasury the sum fixed upon, either as the cost of a grave, or the cost of so much land, at the settled price arranged as to quantity, or position, the land, in the latter instance, having been laid off by the Superintendent of Public Works, and on his certificate of such laying off of land, the Treasurer would take the stated price and give a receipt for it, which should thereafter constitute, and be, the title of a purchaser to a freehold in the land so paid for.

Other matters of detail, particularly to avoid delay, &c., and respecting the interment of the poor, whose friends might be unable to purchase land for the purpose, would arise, and could easily be anticipated and arranged. The money to make the purchase from the Vestry of St. Michael's could form part of any loan it might become necessary to obtain in the public interest.

The contemplated Cathedral.

188. The advent of Bishop Mitchinson—the Prelate of the people of Barbados—inasmuch as, unlike his predecessors who were appointed to the Diocese by the Crown, and paid from the Imperial funds, he is the first outcome of the “Bishop’s Appointment Act,” passed in 1871 by the Colonial Legislature, which, excluding all interference on the part of the Crown, empowered the President of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly to request the Archbishop of Canterbury, taking counsel with certain other Prelates, to select and (if necessary), consecrate a fit and proper man to be the Bishop of the Anglican Church of Barbados, whose stipend was to be paid from the Treasury of the Island; the advent of the Bishop, and the subsequent experience of his practical character and extraordinary energy, combined with the undoubted interest he takes in the work committed to his charge, have impressed the public mind with a strong sense of thankfulness that a man so gifted, so truly valuable and useful, and so calculated to arouse and stimulate the energies of the community, and to guide them in the direction of every good and useful work, should have been sent to Barbados.

189. The Colonially-ancient Cathedral of St. Michael’s is suffering from natural decay, and requires extensive and costly repairs, while its somewhat unique architecture, offending the æsthetic conception of the Bishop, his Lordship has strongly advocated its abandonment as a place of worship, and that another edifice should be provided for and built, in which the sacred character of a Cathedral should be preserved and blended with the beautiful in architectural design and taste. At a public meeting convened by the Bishop for the promotion of this object, his Lordship subscribed 1,000*l.*, and the influence of his noble example has had the effect of obtaining promises of donations varying from 5*l.* to 500*l.* from all sorts and conditions of men, and summing up in the aggregate, say 5,000*l.*, or about one-fourth of the sum estimated as absolutely necessary to carry out the project.

190. It is idle to suppose that private liberality alone will compass the work which the Bishop and his fellow-Commissioners—the latter comprising some of the most prominent men in the community—have taken in hand to raise 20,000*l.* for the purpose; and it is not at all unreasonable to suppose that by-and-by the Legislature, on condition of half the required sum being subscribed, will come to the aid of the undertaking by contributing the remaining moiety of the estimated cost of the Cathedral, say 10,000*l.*, out of any loan the public interest may require to be negotiated.

191. It is not unwarrantable to hope for this munificent gift from the Legislature, for two considerations point to it as perfectly (*a.*) reasonable, and (*b.*) justifiable by precedent, viz.: (*a.*) the preponderance in the population of members of the Anglican Church. The Census of 1871 gives the religion of the population thus:—

Church of England	..	..	..	..	..	144,080
Wesleyans	..	..	..	..	..	12,267
Moravians	..	..	..	..	..	4,733
Roman Catholics (chiefly military)	..	..	..	..	..	513
Other denominations	..	..	..	..	..	342
Jews	..	..	..	..	..	16
Not stated (inmates of lunatic asylum)	..	..	..	..	..	91
Total	..	..	..	..	..	162,042

These figures show that the members of the Anglican Church bear the chief burden of local taxation inasmuch as they represent nine-tenths of the population, although it is not at all likely, with the spirit of toleration pervading the community, that the members of any other church would object to the grant to the members of the Anglican Church, and, therefore, to give to them as a collective body 10,000*l.* of public money towards the edifice which is to be, not the Cathedral of the parish in which it will be situated, but the Cathedral of the Island, would be a very reasonable and commendable act on the part of the Legislature.

(b). The instances are legion in which the Legislature has granted sums of money for churches and chapels, either toward building or repairing them. The Wesleyan, Moravian, and Roman Catholic churches, have also received occasional aid for like purposes.

192. Assuming that the money requisite for the undertaking was secured, the next step would be the obtaining a suitable site for the Cathedral.

193. At present it is in contemplation that the Cathedral should be erected partly on land forming an angle by the "Roebuck," met by the northern part of Crumpton's New Road, and partly in the grounds of Harrison's College. But clearly this would not answer. Any encroachment on the ground of Harrison's would more or less destroy its usefulness, by cutting up and cramping its chief cricket-field, and yet it is undeniable that in Harrison's grounds is the very best position for the Cathedral, and that the new building or laboratory of the college occupies a portion of the site upon which the new edifice should be built.

194. The difficulty to be met, then, would be to provide for Harrison's College being located elsewhere, and in doing this two birds might be brought down with one stone; the first by the purchase of Kensington Estate in Fontabelle, setting apart a portion of the land for the site and grounds of the college, and Kensington House as the residence of the Principal; and, the second, by converting the remainder into a

Public Park.

195. The Kensington Estate consists of 69 acres of land, and five acres are attached to the estate on a long lease. The freehold could probably be obtained for from 11,000*l.* to 12,000*l.*, according to the time of year at which the purchase might be made, the cost of which might well form a portion of any loan it may presently become necessary to negotiate for the public service. The portions adjoining the Fontabelle Road and running in about 100 to 150 feet, are let as building spots. There are two residences on the estate: one, Kensington House, is conveniently situated at the north-west end of the property; the other, of newer build, is more central, being near the manufacturing plant.

196. Assuming the Auditor-General's suggestions thus far to meet with public approval and adoption, he would further add to them by the proposal that about ten acres of land contiguous to Kensington House should be laid off and conveniently arranged, so that the fabric of Harrison's College might be erected thereon in a suitable position, so as not to interfere with the cricket-field attached to it. The college should be so planned that ample space for teaching, and for lecture-room, laboratory, and library, should be provided on the ground-floor, the college rooms being surmounted by apartments for Assistant-Masters who, on their own responsibility, might take students of the college as boarders, a refectory, and dormitories to accommodate say 30 to 40 pupils, being provided on the upper portion of the building, with suitable arrangements for the "cuisine," lavatories, and out-houses, and the college might be enclosed by a live fence of the limonia, or other close-growing and handsome hedge-shrub.

197. It has been objected as an idea of some persons to whom the Auditor-General has mentioned what he has written on this subject, that the removal of Harrison's from its present to the suggested situation would be the exchange of shade and coolness for a position unblessed with the cover of trees, and possessing a warmer atmosphere.

198. With respect to trees, it would be an object to grow them in suitable positions near the new college, and about its grounds, and the soil being of a congenial nature, they would soon grow up and supply the much-to-be-desired shade.

199. As to climate, the Auditor-General can speak with the confidence gained from experience. The situation of a large tract of land surrounded on all sides by dwellings has the effect of making the Kensington property very airy, and fairly cool as to climate, and, so to speak, as resembling an oasis in the desert. It is quite com-

potent, however, for anyone to test the matter as to the freshness of air and coolness of the situation.

200. Passing from the College to the Kensington Park, the lands on the margin of the public thoroughfares might be divided off the entire length of such margin, with a depth of one to two hundred feet, and sub-divided into building lots, subject to conditions of style and size of the houses to be erected on them, and they would thus be much sought after for building houses, which might front on the park.

201. Assuming these allotments to occupy, say nineteen, and the College and grounds, with the Principal's residence, ten acres, there would be forty acres left for the park, besides five acres of leased land.

202. By means of the convicts' labour, the land might be laid out and arranged in broad drives and walks and narrow lanes, with clumps of trees conveniently grouped in suitable positions, whilst cabbage-palms might ornament the borders of the wide drives and walks, and some portions of the park might be adapted for gardens.

203. The park could be inclosed in the same way as proposed for the college. Convict labour could be made usefully available for putting it in proper order, and the rents of the lands on the borders of the estate would not only supply the means of keeping it up, but ought to leave some surplus to go into the Treasury.

204. No expenditure of public money would give more satisfactory results than what might be laid out in providing a park for Bridgetown. It would not only be an elegant adjunct to other measures of relief for the poor, but in a sanitary point of view its benefit to the inhabitants of the city, particularly the young, would be incalculable. Not only would it be a place of pleasant resort to the wealthy and fashionable society of the capital, but it would be one of the greatest boons the Legislature could bestow upon the hard-worked clerks, who from seven o'clock in the morning often to five and six in the afternoon are toiling in hot and dusty stores for the convenience and comfort of the general community. And when the Sabbath afternoon comes, where can the dwellers in Bridgetown go to breathe a little fresh air? To obtain it, they would have to travel a long way on dusty, heated roads, with nothing pleasant to engage the eye or improve the mind. These, and the tens of thousands who are shut up all the working days of the week in a hot town, are the people whose health and enjoyment would be promoted by the provision of a public park, which the Auditor-General submits to the notice of the Legislature as so much needed for the health and comfort of the citizens. There is yet another class in whose behalf he would plead in favour of obtaining a public park, that of the infants and children, to whom fresh and pure air is as the breath of life. The enjoyment, gratification, and advanced sanitary advantages that would be conferred upon the inhabitants of Bridgetown by the bestowal of a public park would fully authorise and justify the Legislature in incurring the necessary expense for the purpose.

Gas Works.

205. The Gas Company have begun to erect their gasometer, and before long will be in a position to supply gas to Bridgetown and its suburbs. It would be useful in various ways if the city was lighted throughout, as there can be no doubt that such an arrangement would, in its practical advantages, be equivalent to a considerable addition to the police watch of the city by lessening the disposition to theft.

Men have been declared to prefer darkness to light for evil deeds, and if these are likely, as regards Bridgetown, to be diminished by the free use of gas throughout the City, it would be wise to go to the unavoidable expense.

206. Gas might be introduced with great advantage into the Post Office and the corridors of the western wing of the Public Buildings. On packet nights the increased light would be a great convenience to the public, and its use in the corridors generally may be assumed as needful, because on dark nights it is impossible for the police-watch at one end of a corridor to see whether there is any one loitering at the other end.

207. In the tower of the eastern wing of the buildings a clock is to be erected, the magnitude and power of which may be assumed to be in keeping with the sum of 1,000*l.* granted for its purchase. During daylight the time, as gradually and progressively indicated, will be distinctly seen on its dial plates for some distance. It would cost but little to have these arranged as, or altered to, transparent faces, and by the use of gas to illuminate them at night so that the police or any passer by might be able to ascertain the time at any moment of the night. The adoption of the suggestion would afford a very great convenience to the public and justify the expense that would become necessary.

The Barbados Railway.

208. When the Bill for authorising this undertaking was placed in the hands of the Auditor-General for presentation to the House of Assembly, he was informed by the Engineer of the Company that 100,000*l.* would cover the cost of laying down 22 miles of a 3-ft. 6-in. gauge of road, with all the necessary adjuncts, and he was requested to ask for a Legislative guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum on that amount, to be payable either in part or whole, in correspondence with any deficiency of the profits of the road to yield a net dividend of 6,000*l.* on the capital stated. Before submitting the proposal to the Legislature, however, the Auditor-General made an estimate himself of the probable outlay that would be required for the purpose, and found it very far in excess of the 100,000*l.*, as it summed up to 120,598*l.*, or 5,481*l.* per mile of road. This estimate, and the papers annexed to it, were presented to the Assembly on 19th November, 1872, and are to be seen in Appendix I. of the records of the Honourable House of Assembly, having been ordered to be printed on the motion of Mr. A. J. Pile.

209. Upon the passing of the Railway Bill the Directors of the Company placed themselves in communication with Mr. Fairley, a distinguished railway engineer and contractor, who visited the island, bringing with him a gentleman, a Mr. Fraser, to make a survey of the line, so as to ascertain what it would cost to make the road. After a very accurate survey, which occupied about four months, Mr. Fraser put in his estimate at something under 130,000*l.*, being 9,000*l.* in excess of that of the Auditor-General, and 29,000*l.* beyond the figures furnished to him as the probable cost.

210. Notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the Directors of the Company, and no small expenditure of their own money, they have been unable to float their undertaking, because, 1stly, the Legislative guarantee is regarded by the share-taking public as restricted and complicated in the terms of its promise; and because, 2ndly, it extends only to 100,000*l.*, whereas it has been demonstrated by a careful survey, made by a thoroughly experienced and competent man in the interest of and at the cost of the Company, that the line cannot be completed under 130,000*l.*; 3rdly, the capital to be raised is so small comparatively, that the project was regarded as too insignificant to engage the attention of the London Stock Exchange, where it would have attracted some little notice had it been a matter of 500,000*l.*; and, lastly, in the instances in which a disposition was evinced on the part of contractors to engage in the work, their proposals were put at such figures (180,000*l.* to 208,000*l.*) as effectually to prevent the directors from entertaining them, whilst the contractors placed their charges high, knowing that there would be difficulty in raising the capital owing to the distrust of investors, arising from recent experience of the danger of engaging in railways abroad.

211. The Directors having been in correspondence on the subject with an engineering firm in the Dominion of Canada, who have laid down several hundred miles of railroad in that country, and have recently completed the construction of an extensive line in Prince Edward's Island, the firm have just sent out one of their staff, Mr. Gregory, to survey and report upon the proposed line; and the Auditor-General understands that that gentleman is of opinion that to furnish a full supply of rolling stock to the line would bring up the cost to 140,000*l.*, which is considerably below what the Directors could have got the making of the road undertaken for in London, supposing the Legislative guarantee to be extended and free from the hampering conditions stated to be attached to it.

212. It is understood that Mr. Gregory has proposed to the Directors to make their railway, free of any promotion money, and undertaking all charges already incurred, providing a supply of rolling stock ample to meet the supposed immediate traffic of the road, leaving additions to the rolling stock to be made as required, at a future cost estimated at 10,000*l.*, for the complete sum of 130,000*l.*; the terms of payment being 90 per cent. for every 100*l.* of work completed, and payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, with the condition that Legislative assent should be obtained that each bond should have endorsed on the back the guarantee of the Legislature of the Colony to pay the interest on the amount of such bond half-yearly in London at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for twenty years; it being likewise proposed that it should be arranged by an Act of the Legislature; that, as a guarantee for undertaking the responsibility of such payment, the Company's books should be checked by an Auditor of the Government, and all net dividends made by the road paid over to the Government to meet the outlay for interest on the bonds. Any deficiency on the earnings of the road to meet the interest on the bonds being

kept in account against the Company, and met by the surplus earnings of succeeding years, no dividend being paid to the shareholders, unless the Company should be free from indebtedness for interest to the Colony.

213. The proposed railway would undoubtedly afford permanent employment to many persons, irrespective of the benefits that would accrue to the Colony from the local disbursement of probably 60,000*l.* for its construction, and the line, for 14 miles, could be in working order in twelve months, and the remaining 8 miles under two years. Besides, should the first attempt prove remunerative, and there is scarcely a doubt admissible on that point, the line would not be confined to the route at present contemplated, but would be extended in whatever direction was desirable. The permanent employment which the railway would give in a Colony, where work is so much wanted for that portion of the population not engaged in agriculture, and which would probably be directly and indirectly employed to the extent of possibly 2,000 persons per annum, makes it very desirable that the project should not be allowed to fall through, and this can only be prevented by deciding on one of two courses of action, either the Legislature must aid the Company by guaranteeing the payment of interest on the capital required to make the road, or must undertake it solely as a State measure.

214. At present about 7,000*l.* in shares has been subscribed, which, it is understood, would be increased locally to 10,000*l.*, and there the project hitches, because the late revelations respecting American and Canadian railways, have indisposed holders of capital in England to invest in undertakings abroad, inasmuch as they cannot exercise any personal power of control over local directors, and therefore they will not touch shares in undertakings abroad, although not unwilling to invest in bonds with a Government guarantee.

215. Under Mr. Gregory's proposal the local directors would direct the operations of the Company, whilst the liability of the Government would extend to a guarantee of 6 per cent. on 140,000*l.*, equal to 8,400*l.* a-year on the bonds and subscribed shares, but the line alone would be liable to the bondholders for the principal of their bonds, 130,000*l.* The payment of 8,400*l.* per annum of interest for twenty years would be equal to a purchase of the line of 22 miles for 168,000*l.*

216. In India, until recently, the Government promoted railway construction by private Companies, by giving a 5 per cent. guarantee, but this was found to lead to such extravagant results in stations and otherwise, that the Government found it far more advantageous to carry out railway extension on its own account. It must not be forgotten, however, that the millions of the vast region of India, subject to British dominion, are controlled by a comparatively small military force, and that it is obviously the interest of that Government to have a complete network of railways spread over the country, so that troops may be easily, and in a short time, massed upon any given point, and in this way a small military force becomes equal to the exigencies of any emergency. Besides, famines not unfrequently occur in the East, and by means of railways the Government can promptly throw in a supply of food for the relief of the starving districts. These are the chief among the reasons which show that it is to the direct and positive interest of the Indian Government to undertake railway construction on its own behalf, and its credit enables it to raise funds for the purpose on lower terms than could be obtained by private Companies, whilst the traffic returns and the indirect public advantages obtained in furtherance of political arrangements, afford a satisfactory return to the Government for the capital invested.

217. Barbados does not require to undertake railway construction for any other reasons beyond cheapening the cost of transit to portions of the Colony remote from its Capital, by bringing those portions more into communication with it and other parts of the Colony, and affording employment to some of its teeming population. But a project of this kind in Barbados should assume rather the character of a commercial enterprise than that of an undertaking by the State, and there is little, if any, doubt on the minds of those who have thoroughly sifted the matter and looked at it in its various bearings and ramifications, that under honest, prudent, and skilful management—and it is not too much to say that these points are all concentrated in the existing board—the proposed railway would not only prove a most useful and beneficial undertaking, but would realize handsome profits to those interested in it.

218. The proposal of Mr. Gregory, if carried out, would cause an outlay for interest on bonds to the extent of 8,400*l.*, and there can be no doubt that his offer for executing the work covers a respectable remuneration for engineering services, and very properly so, for the labourer is worthy of his hire. But it has occurred to the Auditor-General to suggest, for the consideration of the Legislature, whether the credit

of the Colony might not be used so as to enable the railway Company to lay down its road at a less cost to itself, and at a smaller actual guarantee by the local Government.

The operation might be arranged as hereinafter suggested.

219. Mr. Fraser estimated the cost of the railway, with a full complement of rolling stock, at 130,000*l*. About 10,000*l*. of this would be supplied by shareholders' capital.

220. Mr. Gregory puts the cost at 140,000*l*., and some of the difference between his estimate and that of Mr. Fraser, say 10,000*l*., must be supposed to represent, first, the contractors speculative gain on the undertaking; and, secondly, the loss on a forced placing of the bonds, for even with a Government guarantee of 6 per cent. interest, they would be by no means so valuable as a Government debenture payable at the end of a term of years, because at the end of twenty years the principal of the bonds would only rest on the railway freehold and plant—an unconvertible basis—and therefore not entitled to rank with a Government debenture, which would pass current at any time as easily as an undoubtedly good bank note. These disadvantages would probably be seen in the realization of a net sum of 94*l*. to 95*l*. for each bond of 100*l*.

The capital necessary to make the railroad has been put down by Mr. Fraser at 130,000*l*.

221. The shareholders, confident in the goodness of their undertaking, ought to be content to take the risk of the road's paying them a dividend on their 10,000*l*. share stock, and this last sum having been subscribed would leave 120,000*l*. to be provided.

222. Let the Legislature authorize the Crown Agents for the Colony, or the Colonial Bank, to invite subscriptions for debentures, to the extent of 120,000*l*., bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable quarterly in London, at a price not under par, and the credit of the Colony ought to secure both conditions easily. Upon the completion of the debenture loan, place the amount at the disposal of the Railway Company, who should be required to mortgage their plant and freehold, on completion of the road, as a security to the Government. Let the earnings of the railway, after payment of interest on shares, be handed over to the Treasury to a sufficient extent to meet the interest on the debentures and any charge attendant on paying it, limiting the dividends of the shareholders to any such sum as may be agreed upon as a reasonable return for their risk and trouble, and keeping any surplus to form the nucleus of a sinking fund towards the redemption of the bonds, thus lessening the liability of the undertaking to the Government.

223. Under this plan, the Government would not be pledged beyond 6,000*l*. a-year, which would represent a 20 years' purchase of the road at 120,000*l*. instead of 168,000*l*. under Mr. Gregory's plan. The Company would save promotion charges, and, by the possession of ready money, could purchase all their timber and rolling stock on far better terms than otherwise.

224. It might be objected that, if the Legislature lent its credit to the railway, that it would thereby limit its power of future borrowing for the benefit of the country. But there would be no difficulty on this point as long as the credit of the Colony was sustained by prudent legislation and the prompt meeting of its engagements.

But a further objection might be urged, for it might be said, "Why should the Colony advance $\frac{1}{13}$ ths of the capital required for the railway, and leave the conduct of the undertaking to those whose interest in it would extend only to the remaining thirteenth part? Why not let the Colony carry out the work on its own account, as to do this would only involve the issue of 10,000*l*. more in debentures?"

226. No doubt it would appear somewhat singular that the Colony should lend its credit to the extent of 120,000*l*. out of 130,000*l*. to an undertaking whose shares have been, or can only be placed to the extent of 10,000*l*., and leave the management of the concern in the hands of Directors, but either this must be done, or, to prevent the collapse of the project, the Legislature must take it up on public account.

227. The advantage of aiding the Railway Company by assisting it with the credit of the Colony, is to be found in the circumstance that the Directors, although representing but one-thirteenth part of the capital, would be sufficiently interested as partners in the undertaking to work the road as economically and prudently as they possibly could; and, as a rule, it is far better that enterprises of this sort should be carried out and administered by public companies than by the State, especially too when the latter has no administrative machinery calculated to attend to the important organization and arrangements of a railroad.

228. If, in the last extremity, the railroad cannot be carried out, except as a Government work, it will certainly be to the interest of the Colony to create the neces-

sary machinery for the purpose of administration, and to construct the road altogether on public account and risk. In such case the shareholders of the Barbados Railway should be reimbursed all reasonable outlay incurred by them for preliminary expenses, so as to admit of the return of the amount they have subscribed which would probably sum up, including the personal liability assumed by the Directors for expenses incurred, to some 2,500*l.*

West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

229. This Company reopened its wires to the public for "through" traffic on 1st April, 1874, and, with one or two trifling interruptions, the working of the line has since been continuous.

230. The Company have presented their claims for subsidy from 1st April to 31st December 1874, amounting to 1,883*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, being for 275 days at the rate of 2,500*l.* per annum, and it must be admitted that in equity they are fairly entitled to the money.

231. The annual subsidy of 2,500*l.* has also been current since 1st January 1875, and as these two sums have not been provided for, and in future up to 31st March, 1881, 2,500*l.* will be an annual charge on the Treasury, it will be necessary for the Legislature to decide the incidence of the taxation to be laid for the purpose.

XXIV.—The Savings Bank.

232. This useful institution was established by the Legislature by an Act passed on 28th July, 1852, granting 200*l.* per annum, for seven years, to aid it in the infancy of its business, and an annual sum of 100*l.* for the salary of an Actuary, to manage and conduct the business.

233. The Legislative grant has fructified by interest on its accumulations in combination with the surplus interest on the depositors' funds,—the last receiving interest at 2*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* per cent. per annum, until recently, when the rate was improved to 3 per cent. But notwithstanding that it has been charged with fees to the Ordinary Directors, additional remuneration to the Actuary, and incidental expenses, it reached on 31st December, 1874, the sum of 2,492*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, which was thus invested—

	£	s.	d.
Balance at credit at bankers	192	16	10
In Colonial Bank, at interest, 4 per cent.	500	0	0
In mortgages on real estate, 6 per cent.	900	0	0
In Water-works debentures, 6 per cent.	900	0	0
Making the foregoing total of	2,492	16	10

Producing an annual interest of say—

	£	s.	d.
Colonial Bank, 500 <i>l.</i> at 4 per cent.	20	0	0
Mortgages, 900 <i>l.</i> at 6 per cent.	54	0	0
Debentures, 900 <i>l.</i> at 6 per cent.	54	0	0
Making an annual product of interest	128	0	0

234. The following Statement exhibits the deposit business of the Savings' Bank for five years, from 1870 to 1874, inclusive—

Years.	No. of Accounts, December 31, 1874.	Deposits.									Interest paid Depositors.		
		Lodged.			Withdrawn.			Surplus.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1870	1,103	4,887	8	10½	4,694	15	9	192	13	1½	125	12	6½
1871	1,302	7,070	0	8	5,157	14	5½	1,912	6	2½	153	8	10
1872	1,484	7,536	13	0½	6,880	17	8	655	15	4½	205	2	6
1873	1,658	8,357	13	4	7,517	10	7½	840	2	8½	214	10	1
1874	1,811	8,295	10	1½	7,948	7	4	347	2	9½	252	7	8

235. These figures show a moderate, but steady and satisfactory increase of accounts and deposits, the year 1871 exhibiting a considerable upward jump in the latter, showing an excess in that year, over its predecessor, of 2,200*l.*, the largest nett. sum ever gained in a year by the Bank. The change of the rate of interest in 1873, from 2*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* per cent. per annum, to 3 per cent. was not only more convenient in

point of calculation, but has, no doubt been otherwise valued by the public, whose deposits on 31st December 1874, amounted to 10,065*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and were thus placed—

	£	s.	d.
Balance at credit of amount per cent. at Bank	439	3	5
Invested in the 3 per cent. Consols	679	10	5
In mortgages on real estate	8,946	18	3
Total	10,065	12	1

236. When money will obtain 4 per cent. on deposit in the Colonial banks, with payment of interest half yearly, and 6 per cent. on real property in the Colony, it appears somewhat singular that the Savings Bank should have 679*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* at interest at 3 per cent. in Consols, and it would therefore be advisable to withdraw that sum from London and invest it in the Island.

237. The following figures show the amounts of interest received on all investments, paid on deposits, together with the expenses incurred in conducting the business of the bank for five years, 1870 to 1874:—

Years.	Interest Received.	Interest Paid Depositors.	Expenses of Bank.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	255 3 6	125 12 6½	162 8 4
1871	442 3 11	153 8 10	177 19 7½
1872	497 3 6	205 2 6	151 6 6
1873	646 18 7	214 10 1	151 2 7½
1874	604 5 10	252 7 8	267 7 10

238. The balance of the legislative grant account affords, as previously stated:—

On the sums invested	£	s.	d.
	128	0	0
The deposits money gives, say—	£	s.	d.
On Consols, 679 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> at 3 per cent.	20	8	4
Other investments, 8,946 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> at 6 per cent.	536	16	4
	557	4	8
Annual amount of interest	685	4	8
The charges paid out of this fund are—			
Depositors' interest, 10,065 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> at 3 per cent.	301	19	4
Assuming this amount as a steady balance.	£		
Allowance to Actuary	150		
Allowance to Directors, say, 156 days at 10 <i>s.</i> each	78		
	228	0	0
Incidental expenses, say	22	0	0
Total charges	551	19	4
Estimated net surplus of revenue	133	5	4

To meet the charge for directors' and actuary's remuneration for services for any additional day upon which the bank might be required to be open for the accommodation of the public in the event of an extension of the business, a circumstance very likely to occur shortly if the transactions of the bank continue at their present rate of increase.

239. As at present constituted, the institution is merely the collector of the small savings of the population in St. Michael's parish and its immediate neighbourhood, excepting some scattered receipts from out parishes. If its advantages were obtainable throughout the country, not only would a considerable sum be gradually obtained from the deposits of the peasantry, but habits of thrift and prudence would be called forth and encouraged among the labouring population, and by the teaching of economy would tend to useful results.

240. The machinery which the Auditor-General has always had in view for the extension of the business of the Savings Bank to the rural parishes is the same that he had provided in the Bill for the Registration of Births and Deaths—that of the agency of the ministers of religion.

241. A system might easily be planned by which they could act as assistant or deputy managers, under the control and direction of the head office in the Public Buildings, devoting one day weekly to the receipts and payments of deposits, and so

arranging the days that each neighbouring minister might act as a director to check his brother manager, thus occupying the time of each minister for from two to three hours on each of two days in every week in carrying out the work, settling weekly or bi-monthly with the chief office. The branch offices—leaving out Bridgetown and St. Michael—say the Rector of St. Michael, and Curates of the Cathedral, St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Ambrose, and St. Leonard would be conducted by—

Ministers of the Anglican Church (10 Rectors, 23 Curates)	..	..	..	33
„ „ Wesleyan Church	..	..	..	5
„ „ Moravian „	..	..	..	3
Altogether	..	..	..	41

which would afford a more extensive organisation than could be obtained under any other arrangement, and indeed would simply be a more systematic plan than that which now exists among ministers who have to act as the treasurers of their respective friendly societies, and who in the event of the Savings' Bank extension proposed would probably at once invest the funds of their societies in the bank.

242. In order to encourage the labouring classes to deposit their savings in the district banks, the smallest sum receivable should be put as low as 6*d.* In this way very small savings, which, from the insignificance of their beginnings, might otherwise have been wasted, would gradually grow from the nest-egg sixpence until they amounted to snug little sums in each case, and would in their aggregate expand to a considerable amount, and in case of the Colony requiring to borrow money might afford a respectable portion of the total required.

243. Some difficulty might arise in adjusting the remuneration to be allowed the district managers, but assuming it at, say, 15*l.* each, it would cost about 600*l.* per annum, representing the charge of educating the poor and labouring classes to habits of economy and thrift, and would be a comparatively trifling expenditure for the practical and enduring character of the advantages it would secure for the benefits of the community.

XXV.—*Drawback and Refund of Duty.*

244. This account still retains a high figure, being 5,208*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* for 1874, and attests the continued extent to which the port of Bridgetown is used as the storehouse of the neighbouring colonies.

245. Included under the above head is the refund of duty on everything purchased in the Colony, duty paid, for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy. The total of the sums thus actually repaid in 1874 was 1,521*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, showing the export trade of duty paid goods at 3,687*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*

246. And this seems the proper place to point attention to the pecuniary advantages which the Colony derives from the presence of the troops, notwithstanding the grant to them of the revenue expended in the returns of 1,521*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* of the import duty. The following figures exhibit the annual expenditure of the military force stationed in Barbados from 1868 inclusive :—

	£	
1868	87,428	} Exclusive of pay of officers drawn through the Regimental Agents.
1869	90,887	
1870	77,258	
1871	81,136	
1872	54,638	
1873	55,160	
1874	69,643	
Total of seven years	516,150	
Average annual expenditure	£73,736.

247. The following statement exhibits the expenditure of the year 1874 in detail :—

“ACCOUNT of Expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the Military Protection, and in aid of the Civil Establishment, from 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874.

Vote.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
		£
1	Regimental pay, exclusive of pay of officers drawn through Regimental Agent	23,500
	General Staff pay	2,600
2	Divine service	400
3	Military prisons	500
4	Medical Staff, services and supplies	2,000
9	Control establishment and services	6,100
10	Provisions, forage, fuel, light, and transport	27,000
11	Clothing services	95
12	Warlike services	500
13	Royal Engineer Department, salaries, &c.	840
13	Works and buildings	4,700
14	Military education	200
15	Miscellaneous services	8
	Passage and freight	1,200
		69,643

“These amounts are approximate, the various sums throughout the command being so mixed up as to render it impossible to arrive at the exact sums properly chargeable against each Island or Colony.

(Signed)

“WM. MERVIN, *Treasurer*.

“*Barbados, February 19, 1875.*”

“C. SWAIN, A.C., *Controller*.”

248. This outlay tells its own tale, and indicates beyond dispute the pecuniary advantages the Colony derives from Her Majesty's troops being stationed in it; whilst it is needless to advert to many other considerations which all agree in thinking render it of the utmost consequence to the Island that the Imperial troops should continue to be stationed in Barbados, as a permanent force “in aid of the Civil Establishment.” Their presence possesses for Barbados a value beyond computation. Their withdrawal would be one of the greatest evils that could befall the community.

XXVI.—*Public Roads.*

249. The funds at the disposal of the Road Commissioners of the several parishes during 1873 were as follows:—

Parishes.	Parochial Taxation.	Public Grants.	Total Sums available.
	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
St. Michael	1,318 7 6	2,000	3,318 7 6
Christ Church	870 12 3	350	1,220 12 3
St. Philip	966 2 8½	250	1,216 2 8½
St. George	718 17 5	800	1,518 17 5
St. John	555 15 3	200	755 15 3
St. Joseph	381 0 7½	350	731 0 7½
St. Andrew	437 2 9	350	787 2 9
St. Thomas	609 14 7	350	959 14 7
St. James	487 17 10½	350	837 17 10½
St. Peter	513 17 10½	250	763 17 10½
St. Lucy	465 4 0	200	665 4 0
Totals	7,324 12 9¾	5,450	12,774 12 9¾

250. It will be seen from the above statement that the road assessments collected in the eleven parishes of the Island in 1873 amounted to 7,324*l.* 12*s.* 9¾*d.*, and adding to this sum the grants of 5,450*l.* from the Treasury, there was a total sum of 12,774*l.* 12*s.* 9¾*d.* applicable to the maintenance of the public thoroughfares throughout the Colony in 1873.

251. It is matter for consideration on the part of the Legislature whether the public interests can be as well served when directed by eleven parochial boards of three commissioners each, in eleven parishes, each trio being independent of, and acting without any concert with its neighbours, and conducting the roadwork of the parish without any reference to what may be passing in adjacent parishes.

252. The serious disadvantage of the existing arrangement is, the entire want of system and unity of action. It is absurd to suppose that the public thoroughfares can be as well maintained and looked after by eleven independent boards of commissioners as they would be if the Island was divided into two districts, under the active and vigilant supervision and control of an Inspector-General, aided by two district surveyors, with deputies or inspectors in each parish, the whole being, as regards the general administration, under the supervision of the Central Board of Works.

253. The districts suggested might be arranged in this way :—

No. 1. Comprising St. Michael, Christ Church, St. Philip, St. John, and St. George.

No. 2. St. Thomas, St. Joseph, St. Andrew, St. Lucy, St. Peter, and St. James.

Each parish should have its inspector as at present, and each district a surveyor at 300*l.* per annum, with a surveyor, or inspector-general, at 600*l.* a year, who should act under the supervision of the Board of Works.

254. It may be objected that the proposal made would involve an additional outlay to the country for the salaries to be paid to the Inspector-General and the district surveyors, whose duties now devolve on gentlemen by whom they are gratuitously discharged. No one will hesitate for a moment to award the due meed of public gratitude to the Road Commissioners for the services they render at so much personal sacrifice to themselves, in addition to the discharge, in many instances, of other public duties, but on the other hand it must be admitted that there is a want of plan and system at present, which would not be the case if there was a regular Department of Roads under paid and responsible public servants, and as a rule it may be affirmed that for such purposes as road administration paid services are preferable to those gratuitously rendered; and in all probability the large annual sum expended on the public roads might be turned to better account if the expenditure was centralized.

XXVII.—*Emigration.*

256. The cost of this department during the year was 412*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, and the outlay for this service has been fully justified by results, for not only has the office collected information, otherwise unattainable, upon a most important question, about which the mind of the planting community was naturally anxious, but it has put a stop entirely to the practice of entrapping young and ignorant people and deporting them to foreign Colonies, besides “checking illegitimate recruiting, and preventing the adoption of improper means for inciting labourers to emigrate.” To use the language of the Superintendent of Emigration, “Two of the leading objects of the (Emigration) Act are, (1) to prevent injustice and hardship to members of the labouring classes by interested parties holding out false inducements to them, and deceiving them as to their destination; and (2) to secure by a full and careful registration a fair knowledge of the outward movements of the labouring population.” Emigrants offering voluntarily are submitted to searching questions, many runaways have been detected and restored to their parents; one or two attempts nearly related to child stealing have been defeated; and the business of recruiters, if not absolutely destroyed, has been materially circumscribed and checked. The office gives information to emigrants concerning all the circumstances of the Colonies to which they are going. It controls agents appointed to procure labourers for proprietors in other Colonies, having reference to a due proportion of female emigrants; and it carries out an arrangement established with the Governments of Demerara and Trinidad by which the female relations and children of settlers in these Colonies are forwarded to them. Vessels taking emigrants are ascertained to be seaworthy, and are inspected as to the extent and character of their cargoes, and steps are taken to secure as far as possible the safety and comfort of the emigrants.” In all these respects it must be admitted that the Emigration Office has been most useful, not to the labouring population intending to emigrate only, but also to the planter.

217. The emigration of 1873 was as follows :—

To—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Demerara	1,960	833	2,793
Nevis	2	..	2
.. .. .	..	1	1
Surinam	5	5	10
Trinidad	20	4	24
Total	1,987	843	2,830
In 1874 the emigration was to—			
Demerara	761	272	1,033
St. Lucia	84	37	121
St. Vincent	3	..	3
Trinidad	7	1	8
Total	855	310	1,165
Showing a falling off in 1874 of	1,132	533	1,665

258. The preponderant emigration of males from a Colony in which, by the Census of 1871, the females are 15,584 in excess, in a population of 162,000 is matter of deep concern, as it may lead to consequences compelling increased poor relief.

259. The following statement will show how this emigration has been fed by the several parishes, and the poor relief granted by the Vestries in 1872-3 is put in juxtaposition with the figures otherwise given:—

Parishes.	Population.	1873.	1874.	Vestry Poor Relief.
St. James	9,061	73	30	£ s. d. 429 6 7½
St. John	9,698	115	55	762 10 5
St. George	14,175	115	85	638 16 10½
St. Joseph	7,947	122	47	188 11 11½
St. Andrew	7,572	145	33	287 13 1
St. Thomas	10,140	204	80	340 1 6½
St. Lucy	8,915	235	42	417 8 10½
St. Philip	17,262	247	44	715 19 1
St. Peter	10,313	341	77	766 17 1½
Christ Church	17,924	371	126	289 13 4
St. Michael	48,587	680	502	4,317 5 9
Total recorded .. .. .	..	2,648	1,121	
Not recorded .. .. .	..	182	44	
		2,830	1,165	

260. The immigration of 1873 was 2,901; of 1874, 1,977, showing a decrease in 1874 of 924, and apparently indicating that in the two years under review our population has not been lessened by emigration, on striking a balance between departures and arrivals of persons of the labouring classes.

261. The following figures will show to what extent the agricultural labourer element entered into the emigration of the two years now under comparison. In 1873, out of 2,830 people accounted for, it was:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adults	955	277	1,232
Children 8 to 14 years old	29	8	37
Total	984	285	1,269
In 1874, out of 1,165 emigrants, the agricultural element was, adults	309	92	401

The figures generally go to show that some considerable check was given to emigration in 1874, but the particular cause is not sufficiently distinct to be indicated with any degree of certainty.

262. An impression is very generally entertained, both in Barbados and the

neighbouring Colonies, that because there are 162,000 people in this little island of 106,000 acres, a considerable portion of predial population could be dispensed with, and our neighbours would, no doubt, be extremely willing to take as many agricultural labourers from Barbados as possible. But it is a popular delusion that the Colony is oppressed with that class of population; and, as bearing on this, it will be convenient and useful that a remark of Governor Walker's upon the point, already quoted in this Report, should be repeated. "When we hear of the teeming population of Barbados," said the Governor, "people must not jump at the conclusion that it consists only of a redundancy of labour."

263. The following analysis of the Census of 1871 will serve to show that agricultural labourers comprised only 26 per cent. of the population of that year:—

ANALYSIS of Population of Barbados—Census 1871.

Her Majesty's army	837
Public officers, professional men, landed proprietors, planters and merchants ..	4,463
Engineers, &c., tradesmen, shopkeepers, hucksters, hawkers, and persons variously employed	16,261
Mariners and fishermen	1,720
Seamstresses, laundresses, and domestic servants	27,152
School teachers and pupils	29,519
Persons unemployed, of whom 32,727 were children under 15 years of age ..	39,820
Making a total of	119,772
Leaving, as representing the agricultural population.. .. .	42,270
Or 26 per cent. out of	162,042

This agricultural portion consisted of—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adults	15,875	20,588	36,463
Children under 15 years of age	3,072	2,735	5,807
Totals	18,947	23,323	42,270

264. But there is a point in this question of the agricultural labour-power of the Colony to which the Auditor-General would earnestly invite public attention, and it is this: that whilst the general population of the island increases at the rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum (an exceedingly low rate of increase, and owing probably to the heavy mortality among infants), the predial section of the population does not appear to share even in this moderate accumulation. This will be evidenced by a comparison of the figures of the Census of 1861, bearing on the point, with those of the reckoning of 1871.

Census of Year.	Agricultural Labourers.						Grand Total.
	Children under 15 Years old.			Adults.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861	4,010	3,539	7,549	15,228	19,478	34,706	42,225
1871	3,072	2,735	5,807	15,875	20,588	36,463	42,270
Decrease in 1871 ..	938	804	1,742				
Increase .. ..	..	..	..	647	1,110	1,757	
Net gain of agricultural population in 10 years }	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

265. There is in this statement a terrible significance for the planter. It indicates with unmistakable distinctness that the supply of juvenile labourers, from which the adult portion is recruited, was less in 1871 than in 1861 by 1,742, and that the stock of adult labourers has been added to by exactly 1,742 plus 15; so that 1,742 agricultural labourers who were under fifteen years of age in 1861 were gradually added to and increased the adult portion of 1871 by that number, but that the places of these 1,742 children were not supplied in their ranks, thereby showing a distinct falling off in the natural supply.

266. The Auditor-General can very well understand that the decline in adult labourers—for this is practically the case, as shown by the figures given—is probably owing to emigration, but this question should be considered and answered satisfactorily, to what cause is the falling off in the usual accession of juvenile labourers to the agricultural ranks attributable?

267. It may be owing, in whole or part, to the great mortality of infant life among this class, and should this be the case it points to two matters: (a) the necessity for State medical and other poor relief; and (b) of registration of births and deaths, so that the exact position of the question in such respects may be determined. It may be that of late years, owing to a natural and laudable desire on the part of parents to give their children a “little schooling,” as they term it, looking to the advantages it imparts, that in a majority of instances the labour of children does not accrue to the plantations at so early a time as formerly, owing to their longer continuance at school; but if so the loss will be amply recompensed so soon as their labour becomes available, by the steadier industry and knowledge which it should be the object of the schools to inculcate; and, if this general supposition should satisfactorily explain the cause of the falling off in the supply of juvenile labour indicated, it would be matter for congratulation. Again, it may be owing to a desire of parents to bring up their children to employment other than agricultural labour, from a mistaken notion that such occupation is derogatory to them—notwithstanding that it is written “Hate not laborious work, neither husbandry, which the Most High hath ordained,”—or because it does not hold out the promise of remuneration anticipated from other occupations. But whatever the cause may be, this much may be relied on, that if the supply decreases at the source, the volume of the stream must be lessened by the exact amount of such decrease, and there must also be lessened in corresponding ratio, all the advantages having their existence in the fulness of the supply.

268. Some light may be reflected on the subject by the following extract from the Minutes of the Legislative Council of 8th March, 1872:—

“The Honourable Dr. Goding, on behalf of the Committee appointed to prepare a reply to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor at the recent opening of the Legislative Session, presented the draft, which having been read,

“Sir Graham Briggs said he could not consent to that paragraph of the reply which dealt with emigration. From statistics which the honourable Member had prepared, he showed that only a certain amount of money was spent yearly on field labour, and dividing that amount by the number of field hands employed, it would be found that the average amount of wages earned by a field labourer was only from twenty-four to twenty-six dollars a-year, an amount which it must be admitted was insufficient for the support of a labourer and his family; and he could prove that it was not possible to employ the existing number of field labourers for more than two and a-half days in each week on the average.”

269. If the contention is indisputable that it is not possible to employ the existing number of field labourers for more than two and a-half days in each week on the average, then it would appear that the island can afford to part with so many of its agricultural labourers as would allow of the remainder finding employment for five days in the week on the average. But granting the reduction of a half of the agricultural labourers by emigration, would the remaining half take advantage of the situation and work for five days on the average, or would they not rather, looking to the circumstance that in such last case as a reduction of the agricultural population by emigration, the rate of wages, governed by the infallible rule of demand and supply, would advance, would not the labourers as a rule, finding that two and a-half days' labour would supply as much money as five days' work did previously, prefer to work only two and a-half days? And if this argument, based as it is on the practical experience of planters in other colonies is sound in its conception, would it not be practical wisdom on the part of the planter to improve the position of the labourer so as to remove, or at all events lessen, any disposition on his part to quit the island; bearing in mind that the prosperity of the Colony depends on a sufficient supply of labour, which signifies, *inter alia*, that not the least part of the value of such supply consists in its being continuous, steady and dependable, and therefore available at the very moment when tilling, sowing, or harvest operations demand its prompt application.

270. Land without labour to turn it to account is simply a source of weakness to its possessor. The neighbouring island of Grenada, always blessed with an abundant supply of rain, and with singular fertility even for the tropics, sees its population gradually dwindling away by immigration to Trinidad and Venezuela, whilst the agricultural labourers remaining exhibit a distaste to their ordinary labour, and it is not

without considerable difficulty that the cultivation of the sugar-producing estates can be carried on. The following estates in that island are to be sold in London in the Encumbered Estates Court at auction * in May next, at about the estimated prices put against each :—

Names.	Acres.	1876 Crops.	Stock,				Estimated Prices.
			H.	M.	A.	C.	
Bacolet, or Hope ..	1,174	250	1	11	2	55	£ 2,000
Baillie's Bacolet ..	1,214	200	3	14	4	29	2,000
Westerhall ..	951	250	1	11	7	43	3,000
Morne Delice ..	439	100	1	7	2	12	900
Totals ..	3,778	800	6	43	15	139	7,900

These estates contain 3,778 acres of land, are planted with canes for 1876 expected to produce 800 hogsheads of sugar, and have a supply of stock consisting of—

	No.
Horses ..	6
Mules ..	43
Asses ..	15
Head of cattle ..	139

with plantation buildings, manufacturing plant and dwelling houses of a superior description, and in thorough good order; some are planted with cocoa, nutmegs, spice-trees, &c. They abound in forest-wood of great value, have numerous streams with an unfailing supply of water. One of the estates, Bacolet or Hope, has steam works in addition to water power, and Westerhall has a handsome residence. These properties are some of the finest in Grenada, but the four will not realize in the whole, even at fancy prices, 10,000*l*.

271. Within the present year there have been sold in Barbados three estates, say—

				Acres.		Crop.	
					£	£	
† By the Court of Chancery—Lightfoots	..	..	203	16,600	120
By private sale—Adam's Castle	..	..	297	17,500	160
By the Court of Chancery—Walker	..	..	708	16,399	2,000†
Acres			1,208	50,499	2,280
Contrasting Grenada, we have four estates			3,778	10,000	800

Exhibiting a difference which simply means that, in Barbados, the price of property is made and upheld by an ample and dependable supply of agricultural labour, a supply which it is the undoubted interest of the whole community should be maintained in its units in health, strength, and contentment.

272. It may not be exactly convenient to do so, but it is pertinent to the question—discarding the “Ostrich policy”—to inquire, Are the wages of agricultural labour sufficient to make it worth while to be entered upon and pursued by them in after life as a means of livelihood by the young, or are there not other avocations more inviting to, and more profitable for them than agriculture?

273. Sir Graham Briggs, a large landowner and employer of labour, and a Statesman of extended and liberal views, has spoken out bravely, both on the question of poor relief, and of the insufficiency of the wages received by the agricultural labourer to support him. Adam Smith, in his “Inquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations,” observes, “A man must always live by his work, and his wages must be at least sufficient to maintain him. They must even, upon most occasions, be somewhat more, otherwise it would be impossible for him to bring up a family, and the race of such workmen could not last. Mr. Cantillon seems upon this

* Sale List of Particulars, by Hardy, Vaughan, and Jenkinson, the auctioneers.

† West Indian newspaper, February 26, 1875, “Packet Summary.”

‡ Crop valued at 2,000*l*. Supposed quantity, 200 hhd*s*.

account to suppose that the lowest species of common labourers must everywhere earn at least double their own maintenance, in order that, one with another they may be enabled to bring up two children; the labour of the wife, on account of her necessary attendance on the children, being supposed no more than sufficient to provide for herself. But one-half the children born, it is computed, die before the age of manhood. The poorest labourers, therefore, according to this account, must, one with another, attempt to rear at least four children, in order that two may have an equal chance of living to that age. But the necessary maintenance of four children, it is supposed, may be nearly equal to that of one man. * * * Thus far, at least, seems certain that, in order to bring up a family, the labour of husband and wife together must, even in the lowest species of common labour, be able to earn something more than what is precisely necessary for their own maintenance."

274. Again, he observes, "the liberal reward of labour, therefore, as it is the necessary effect, so it is the natural symptom of increasing national wealth. The scanty maintenance of the labouring poor, on the other hand, is the natural symptom that things are at a stand, and their starving condition that they are going fast backwards."

"No society can surely be flourishing and happy of which the greater number are poor and miserable. It is but equity, besides, that they who feed, clothe, and lodge the whole body of the people, should have such a share of the produce of their own labour as to be themselves tolerably well fed, clothed, and lodged."

"Every species of animals naturally multiplies in proportion to the means of their subsistence, and no species can ever multiply beyond it," "the liberal reward of labour, therefore, as it is the effect of increasing wealth, so it is the cause of increasing population."

"The liberal reward of labour, as it encourages the propagation, so it increases the industry of the common people. The wages of labour are the encouragement of industry, which, like every other human quality, improves in proportion to the encouragement it receives. A plentiful subsistence increases the bodily strength of the labourer, and the comfortable hope of bettering his condition, and of ending his days perhaps in ease and plenty, animates him to exert that strength to the utmost. Where wages are high, accordingly, we shall always find the workmen more active, diligent, and expeditious, than where they are low."

275. The labouring population of the Colony is the mainspring of its wealth and prosperity, for without labour to cultivate it, the land would be comparatively valueless, and everything therefore that can reasonably be accomplished towards the end should be done to foster and maintain the agricultural population in health, strength, and numbers. The difficulty in the way of the planters in improving the condition of their labourers, lies, to use the language of Governor Walker, "in the spurious price of properties here." "The competition to obtain an estate when it is for sale is so great that the most exorbitant bids are made for it, and the purchaser enters upon a property for a price the very interest money of which eats up half his crop."

"Nothing can be more complete than the cultivation of the soil, and it has been carried, I fancy, to its utmost extent. But the persons who are doing this are not as a class earning for themselves more than a bare subsistence. Whether, as the representatives of absentee proprietors, or as owners of estates which they have purchased at ruinous prices, and subject to an amount of debt, the interest of which generally absorbs the entire profit of their crops, these industrious and skilful men plod on from year to year, and end just where they commenced, with a load of debt which necessitates the transfer of the property to some other, of whom there are scores ready to pass through the same ordeal."

"By these transactions the general prosperity of the Colony is not affected, however calamitous they may prove to individuals. The land which they acquired on such hard terms is kept up to the highest mark of cultivation to secure such a return as will enable the holder to pay the interest on his liabilities; more than this, as I have said, he seldom does. But the system yields employment to the labourer."

"Destroy this high price of land, and there is an elasticity in Barbados which need create no despair."

276. But what will tend beyond anything to effect the value of sugar estates in this Colony will be—not only the increased cost of—but also, the supply of labour to work them. The high price of property is maintained because the labour required for its successful cultivation is abundant and readily obtainable at all times as a rule. Should this supply materially decrease, the value of labour will advance correspondingly, and the profits on estates will be affected in like ratio. It is therefore manifestly

to the general interest that the labouring population should be contented and happy. And this is not a question of good wages alone, and their payment without unwise deduction, but it comprehends also the diminution of ejectment, and the absence of harsh conduct or language towards them on the part of employers. The nursery story of the two sisters who had peculiar gifts attached to the words they spoke declares that whilst the eldest was detested for what fell from her lips, the charms of language imparted to the youngest were such as to cause all that she uttered to be prized and respected. The moral may be usefully applied by many employers of labour in Barbados, where the labouring population is, it is true, in its units, sometimes saucy and boisterous, free of speech, and independent in its general bearing; but allowance must be made for this, bearing many things in view, and, above all, the indisputable fact that, on the whole, they are a splendid race as working people, and the Colony may well be proud of them, for they are, to use the language of the Assembly, "the real strength and wealth of the Colony."

277. There is an abundant population in the island undoubtedly, but none of it is wanted elsewhere, except of that portion which the Colony could ill afford to spare, and which can scarcely be deemed excessive, looking to the need of a regular supply of labour if cane-cultivation is to succeed and pay. Governor Hincks stated on one occasion:—"The labouring classes can have no just cause for complaint, either on the score of low wages or high rents, so long as there are Colonies within a few hours' sail where they can obtain land free of rent, and higher wages than they get at home." Governor Rawson has shown in his instructive and truly valuable Report on the Census for 1871 (par. 39) that since this was written by Mr. Hincks the loss of population by emigration between 1861 and 1871 was 31,787 people, and it may almost be accepted as a certainty that these were chiefly from the agricultural population, and will account in a great measure for the number of that class being almost exactly in 1871 what it was in 1861. If the labouring population is made comfortable at home it will not be disposed to travel abroad. The love of their "dear Burbaydos," their "Little England," is sufficient to deter them from desiring to leave it for the "West Indies," as they term the neighbouring Colonies, if they can possibly continue to live "at home"!

278. The Auditor-General has referred at some length to the question of emigration, and to considerations springing out of it, because, either directly or remotely, they have a bearing on the financial position of the Colony. It is to the interest of the Treasury that the large population of the island should be retained in it so long as the full number can be fed, clothed and sustained in health. Should the time arrive when the island can no longer hold its numbers with safety to the general welfare, the overflow will have to be accommodated by our neighbours, but so long as all can be provided for without undue cost or pressure, it is to the advantage of the community that they should remain. Each member of it, by consumption of duty-paid imports, contributes so much money to the Treasury Fund, which would be lost by the removal of that member to some other Colony. The island has therefore a direct interest in keeping its population, so long, of course, as it can be done within the limits of general safety; but it must be repeated, that whenever population shall be lost to the Colony to any extent by emigration, the loss will not be of that portion it could afford to spare, but from that which is the real wealth and strength, the bone and sinew of the Colony—its agricultural population.

279. There is in the island a large number of persons requiring employment who would be useful members of the community if it could be found for them. The establishment of the proposed Barbados railway would contribute towards the occupation of many of them, whilst apart from the immediate outlay for laying it down, which would cause the expenditure of some 60,000*l.* on the spot within eighteen months, it would afford sustained occupation in St. Philip, St. John, St. Joseph, and St. Andrew, and afterwards in St. Lucy, for masons, carpenters, brickmakers, and other workmen; it would tend to the employment of a large number of females who are now more or less useless from the excess they constitute, and who now crowd the city in search of a living; and, generally, it would be the means of furnishing occupation to some 2,000 people annually. The railway, therefore, and any other public works calculated to provide employment for any portion of the population, other than agricultural labourers, would be fully deserving of public support, even at some cost to the Treasury, whenever the general community could be benefited by such outlay, as in the instance of the Leeward New Road, which came in most opportunely to keep in the island many agricultural labourers, who, but for the employment it afforded, would have gone to swell the number of departures of that

class from the parishes in its neighbourhood. At the same time, however, it must not be ignored that should the population continue to increase, as pointed out by Governor Rawson in his report on the census, a time may come when it may be sound policy to encourage any surplus of population to seek employment and a home elsewhere. And in the possible, nay, probable, prospect of such event it may be useful to contemplate, if not to promote in advance, a somewhat closer connection with the neighbouring Colonies, so that by-and-by they may become annexed to Barbados, and thus even if some of the local population should be compelled by pressure of numbers to leave this island they may still be members of, and resident within, the same Colony.

280. With reference to the Emigration Act, it is to be regretted that the clause granting 200*l.* a-year to the Governor in Council to aid persons of the poorer class, not being agricultural labourers nor artisans, to emigrate, should have borne so little fruit. The clause was introduced into the Act by the Auditor-General, and the intention of the Assembly in accepting and passing it was that it should provide the means of sending to other places poor persons who could not find employment here, but might reasonably expect to obtain it elsewhere in the neighbourhood. The sum expended, under the provision of the clause referred to, in 1873 was 10*l.* In 1874 it reached the munificent sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

XXVIII.—Registration of Births and Deaths.

281. His Excellency the Governor, in his report on the "Blue Book" for 1871, remarks under the head of "Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials," "I regret to have occasion to report that no Legislative Act has been passed, and that no disposition is evinced to pass one. Barbados remains the only island in the West Indies without a system of registering the movements of the population." And in his address to the Legislature this Session the Governor observed: "Each successive year increases also the need of an efficient system of registration."

282. The apathy that exists with reference to this question is extraordinary, and yet in its true bearing the question is one of the utmost importance to the taxpayer, to the planter, and to the legislator, for it would enable them to acquire that knowledge that may be relied upon with regard to the moral and sanitary condition of the mass of the population which now is a matter of pure conjecture; and not only would information of an authentic character with regard to the sanitary condition of the people, the diseases from which they suffer, and the true rate of mortality be obtained, but the machinery to be used could be turned to useful account in various ways, and, among others, in extending the advantages of the Savings Bank to the rural districts, thus tending to the encouragement of habits of prudence and thrift among the poorer classes of the people. By the adoption of this plan, a large sum of money would be collected, and in case the Colony should become a borrower, it might obtain a pretty fair sum by this mode of collecting the small savings of the population. But there is another subject connected with the question which is of very great importance to the community generally, and it is the valuable service which a systematic registration of births and deaths would render to the "Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society," an institution of undeniable value, whether in respect of the means it affords of making prudent provision for families, in the loans it grants to its policy-holders, in the investment of its funds in real estate in this island, or in the facilities it affords for business by enabling insurers to give security over their policies for money they may owe, or business or other engagements into which they may enter. Indeed, it is now an ordinary matter for retail dealers to secure their principals by assignments of life policies, and even marriage settlements are occasionally based on insurance of the lives of the contracting parties. As a test of its general usefulness, the Auditor-General would point attention to the annual statement of the affairs of the society to 31st December, 1874, when its investments were:—

	Dols.	s.	£	s.	d.
Loans (with interest due) on security of members' policies	362,176	79	=	75,453	9 11½
Investments (with interest due) on mortgage, &c., of real estate in this island	740,827	88		154,339	2 10
Total	1,103,004	67		229,792	12 9½

283. Leaving out of sight the loans to members on account of their policies, there is the fact that over 150,000*l.* of the society's funds are invested in real property in the island, and the greater the extension of its operations, by so much more will it be in a position to extend its loans, to the great accommodation and convenience of all parties.

284. But to show still further the great usefulness of this institution, and thereby to demonstrate that it is, beyond dispute, the interest of the Legislature to do all that is possible and advisable to enable the society to extend its operations, the Auditor-General would invite attention to the interests at stake in the institution at 31st December, 1874, when the policies in force were 1,659, representing 3,814,106 dollars; bonuses thereon, 399,553 dollars; making a total of 4,213,659 dollars, or, in sterling, 877,845*l.*, which, in process of time, will be realized by the assigns and heirs of those insured.

285. It will have been noticed that this sum is the product of 1,659 policies, averaging about 3,540 dollars, or 530*l.* sterling each; but as insurers not unfrequently split up the gross sum for which they insure their lives into several policies, it follows that the number of persons insuring is less than 1,659, and that of the real number insured several are resident in other colonies.

286. Looking to the Census Returns of 1871, it is evident that there is considerable room locally for the expansion of life insurance operations, and this expansion would be still more desirable if it could take place among that class of the population which would require to insure sums of an average amount very far below 2,500 dollars, and it would be all the better for the local institution that this should be the case, as its risks would then rest on a safer basis, by being spread in moderate sums over a wider area, whilst such provision for families among the lower and poorer classes would, in the future, not only tend to lessen destitution and the need for poor relief, but to raise the pecuniary and social status of the parties.

287. But an illustration will tend to show this more usefully, and to point out that it is in the power, almost of the poorest, to make some provision for a family at a very moderate rate of cost for insurance, which, moderate as it is, might be still further reduced hereafter if registration of births and deaths being established, the statistics thereby obtained should go to prove that life is more prolonged and the rate of mortality in the Colony less than at present assumed by the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society.

288. By a payment of 60 cents quarterly, a lad of 18 years of age can insure 100 dollars payable at his death; at the age of 27 years, the like sum can be secured for 72 cents quarterly; at the age of 41, for 1 dollar quarterly; at the age of 50, for 1 dol. 44 c. quarterly; at the age of 60, for 2 dollars quarterly. Besides this the policies would be entitled to bonuses at the regular five years' division of profits, and as the policies grew old the insurers or their assigns could obtain loans from the Society on the separate or combined security of both policies and bonuses.

289. But to enable the local institution to extend its advantages as indicated, more information than is now attainable would be required as to the diseases from which the lower classes of the population suffer, and the true rate of mortality of those classes, and one branch of the suggested poor-relief organisation would be of immense service in this respect, not only in supplying such statistics but in certifying as to the cause of death in each case so far as practicable.

290. By establishing a systematic registration benefits beyond those enumerated would be obtained. The local Assurance Society could be made a very useful channel for supplying the local Government with money, should it require a loan, and in convenient instalments, which no doubt its Directors would be very glad to advance at 5 per cent. per annum, if the interest was made payable quarterly, an arrangement that would be without perceptible difference to the Treasury.

291. The Society's income is now about 40,000*l.* per annum. The cost of working the Institution is under 3,000*l.* a-year, leaving available for calls by death and investments in loans of members policies and real estate, 37,000*l.* Assuming these as averaging yearly 25,000*l.*, there would remain for further investment annually, 12,000*l.*, irrespective of allowance for the gradual improvement of the Society's income by the extension of its operations.

292. Let it be granted then that the Colony required a loan of 100,000*l.*, the second moiety to be payable by gradual instalments. Could a scheme more beneficial to the Colony generally be devised than that of obtaining a portion of the loan from the Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society by annual instalments of, say 12,000*l.* a-year, in exchange for debenture bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable quarterly; these debentures being as good to the Society as if they were part of their bankers' balance, as parties entitled to payment of policies would readily take the debentures if the Society wished to part with them.

293. But leaving entirely out of sight the reasons advanced, and looking solely to the parental care the State should exercise with respect to the community, a

systematic Registration of Births and Deaths should be carried out. The mortality among infants and young children is very great—and this too in a climate singularly favourable to the young—but the causes which operate in producing this mortality are, in a great measure, purely matter of speculation, because there is no machinery existing by which they can be detected with anything like accuracy. In his investigation of the Census Returns of 1871, Governor Rawson observes (in paragraph 116): “The want of a system of registration renders it difficult to say whether the mortality among children is greatly in excess of the normal rate. It can scarcely be doubted that such must be the case, and that there is a large amount of curable disease which becomes fatal for want of medical treatment; but I believe this may be attributed less to the neglect of parents, or to the apathy or indifference of the population, than to the difficulty of procuring prompt medical advice in many parts of the rural districts, and to the inability of the labouring population to pay for such advice, for which reason they too frequently abstain from seeking it, until the case is beyond cure.”

294. In 1871 the deaths of children were:—

	St. Michael's and Bridgetown.				Rural Districts.
	Per cent.				Per cent.
Under 1 year	33·5				36·2
From 1 to 5 years	14·4				22·3
Showing the mortality from birth to 5 years at					47·9
					58·5

The rate appears high in both of the cases cited, but it would be interesting, nay, useful, to know what were the causes operating to the greater mortality in the rural parishes as compared with that of St. Michael and the City.

295. The Auditor-General is without the necessary data by which to show the mortality, as respects the ages of persons, of the years 1872-3-4. With a Registration Act in operation all matters connected with the increase or decrease of life, and the sanitary, and, more or less, the moral condition of the population, would be before the public constantly.

296. There is another point to be noticed in connection with the subject as exhibited by the Census Returns of 1871, which the Auditor-General has abstracted from Governor Rawson's Report to the Secretary of State, on the “Blue Book” for that year:—

“49. Looking to the detail of ages under 5, and to the actual numbers, it appears that the males preponderate up to 6 years of age, but that at every other period of life the females preponderate, and that the excess between 16 and 40 amounts to 9,599 females, or 25·7 per cent. Between 21 and 40 the difference is 18,392 males to 25,995 females, or 142 females to every 100 males. Such a disproportion cannot but be highly injurious both to the healthy progress and to the morality of the population, especially in a country where, among a large portion of the inhabitants, it is no disgrace to have illegitimate children.

“52. . . . The females flock into the towns, and what do they become there? The answer is in the Return of Occupations, which show that while the proportion among the female population of women describing themselves as domestic servants, seamstresses, and washerwomen, varies in the rural districts from 13·1 to 20 per cent.; it rises in St. Michael, the suburban parish, to 31·6; in Speightstown to 40·3, and in Bridgetown to 45·6 per cent.”

The position of these females, the Governor adds, “the politician, philanthropist, and moralist will have to consider.”

297. The Auditor-General not long ago, when a Member of the Colonial Parliament, put before the Assembly a plan of the machinery which he suggested was requisite to work out the Registration of Births and Deaths in a systematic and thorough manner. His proposal was that the eleven Rectors and twenty-eight Curates of the Anglican Church; the Superintendent and six other ministers of the Wesleyan Church; the Superintendent and three ministers of the Moravian Church; the Minister of the Catholic Church, and the Warden of the Jewish Community, should, with their own consent, be the Registration Officers, other persons to be appointed by the Government replacing any who might decline to act. The Rectors of the Anglican Church, and the two Superintendents of the Wesleyans and Moravians, being Superintending Registrars of the Ministers under their respective jurisdictions who were to be District Registrars, having their work checked by the Superintending Registrars. In turn the entries of the latter, and of the Minister of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the

Warden of the Jewish Synagogue, were to be checked by a Registrar to be specially appointed for the purpose, and the entries thus checked were to be delivered to the Colonial Secretary, who, as Registrar-General, was to enter them in books kept for the purpose, to arrange and digest the information afforded by the various Registrars as to Births and Deaths, and to publish the same monthly, with a General Report at the end of each year.

298. The registered Baptisms and Burials by the Anglican Clergy in the last seven years, as shown by the Parochial Registers, were, say in the year—

	Baptisms.	Burials.	Total.
1868	6,563	3,924	10,487
1869	6,359	3,852	10,211
1870	6,028	3,445	9,473
1871	7,095	3,858	10,953
1872	6,683	4,340	11,023
1873	6,540	3,316	9,856
1874	7,175	3,631	10,806
Total	46,443	26,366	72,809
Average seven years	6,635	3,767	10,402

299. The annual cost of the proposed plan of registration was thus estimated:—

12,000 entries (above average 10,402) at 1s. each, and 3d. each for examination ..	£ 750
Registrar in Bridgetown	50
Medical certificates of death	125
Registrar-General	200
Clerical aid	125
Books, stationery, &c.	100
Total	1,350

But the first year at starting the charges for books, &c., would probably amount to 300l.

XXIX.—Board of Works and Supplies.

300. The public administrative business of the Colony is conducted by Boards of Commissioners composed principally of Members of the Legislature, although in some instances other persons are associated with them. The Members of the Legislature serving on such Boards are named thereto either by the Governor, or by the President of the Council, or Speaker of the Assembly. These Boards are numerous as the following list will attest:—

Number.	Titles of Boards or Committees.	Dates of Acts creating them.	The Governor, a Member of—	Members of Legislature—		Total Members on Board.
				Council.	Assembly.	
1	Public Accounts	April 26, 1708	..	4†	6*	10
2	Central Schools	January 18, 1822	1	5†	8*	14§
3	St. Mary's Chapel.	September 7, 1825	1	1	3	5§
4	Lighthouses	August 5, 1836	1	1	1	3§
5	Hospital Committee	June 4, 1840	1	4	8	13§
6	Market Committee	November 20, 1848	..	3||	5¶	8
7	Education	October 24, 1850	..	3†	4†	7
8	Town Hall	May 17, 1854	..	3†	5*	8
9	Consolidated Board	May 10, 1856	..	4†	7†	11
10	Public Buildings	August 13, 1857	..	4	7	11
11	Contagious Diseases	July 30, 1868	..	2	3	5
12	Molehead Board	1870	..	2	4	6§
13	Board of Health	December 21, 1874	..	2†	3†	5§
13	Totals .. .. .	..	4	38	64	106

* Appointed by the Assembly.

† " by the Council.

‡ " by the Governor.

§ Other members connected with the Legislature are on the Board.

|| Appointed by the President.

¶ " by the Speaker.

301. Besides these permanent administrative Boards, there are three standing Committees of the Assembly :—

								Members.
Finance Committee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Printing Committee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pilgrim Committee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Making a total of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

302. Then there are Committees of the Legislature appointed during a Session by either the Assembly or Council, or conjointly, to investigate particular subjects ordered by either or both of the Chambers; Commissioners appointed by the Governor on addresses from the Legislature, as in the cases of the Commissions issued in 1874 respecting Education, Utilization of Rainfall, and of Convict Labour, such Commissions always requiring members of the Legislature to serve on them.

303. Members of Assembly and Council are generally members of the Vestries of their respective parishes, and the former are not unfrequently Commissioners of Roads of the parishes in which they reside.

304. To show the hardships entailed by the existing system of the performance of the work of public administration by Members of the Legislature, and particularly Assembly men, in addition to their average fortnightly meetings for Legislative business, the Auditor-General quotes the statement of a Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and Assembly, "appointed to consider the question of the more punctual transactions of the public business, and a less frequent and fruitless call on the time of the members composing the Legislative Committees and the Executive Committees," that "These Committees, although often consisting of the same or nearly the same members, are independent of, and unconnected with each other; and, consequently, it not unfrequently happens that several of them are summoned to meet on different days in the same week, or at the same hour of the same day—in the former case to the great inconvenience of the members, especially those who reside at a distance from the town, and in both instances to the detriment of the public service."

305. The opinion of the Committee will be better understood by the following tabulated illustration :—

Number of Members Employed.	Names of Members of Council and Assembly.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	13.	Committees of the Assembly.			16.
		Public Accounts.	Central Schools.	St. Mary's Chapel.	Lighthouses.	General Hospital.	Market.	Education.	Town Hall.	Consolidated Board.	Public Buildings.	Contagious Diseases.	Molehead Board.	Board of Health.	Total.	1.	2.	3.	General Total.
																Finance.	Printing.	Pilgrim.	
1	The Governor .. ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
	<i>The Council.</i>																		
1	The President (<i>ex officio</i>),																		
	Hon. G. E. Thomas ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
2	Hon. N. Foderingham ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..
3	" N. J. Pile ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	" Sir John Sealy ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
5	" Sir Graham Briggs ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
6	" J. A. Haynes ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
7	" Chas. Packer, C.J. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
8	" J. Griffith ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..
	Vacant .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
8	Total Council ..	4	5	1	1	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	38	..	..	..	38
	<i>The Assembly.</i>																		
1	The Speaker (<i>ex officio</i>), Hon.																		
	Augustus Briggs ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
2	Hon. Isaac Reece ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	7
3	" B. C. Howell ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	1	6
4	" Henry Pilgrim ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	7	..	..	1	8
5	" J. G. Grant ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	..	1	1	6
6	" J. E. Pilgrim ..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	8
7	" W. D. Spencer ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	4
8	" John Connell ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
9	" George A. Sealy ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
10	" John T. Greaves ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
11	" W. H. Jones ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
12	" F. L. Haynes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
13	" J. C. Richards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
14	" H. W. Seale ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
15	" George C. Pile ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
16	" Thomas Gill ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
17	" R. L. Phillips ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4
18	" Archibald J. Pile ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
19	" John P. Mason ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2
20	" John Kelman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
21	" W. H. Whitehall ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
22	" J. W. Carrington ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	4
22	Total Assembly ..	6	8	3	1	8	5	4	5	7	7	3	4	3	64	7	5	5	81
31	General Total ..	10	13	4	2	12	8	7	8	11	11	5	6	5	106	7	5	5	123
	Governors ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

306. The foregoing table shows that the administrative business of the Colony, under existing arrangements, requires the services of 8 Members of Council and 22 Members of Assembly; or, to put the matter as the total stands, 38 Members of Council and 81 Members of Assembly, making a total of 119 Members.

307. There can be no doubt that the public interests must suffer by the system of conducting the public business that exists at present. In 1869 Governor Rawson brought the question before the Assembly, observing:—

"2. The legislature has charged itself with duties which elsewhere are usually performed by the executive government. . . .

"3. The public evil and private inconvenience of these arrangements are obvious. There is no responsibility anywhere; no security for the prompt, economical, or efficient execution of the public works.

"4. In the other seven committees, selected by the chief officers of the two houses, who are responsible to no authority for choice, the Members are responsible to no authority. The Governor, who is responsible to the Queen for the good executive government of the Colony, cannot interfere with these bodies, either to move them to action or to prevent them from improper action. It is no more the business of the President of the Council than it is that of the Speaker of the Assembly to guide or control their action. It is presumed that either House might interfere in any extraordinary case, but it does not appear what power it might have over a committee composed partly of Members of the other House, and certainly such interference has not been the practice and would not be a convenient practice. The consequence is that

each committee is virtually irresponsible, and that the progress of the business of the country depends on the sense of duty and competency of the members composing each.

"5. The private inconvenience consists in the fact that at the present time (26th July, 1869) in order to supply the 56 members required for the seven joint committees, no less than 23 gentlemen are required to give their attendance to do business—on each committee a little business—which one committee of six or seven members could perform with greater regularity and efficiency, and probably with no greater trouble to the reduced number. Each committee needs a chairman and a secretary to secure efficiency. Only one has a separate secretary. In the others the clerks of the House, who are in active business as solicitors, act as secretary, and from the number of committees the difficulty of arranging a day of meeting convenient to themselves and to the members must be very great, and impose much trouble both to the chairmen and the secretaries. Hence delay and inconvenience and injury to the public interests.

"7. Experience will suggest to members who have acted on committees other evils and inconveniences which the Governor need not now enumerate. He will only refer to one other. While it is impossible, on the one hand, for the Superintendent of Public Works to render effective attention to the demands of so many separate bodies, acting independently of one another, it is not conducive to economy that these bodies should be compelled to make separate contracts and employ separate foremen or subordinate officers each for its own work."

308. This is not the first, nor the second time, that the Auditor-General has urged upon the consideration of the Legislature that it would be for the public advantage that a paid Board of Commissioners should be appointed, to whom should be transferred and intrusted the duties which at present devolve on Members of the Legislature with respect to the several Boards enumerated, in so far as such duties relate to the erection or repairing of any public works or buildings, or furnishing with supplies of food, clothing, &c., such public institutions as may require them, and the Auditor-General did this owing to the opportunity which his official position afforded him of observing the necessity for a Department of Works and Supplies. He would take this further occasion to express the opinion that, should the legislature carry out the suggestion, even at the hereinafter proposed annual outlay of 2,500*l.*, the Colony would save more than this amount in the improved description of the work performed for the public in building and repairs, and in the greater economy that would result in the purchase of supplies and the vigilant supervision of their distribution; as well as in the superior checks that would be established to secure the correct and prudent expenditure of public money. To take one instance as to public works. Can it be supposed for a moment that if the erection of the Public Buildings had been under the supervision of a responsible Board of Works that the description of work which disgraces the eastern wing would have been permitted, or that other costly blunders in other public departments would have been perpetrated? Few men make greater private sacrifices in attending to their public duties than the Members of the Legislature, but do what they may their services are in a great measure wasted after all, for it is simply impossible that the present system of administration of public work by gentlemen meeting once a month for an hour or two can be compared favourably with the despatch, efficiency, economy, promptitude, and thoroughness that would result from the performance of the same duties by able and competent men—appointed and paid by and responsible to the Crown—and giving to the discharge of the duties entrusted to them their constant attention.

309. But the Auditor-General has recently discovered that the idea of a Board of Works was submitted for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly many years ago, for during the present year, whilst searching for information on another subject, he met with a paper which shows that the opinion he has frequently offered upon the question was expressed, almost identically, nearly thirty years ago by a Committee of the House of Assembly in a Report which is so interesting and useful, that the Auditor-General transcribes it almost in its entirety.

"At a Meeting of the General Assembly, on Tuesday the 29th day of June, 1847, the Attorney-General, as Chairman of the Committee appointed by the House to consider the expediency of establishing a Board of Public Works, brought up a Report, which on his motion, seconded by Mr. Prescod, was read, and is as follows:—

"Your Committee, to whom was referred the message of the Honourable Board of Council, dated the 8th instant, on the Bill passed by your Honourable House to amend the Act for the improvement of the city of Bridgetown, with

instructions to consider, in connection therewith, and report to your Honourable House on the expediency of establishing a general Board of Works, respectfully report, that the establishment of a general Board of Works, under proper regulations, to have charge and superintendence of all public works, would, in the opinion of your Committee, be attended with many decided advantages to the public. The administration of this important branch of the public service is at present confided to Standing Committees composed of Members of your Honourable House and of the Honourable Board of Council; but the onerous duties thus devolved on those gentlemen would require for their efficient discharge a closer application, and more time and attention than they could reasonably be expected under the circumstances to bestow, to the neglect of their own private business. The disadvantages to the public are too obvious to need comment. The distribution of the duties over a number of independent boards, presents at the outset an insuperable difficulty to the appointment of properly qualified officers, and precludes the unity of purpose and the constant effective supervision of detail which conduce as much and as necessarily to economical expenditure as to efficiency of execution. The system has long been felt to be objectionable, and by none more so, your Committee believe, than by those gentlemen themselves who have been charged with the working of it. The change now suggested will relieve them of a heavy responsibility, whilst tending in no small degree to the public benefit.

"At a time when the institutions of the country were few and comparatively insignificant, and the public works in connection with those institutions were upon a very small scale, involving a trifling outlay and requiring little supervision, it was doubtless an expedient of necessity, and as such perfectly justifiable, to require the gratuitous services of Members of the Legislature for this purpose. The work was not sufficient in extent and importance to authorize the expense of a paid superintendence. But things are very different at present. This branch of the public service has of late years greatly increased, and is yet increasing daily in extent and importance; and were it even a question whether the advantages to accrue to the public from a change of system would be fully equivalent to the cost, your Committee do not hesitate to say that the time has now arrived when the Members of the Legislature should be relieved of the burthen of this gratuitous service.

"Your Committee would therefore recommend the early consideration by your Honourable House of a measure for establishing a general Board of Works, and they respectfully submit that it consist of three Commissioners to be appointed by the Crown, and paid for their services by such annual salaries as your Honourable House shall see fit to provide; and that a Secretary and a Clerk of Works, also appointed by the Crown, be attached to the Board, with such other officers as shall be necessary to ensure the desired efficiency.

"That an office be provided for the Board in Bridgetown, to be open daily for business from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.; the Commissioners to be in attendance and accessible to parties having business with the Board during that time. That, subject to the supervision and control of the Executive, the Board have the direction of all public works, and the management of all matters connected therewith, and the conservation of all public buildings.

"That the administration of the Act for the improvement of the city of Bridgetown, in as far as the same is vested in commissioners, be referred to this Board.

"That the Board keep a journal, in which all their daily transactions shall be entered, to be submitted to the Governor weekly for his inspection; and that all orders and instructions passing from the Board to its officers, or to persons engaged in the supplying of any materials or the performance of any work under the direction of the Board, be given in writing, and copied into this journal.

"That the principal officers of the Board keep similar journals, in which to be entered their daily acts and proceedings in discharge of their duties; and that all their orders and instructions be given in writing and copied into their respective journals, to be laid before the Board daily.

"That all materials required by the Board for the public service be invariably taken on contract publicly tendered for, unless there be a necessity, to be plainly set forth in the journal, for obtaining them without delay; and that similar contracts for work to be done be considered the rule, the execution of such work by the Board itself through its officers the exception.

"That all moneys for this branch of the public service be especially voted by your Honourable House from time to time as required, on the showing of reports and estimates to be laid before your Honourable House by the executive; and that such

grants be to the Crown for the use of the Island, and made available to the Board on the warrant of the Governor. That quarterly accounts in detail of all moneys received and expended by the Board, or in any way passing through their hands, with reports on the state of the public buildings and of works in progress, whether of construction or repair, be laid before the Governor within twenty days after the close of every such quarter for the information of the Legislature; and that similar reports be made as often as required by either branch on address to the Governor.

"That the Governor be authorized to appoint annually, by warrant, three competent persons as a Committee of Audit, to whom shall be referred the quarterly accounts of the Board, each of whom, attending to audit the same, and signing them as such auditor, to be entitled to a suitable fee for his trouble."

310. A Board of Works and Supplies might be advantageously composed of these Commissioners, one being chairman at a salary of 800*l.* per annum, and his colleagues receiving 600*l.* a year each. The former might be a colonel or captain in the Royal Engineers, so as to be competent to check and supervise the estimates and operations of the Superintendent of Public Works, besides exercising a watchful care over the public matters entrusted to the charge of the Board. His colleagues should be able and competent men, thoroughly versed in local knowledge, good accountants, well acquainted with values and business arrangements generally, and possessing administrative capacity. In addition to the office service of the Commissioners, they should be required to visit the objects of their charge or superintendence at unexpected intervals, so as to watch and scrutinise the progress of buildings or repairs undertaken on public account, and the provident distribution of supplies in the institutions receiving them. They should keep regular accounts of the expenditure of the several departments and institutions with which they may be officially connected, so as to show the annual cost of each in detail and so on in full, and should prepare and furnish estimates, in the third quarter of each year, of the probable expenditure for the ensuing year, of each and every public work or institution under their control or superintendence, to the Auditor-General, so as to admit of his preparing a general estimate of Ways and Means for the information of the House of Assembly.

311. To attend to the correspondence and bookkeeping of the department a Secretary and Clerk would be required, and the probable annual charge of the Department of Works and Supplies might be estimated thus:—

							£	£
Commissioners.	Chairman	..	..	..	..	..	800	
	Two colleagues	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	
								2,000
Staff.	Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	800	
	Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	£100 to 150	
								450
Incidentals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Total estimated cost							..	2,500

312. The Offices of the Savings' Bank and Master in Chancery might be removed to some of the vacant rooms near the Public Library, in the Eastern Public Building, and the apartments thus vacated could be appropriated as offices for the Public Works Department.

313. In the event of the adoption of the plan suggested, it would be unquestionably necessary to respect the vested interests of the Clerks of the several Boards and Committees that would then be abolished by a fair and reasonable compensation for such loss as they would sustain; and in the end the salaries saved would considerably diminish the expenditure of the Public Works and Supplies Department.

XXX.—General Remarks on Taxation and Finance.

314. In 1873 the Road Commissioners of the several parishes by means of a tax of 9*d.* per acre on land, and of charges on wheels and horses, mules and asses, collected for road purposes 7,333*l.*

315. The parochial taxation by Vestries in 1872-3 (of which 9,480*l.* was produced by land, and 5,436*l.* was raised on rents alone in St. Michael's, without taking the Occupancy Tax into account) was 23,000*l.* in round numbers, leaving out remissions and balances.

316. The payments into the Treasury of ordinary and extraordinary income in 1873 amounted to 121,797*l.*: 3,754*l.* of which consisted of a tax of 8*d.* per acre on land for *Militia* purposes, although there is no such force in existence.

317. These items making a total sum raised by taxation for one year for the Public Service amounting to 152,130/.

318. At present the taxation of the Colony is of a complex and patchwork character and requires readjustment, which, however, would probably not be without difficulty in its accomplishment from a dislike to direct taxation, but if carried out would, in the long run, be for the advantage of the community.

319. Prior to the great Act of Emancipation the landowners had of necessity to grow most of the food that was needed in the Island. The great social change of 1838 released the planter from this obligation, his interest thenceforth being to devote his lands almost entirely to the growth of sugar-canes, and as a consequence the population of this little island, numbering over 170,000 people, has now become mainly dependent for its supplies of food upon the United States and the Dominion of Canada; whilst in this country, teeming with a population whose numbers and industry are the strength and wealth of the Colony, and where for various reasons it is of the utmost importance that food should be as cheap as possible, there was levied in duties on food stuffs in 1873 the sum of 24,330/. Say, on—

	£	s.	d.
Bread	864	17	4
Butter	1,397	19	9
Cheese	230	1	4
Casiripe	28	3	0
Cocoa	105	17	1
Coffee	234	2	6
Corn and grain	2,950	3	1
Corn meal	2,771	14	11
Fish, dry and salted	699	3	7
Fish, pickled	177	10	8
Flour	6,382	8	6
Groceries	167	2	3
Lard	585	4	1
Meat, salted	2,601	17	10
Rice	1,078	16	11
Total	20,275	2	10
20 per cent. on duty	4,055	0	7
Total, as stated	24,330	3	5

320. The additional demands which the constantly increasing population of the island, in combination with other causes, press upon the Colony, will not only compel the Legislature to strengthen and expand the principal institutions of the island, but, without doubt, will also call upon it to create new ones, and to impose additional taxation to provide for their maintenance. Judging from experience, there can be no doubt of the ability of the Colony to raise whatever revenue may be required for the support of its institutions, but no revenue will continue to be sufficient unless it be providently and economically distributed, and on this point the Auditor-General, impelled by a sense of public duty, would, with great respect, point the attention of the Honourable House of Assembly to the extraordinary circumstance that it does not require to have submitted for its consideration, upon responsible authority, annual estimates of the income and expenditure of the Colony!

321. The present mode of proceeding is just so much groping in the dark, for it is impossible to foresee what the expenditure of a year may be, as at almost every one of the fortnightly meetings of the Assembly some fresh application for money is made, and it is just a toss up in the end whether the income squares with the expenditure of the Colony. If, instead of pursuing this uncertain system, the Legislative Assembly would determine to regulate its annual financial arrangements, and to commit the Treasury to no further engagements than those which the estimated income of the Colony for the year would meet, making exceptional and special provision for emergent cases, the result would be, practically, a more careful and provident expenditure of the money provided by the people for the public service.

322. One of the first steps to be taken towards accomplishing this object would be the appointment of Commissioners of Works and Supplies already alluded to, who, from the extent of their general superintendence and knowledge of the public institutions more particularly under their charge, would be the only competent authorities to furnish the requisite information upon which reliable estimates of expenditure could be based.

323. The expenditure of the island has been growing gradually, but steadily, since 1831, the revenue being compelled to keep pace with the upward tendency of the former, both of which will be apparent by a glance at the following figures:—

Years.	Revenue.	Ten Years.	Expenditure.	Ten Years.
	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
1831	18,735 5 0	273,960	18,354 4 5	280,429
1832	18,378 0 6		18,356 7 3	
1833	14,160 12 0		16,536 16 7	
1834	31,842 1 11		17,841 8 7	
1835	22,840 15 2		27,580 4 6	
1836	28,596 19 7		29,373 5 0	
1837	25,452 4 8		32,066 2 0	
1838	27,061 19 11		32,342 7 6	
1839	36,949 19 4		34,152 1 11½	
1840	49,942 11 1		53,826 11 1	
1841	66,351 7 3	610,950	(1) 64,674 3 4	591,033
1842	68,953 15 2		56,204 10 0	
1843	81,250 7 8		53,057 5 3	
1844	49,848 5 11		(2) 85,599 14 5	
1845	51,099 10 2		(2) 52,347 19 0	
1846	96,246 11 8½		(3) 88,158 1 1½	
1847	53,068 17 0		(4) 55,686 3 10	
1848	42,628 15 2		43,713 2 11½	
1849	47,438 15 5½		44,531 19 11	
1850	54,064 0 7½		47,059 19 10¾	
1851	55,725 15 4¾	761,832	50,469 7 0¾	744,882
1852	59,102 15 10¾		59,363 17 0½	
1853	61,552 18 0		69,789 9 11¾	
1854	69,595 9 9¼		71,680 5 0¼	
1855	68,937 19 8¼		62,915 8 10½	
1856	(5) 85,061 15 9¾		70,575 14 10¼	
1857	82,592 14 10½		80,970 6 10½	
1858	96,914 19 3		87,891 8 4	
1859	87,595 5 9		80,352 19 5½	
1860	94,752 13 2½		110,873 1 4	
1861	98,049 4 3	1,015,931	115,895 15 6½	1,024,102
1862	93,682 2 6½		93,461 7 3½	
1863	(6) 102,572 4 7½		104,795 9 10	
1864	(7) 107,391 5 10		104,384 2 2	
1865	98,870 7 7½		99,383 17 7½	
1866	103,935 7 7		95,838 4 10½	
1867	98,347 11 10		99,783 4 6½	
1868	(8) 105,545 1 3		99,370 0 2½	
1869	102,606 8 1½		105,480 16 7½	
1870	104,931 15 4½		105,708 12 3	
1871	119,492 6 3	484,690	122,346 15 0½	493,145
1872	(9) 117,652 9 2½		125,040 1 0	
1873	123,676 13 11½		121,796 15 6	
1874	123,868 14 8		123,961 8 7	

(1) Police establishment, 1841	£
(2) Deposit of surplus funds in chartered banks—	£
1844	40,651
1845	2,104
(3) Repairs, roads, 1846	42,755
(4) Purchase, land O. B. District, 1847	14,138
(5) Duty imposed on rum, 1856, produced	31,256
(6) Loan, 10,000 <i>l</i> .	14,539
(7) Loan, and imposition, 25 per cent. on import duties.	
(8) 20 per cent. on import duties for public buildings.	
(9) Continuance, 20 per cent. on duties, and “Rum Duty Act, 1871.”	

324. The average of the decennial periods and of the four years from 1871 to 1874 appears thus:—

Years.	Revenue.	Annual Average.	Expenditure.	Annual Average.
	£	£	£	£
1831-40 ..	273,960	27,396	280,429	28,043
1841-50 ..	610,950	61,095	591,033	59,103
1851-60 ..	761,832	76,183	744,882	74,488
1861-70 ..	1,015,931	101,593	1,024,102	102,410
1871-74 ..	484,690	121,172	493,145	123,536

325. The constant tendency to increase in the expenditure, and therefore also in the revenue of the Island, is indicated with great distinctness by the foregoing figures, and this tendency will still further develop itself as new demands are presented for Legislative consideration.

326. The complex and difficult question of the relief of the poor must be dealt with very shortly, whilst the education of the people, to be effectually attended to, will require further relaxation of the public purse strings, and neither these nor any other indispensable public necessities can be met except by the special provision of funds. Soon therefore, rather than later, the Legislature will be called upon by the necessity for action to enter deeply and comprehensively upon the question of the financial arrangements of the Colony, and the plainer and more intelligible those arrangements are, the sounder they are likely to be, and the more acceptable they will prove to the general community; but in order to make them sound, intelligible, and acceptable, the more indispensable is it that the subject should be meditated and clearly understood beforehand.

327. The solid and durable foundation of all taxation in this Colony is the *land*. Without its products there would be nothing to give in exchange for those of other countries which are required by the inhabitants of this place. The land by its fruitfulness supplies the workman's wages in exchange for the labour he bestows upon it; it provides the landlord with the means of cultivating it, and yields the income by which his capital becomes remunerative; it affords him a home and support for his family, and enables him to maintain his social position. By the barter of its products the merchant makes his living and his gains; the shipmaster finds employment and profit by the carriage of its produce to other countries which have sent hither their own goods to exchange for it; whilst the contributions from the possessors of the land, and those whose maintenance generally is provided by it, produce the revenue for the support of the several public institutions, by which not only life and property are protected, but the general framework of society is sustained.

328. With the teeming population of the Island it is sound policy to remove every impost which adds to the cost of the food of the people. Humanity calls upon the community to make adequate, but not extravagant, provision for the relief of the helpless and sick poor. A wise policy recommends to the earnest consideration of the Legislature the general education and training of the people. The interests of society demand that the deprivation of their liberty, and the punishment inflicted on criminals, should be arranged and conducted so as to cause a salutary dread of the commission of acts leading to punishment. The necessity for these and other public undertakings involving sacrifices on the community demand a wise economy in the distribution of the gifts of the people; whilst calling upon the landowners to furnish a moiety of the taxation required by the State wants of the Colony, arranging its payments so as to give as little inconvenience as possible, they should be released from all assessments and taxes for road and vestry purposes, and freed from all import duties on those articles which are necessary to the cultivation and conduct of their properties.

329. The question of looking to the land as the chief producing source of the revenue of the Colony is not a new one in Barbados, having been presented for public consideration before, and by a most able lawyer and statesman, for in 1846, shortly before his departure to Jamaica, Sir Charles Grey, in his Address on the opening of the Session, put the matter most ably and fully before the Legislature, as will be seen on perusal of the following extracts from the Governor's Speech on the occasion:—

“ Within the last twelve months reports have been called for by the Home Government as to the provision made in those Colonies for poor widows and orphans and other classes of destitute persons, and although I am far from recommending the introduction of the English Poor Laws, I conceive that some increased attention to the state of the poor is expected from you, and I think you would do well to take the subject into your consideration. For this Island, it seems to me that the most suitable plan would be a general almshouse, and the principle on which I would regulate it if I had to act only on my own convictions, would be to make the labour of the paupers productive as far as possible of whatever should be required for the maintenance of themselves and the establishment; and if more labour than they could exert should be required, it strikes me that there is no better mode in which the labour of convict prisoners could be applied, and that it would be easy so to regulate it in subordination to the purposes of a poor-house, as to prevent both the intercourse of the convicts with the paupers, and that exposure of them to the public, which is deemed so objectionable, and indeed has been so detrimental when they have been employed in the repair of roads.

“The first answer I am afraid to all those suggestions is likely to be that they would require an increase of revenue, which must be raised by a new and unwelcome and oppressive taxation, but my own opinion is that you have it in your power to raise a larger revenue than you do at present by means which would be much more easy and convenient to all parties than those which are at present in use with a less productive effect, and I ask your patience whilst I endeavour in some degree to explain views which I have abstained from stating until my approaching departure may induce you to regard them more as the advice of a friend than as a scheme urged upon you by a co-ordinate member of the Legislature.

“In finance a clear distinction ought to be made and observed between two portions of every national expenditure, and in like manner between two classes of taxes, rates or duties by which each of the two branches of expenditure ought to be respectively supported. One portion of the expenditure is at all times necessary and indispensable. Without it even life would not be secure, property still less so. No religious rites could be observed. There would be no means of communication by roads, and consequently no means of improving the soil or the habitation of men. The country would be waste. Men would be savages. The social state would not exist.

“This surely constitutes an essential difference from that other portion of the revenue which is applied for the improvement rather than the mere existence of the social state, and for adding in various ways to the comforts, enjoyments, the ornaments, and the luxuries of life, or for serving occasional and extraordinary purposes of more or less duration.

“Corresponding with this division there are in the very nature of things two distinct and different grounds of right for levying the taxes which are to constitute the two portions of the revenue. One consists of the very necessity which has been pointed out, and cannot require consent, because in the order of things it is prior to the circumstances on which the possibility of consent depends.

“The other is an expediency as to the adoption of particular measures not antecedent to society, nor essentially connected with it, but springing out of it, and accidental to it, as to which there may, and, indeed, must be various opinions, and as the ground of right for raising taxes for such purposes consistently with English notions of liberty and security, we cannot recognise any other solid ground than the free vote or consent of the parties who are to give the money, either by themselves or by their representatives chosen by themselves.

“Coincident, again, with these distinctions, there are two sorts of property which are naturally and radically different—property in moveables and property in land. Moveables may be, as it were, created, and property in them may be acquired merely by the exertions of individual members of the State. Complete and entire manual possession of them may be obtained, and the things themselves may be taken beyond the limits of the State and carried away. Property in land is very different. Land not only exists, but has a natural use and value, independent of human labour, and prior to it. Actual possession cannot be taken beyond a very small extent except by the aid of legal fictions. Property, or, in other words, an estate in land, is a creature of society and of civil polity; and even when it has been established, it cannot be enjoyed nor used except by admitting others also to a qualified property or interest in the same land. True it is, that the two sorts of property co-exist in the same individuals, and from the first are intimately blended, and dependent on each other; but still these primary and characteristic differences mark distinctly that the natural uncultivated value of land, which belongs in common to the State or community before it is assigned in separate estates to individuals, is the fund or resource out of which the earliest and most absolutely necessary and indispensable revenue must be raised, or by which those services must otherwise be secured, without which society cannot exist; whilst property in moveables, or, in other words, capital and stock, being more completely the fruit of individual and independent exertion, and the things themselves being capable of removal, taxes cannot justly be taken from that source, except by the free and voluntary consent of the possessors, in a later stage of social progress. Conformably with those natural principles, it will be seen that in the origin of most States, and especially of those feudal ones with which we are best acquainted, the rudiments of society were almost wholly sustained by a revenue consisting of low money-rents, or rents in kind reserved on the granting of estates, or by services connected with and attached to the grants. In our own country, the owners of estates were the unpaid magistrates, charged with the protection of life and property, and the maintenance of peace and order, and the constitution of roads and bridges, and the offices of religion were sustained out of a definite portion of the gross annual produce of the land.

"It is but accordant to the ordinary course of human affairs that, as we advance far in the progress of society, these incidents of its earliest infancy should in some degree be forgotten or disregarded; but I believe that they are never disregarded or forgotten with impunity; and wherever I see that the services attached to estates in land are, from whatever causes, discontinued, whilst at the same time the revenue or payments to the State in money, or in kind, are shaken off from the land, I think society is in danger.

"You will, before this time, have perceived that the main object of this long lecture is to recommend to you the adoption of a land rent, or assessment, as one of the bases of your general revenue. I fully avow it. The fact of your having long had amongst your island institutions a system of parochial assessments, under which, according to what I conceive to be a correct principle, all the land in each parish is similarly assessed, without reference to the different fertility, or different value of different portions of it, first encouraged me to think of proposing this to your consideration. Latterly, some symptoms of a desire to get rid of this assessment, at the same time that there is a discontinuance of most of the public services formerly attached to land, and a disinclination to resume them, have made me think that I should not discharge my duty to you if I lost the occasion of raising a warning voice, and now my approaching separation from this community, and the new opportunities which at this moment are given to you of lowering the rates of duty on many of your imports, and at the same time of making the whole return from them more productive, have determined me to make this claim upon your patience.

"The precise measures which I recommend for your consideration after I am gone from amongst you is that for all your parochial assessments, your export duties, and other taxes of every sort and description, you should substitute one uniform land rate or acreage tax throughout the island. and a very moderate and equable tariff of import duties on every description of commodity which is brought into it.

"I know that at first sight it will appear unfair that in a general scheme of this sort the land rate should be uniform on all descriptions of land, and that the richest and the most improved should pay no more in proportion to its extent than the poorest and most unproductive. But I beg you to remember that the principle of the tax is, that it should fall upon land, and not upon capital or stock, and upon that portion of the value of the land which primarily belonged to the whole community, and had an independent and prior existence to the labour and capital which has been employed upon it. The superior fertility and the improvement of every estate have already been paid for by the owner in the higher amount of the original purchase money, or by what he has subsequently laid out. But there is an original value in the poorest spot of land in which it is worth while to hold an estate that may justly be made the basis of a rate which cannot operate unjustly when applied to better land. I would carry this uniformity to the utmost extreme, and for the purposes of the particular tax which I am recommending, I would not augment the rate even on account of houses or other buildings which may be upon the land. The uniformity, indeed, is the life and soul of the whole scheme. Once vary the tax according to the value of the land, and you make it a tax upon capital, which ought to be settled from year to year by the votes of the people, but fix the rate at one uniform sum for every rood, calculated, for instance, at one-third of the gross ordinary proceeds of the poorest land in which it is worth while to retain an estate, and this tax may be permanently established for the uses of the executive power, and of the Government, without any danger of its operating oppressively or vexatiously, and without any fear of its ever requiring reduction or abatement in a thriving community, or revision of any sort, above once perhaps in a century.

"I reckon that one-half of the ordinary and necessary revenue of Barbados might be raised in this way, and the remainder by very low, steady, and permanent import duties, which in form I would make specific duties, but if imposed generally on all imported commodities, I should not think of raising in almost any instance above the proportion of two, or at most 3, per cent.

330. If this plan of requiring the land to produce one half of the revenue of the Colony was adopted, the foodstuffs previously enumerated as charged with an import tax would be admitted to consumption duty free, and would thus tend directly to diminish the cost of food. If the cost of food advances the means of procuring the cost must increase by an increase of wages, or by additional charge to the community for poor relief. It is therefore to the general interest that the price of food should not be enhanced by taxation, particularly in a Colony situated as this is with respect to population.

331. But it might be advanced in opposition to a reduction of the duties on what are termed locally food-stuffs, that the duties are so inconsiderable the consumer would not benefit by their removal, and that the food-stuffs released would sell for as much after withdrawal of the impost as they did whilst subject to it.

332. To argue that a remission of 24,000% of duties on food would go to the importer and not to the consumer would be somewhat monstrous, certainly. Granted that any description of food, say corn meal, for instance, was a drug in the market, selling far below prime cost and charges of impost and sale; or, *per contra*, that it was scarce, and realising a handsome profit to the importer or seller. Surely, in either case, as the cost of the duty forms a part of the sum which the seller pays on import, and expects to get recouped by the consumer, by so much must the cost of a barrel of corn meal be enhanced to the purchaser. For if there was no duty on the corn meal the importer or seller could afford to sell it for just so much less than he could if there was a duty, the measure of such diminution of price being exactly the amount of duty. It has been laid down by able writers on political economy that, "Indirect taxes are those which are demanded from one person in the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself at the expense of another—such as the Excise or Customs." "The incidence of taxation is borne by the person out of whose pocket the tax really comes. For instance, the incidence of taxes on commodities is borne by the consumer, because, although the tax is, in the first place, paid by the manufacturers or importers, it increases the price of the commodity, and is finally paid by the consumer."

333. The following statement represents the items taxed for road purposes in 1873 :—

101,729½ acres of land at	9d. per acre.
73,951l. of rents, at	1½d. in the £.
1,964 horses, at	6s. each.
3,844 mules, at	3s. 9d. each.
1,058 asses, at	2s. "
8,010 wheels of burthen, at	2s. 6d. "
4,710 wheels of pleasure, at	2s. 6d. "
Producing a total sum, per "Blue Book," of 7,333l. 12s. 9¾d.	

334. The Vestry Expenditure for 1872-73, appears by the "Blue Book" for 1873 to have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Poor relief	9,467	6	3			
Church and Chapel expenses	2,580	0	11			
Education	1,722	1	0			
	<hr/>			13,769	8	2
Expenses, St. Leonard's Cemetery	629	17	0			
City improvements	143	0	0			
Repairs to parochial property	440	6	8			
	<hr/>			1,213	3	8
City of Bridgetown—						
Water rate	3,333	6	8			
Fire Brigade rate	741	15	2			
	<hr/>			4,075	1	10
Manumission annuitants				284	15	7
Sanitary expenditure				768	16	8
Ratheads				331	2	3
Incidental expenses	563	16	11			
Assessors, clerks, &c.	300	0	0			
Law, stationery, &c.	95	14	4½			
	<hr/>			959	11	3½
Remissions and arrears				1,365	17	1¾
Parochial Treasurers' commissions				1,418	18	10¾
	<hr/>					
Total				24,186	15	6
Balance on hand 25th March, 1873				1,610	19	5¼
	<hr/>			25,797	14	11¼
	<hr/>					
Bringing down the total above as				24,186	15	6
And deducting remissions and arrears				1,265	17	1¾
	<hr/>					
The actual Vestry expenditure from March 25, 1872, to March 24, 1873, was				22,820	18	4¼
With a credit balance of				1,610	19	5¼

335. To observant men there cannot be a doubt that soon, rather than later, further taxation for the support of the existing and accruing institutions of the

Colony will have to be resorted to, and as the major portion of such burthen will probably fall on the land, it will be the simpler plan to have one uniform tax, withdrawing the powers now possessed by the Road Commissioners and Parochial Vestries, and indeed superseding those bodies altogether. With respect to the Road Commissioners, it has been stated previously that the general advantage would probably be promoted by resorting to the system which was carried out many years ago, first under the late Mr. Maycock, and afterwards by Mr. John Inniss.

336. The duties devolving on the Vestries are, chiefly, to make provision for—

Relief of the Poor,
Parochial Education, and
The expenses of the Church, with care of its fabric.

The relief of the poor as conducted by Vestries, will probably ere long be merged in some general plan under which poor relief will be placed under more central administration. Parochial education will be absorbed in the general arrangements of the new Board of Education which will be created on the recommendation of the Commission on Education, whose Report will shortly be presented to the Legislature : and as regards Church expenses and maintenance, the best plan would be to ascertain what the average cost of these had been for ten years previous, and to hand over the amount of the island average to the “ Church Council ” annually from the Treasury, for distribution among the various churches and chapels, in such manner as the Church Council should deem most judicious, giving up in addition for church purposes the pew rents of the several places of worship. In order to carry out these arrangements it would be necessary to incorporate the Church Council.

337. With respect to the income arising from bequests, and ordered by the donors to be appropriated to poor relief or education, the money, except in such instances in which it was not possible to depart from the letter of the donors’ instructions, which is now received by the Vestries, and expended for either of the purposes stated, could be paid into the Public Treasury in diminution of the outlay of the State in making general provision for the relief of the poor and the education of the people.

338. But if the incidence of the taxation of the future is to be on land, the removal of customs’ duties should not be confined to food-stuffs, but should be extended to those articles of import chiefly used on plantations, so as to relieve the planter of the import tax, because, as has been already stated with reference to customs’ duties on articles of food imported, “ the incidence of taxes on commodities is borne by the consumer, because although the tax is in the first place paid by the importers, it increases the price of the commodity, and is finally paid by the consumer.” The imports of plantation supplies are thus found in the “ Blue Book ” for 1873 :—

	£	s.	d.
Bricks	78	3	6
Cement	154	9	4
Coal	1,217	10	2
Hardware	772	9	2
Hay and straw	62	18	11
Hoops	448	10	2
Lumber	1,885	3	2
Machinery	482	5	3
Mules	1,783	15	0
Oil, meal, &c.	716	16	9
Powder, blasting	62	11	1
Shingles.. .. .	816	13	1
Staves	729	0	8
Hard wood	97	12	5
	9,307	18	8
20 per cent. charge on duty	1,861	11	9
Total	11,169	10	5

339. It must not be lost sight of that the removal of import duties on food and on plantation supplies would confer the very great advantage of making the Port attractive to shippers, for this would lead to the local markets being used as a bonding storehouse and general depôt for the colonies in the neighbourhood, thus ensuring a constant supply and stock of food-stuffs and other imports, keeping prices within reasonable limits, and otherwise indirectly benefiting the island by attracting to it buyers from other colonies.

340. But whilst the Auditor-General contends that import duties ought not to be levied on merchandise brought into the island to be used as food for the people, nor on

plantation supplies if one moiety, or thereabout, of the taxation of the Colony is to be provided by the land, he also contends that all imports of articles which, more or less, may be regarded as luxuries ought to be subject to duty, and may be summed up in the following list taken from the Customs' Returns of, and showing the duties levied in, 1874:—

	£	s.	d.
Candles, other than tallow	292	16	6
Carriages	76	7	6
Cigars, &c.	225	0	3
Drugs	141	11	8
Horses	558	6	8
Jewellery and plate	66	1	3
Linens, cottons, silks, broad cloths, &c.	4,929	13	5
	£	s.	d.
Malt, in bottle	281	17	3
„ in wood	752	5	10
	1,034	3	1
Oil, kerosine	1,113	10	11
Perfumery	69	14	2
Snuff	74	12	0
Spirits—	£	s.	d.
Brandy, cordials, &c.	4,186	1	9
Gin	1,514	18	2
Rum	180	1	7
	5,881	1	6
Sugar, refined	289	4	4
Tea	241	8	6
Tobacco	3,426	15	10
Wine	929	12	11
	19,350	0	6
20 per cent. on duties	3,870	0	1
Total	23,220	0	7

341. In 1874 duties were paid on the following articles not included in the list of food-stuffs, nor in that of luxuries, given previously:—

	£	s.	d.
Molasses	126	18	1
Sugar, Muscovado	66	8	9
Other kinds, except refined	66	1	0
Total	259	2	10
20 per cent. on duties	51	16	7
Total duty	310	19	5
Soap	779	2	10
20 per cent. on duty	155	16	7
Total duty	934	19	5

To retain the duties on molasses and sugar is simply to insist on a species of protection, the principle of which has been abandoned by the Imperial Government, and should be for ever discarded by Barbados, by admitting molasses and sugar, of the descriptions enumerated, free of duty. Soap, also, as an indispensable requisite of cleanliness, should be unmolested by taxation.

XXXI.—Probable Income and Expenditure of 1875.

342. The receipts at the Treasury were—

	£
1874	123,868
Of these may be reckoned as extraordinary income—	£
Import duties, 20 per cent.	10,112
Payments per cent. of superannuation	1,417
Showing extraordinary income as	11,529
And the ordinary income of the colony as	112,339
The gross expenditure of 1874 was	123,961
Which included the following as extraordinary expenditure:—	£
Molehead account—	
Punts	1,469
New crane	510
Steam-tug	336
	2,315

	£	£	£
Works and buildings	10,495		
Loan to Vestry, St. James'	1,000		
Report on mule and cattle diseases	200		
Revising list of voters	150		
Reception of 2nd West India Regiment	300		
Commissions, new edition of laws	350		
Total	14,810		
Leaving ordinary expenditure as		109,151	
And a margin between income and outlay of			3,188

343. The Balance in the Treasury was—

	£	£
December 31, 1874		4,880
Assuming the ordinary income of 1875 to be equal to that of 1874, or	112,339	
Plus for additional tonnage, say 15,000 tons shipping at 2s. 3d.	1,687	
The ordinary income will be		114,026
And the amount to be used for ordinary outlay in 1875		118,906

344. The ordinary expenditure was—

	£	£
1874		109,151
To this must be added additional charges which are now attached to the regular expenditure.		
Additions to normal expenditure of the Colony :—		
Establishments—	£	
Inland Police	500	
Customs	300	
Harbour Master	100	
Public Library	350	
Clerk, Police District Court	200	
	1,450	
Increased charge for superannuation	1,145	
Subsidy to West India and Pacific Telegraph Company	2,500	
Gilchrist scholarships	250	
Total additions		5,345
Estimated ordinary expenditure for 1875		114,496
And the estimated amount to meet this being		118,906
There would be a probable surplus towards meeting any extraordinary outlay of		4,410

345. The import duties thus far, say to 3rd March, 1875, have not exhibited that disposition to improvement which might reasonably have been expected from the early beginning of the reaping season, and the certainty of an unusually large crop of Sugar, being about 950l. less than in the corresponding period of 1874; and, therefore, it would be unsafe to value on the yield of the 20 per cent. charge on the import duties as likely to produce more in 1875 than it did in 1874.

346. Assuming then—

	£
As extraordinary income from the source stated*	10,112
And adding the surplus from ordinary expenditure	4,410
There will be available for extraordinary expenditure.. .. .	14,522

347. The extraordinary expenditure for 1875 is thus estimated :—

	£	£
Past due subsidy to West India and Pacific Telegraph Company		1,884
Loans—	£	£
To Wesleyans	500	
St. James' Parish	300	
St. Philip's	500	
	1,300	
Grant to ditto		400
Printing new edition of laws, about		1,700
Island map		600
Return of money paid in on account of retrospective payments for superannuation.. .. .		600
Balance of grant for Ragged Point Lighthouse		700
		1,600

* 20 per cent. on import duties.

					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts in aid of Revenue—										
Fees and Fines of Court and Office :										
Chief Justice ..	..	..	..	..	18	13	9			
Colonial Secretary ..	..	..	..	..	218	3	10½			
Police Magistrates—					£	s.	d.			
District A ..	..	..	..	..	25	9	0			
„ B ..	..	..	..	..	61	8	8			
„ C ..	..	..	..	..	67	17	2			
„ D ..	..	..	..	..	98	18	0			
„ E ..	..	..	..	..	67	18	4½			
„ F ..	..	..	..	..	50	4	3			
								371	15	5½
Town Clerk ..	..	..	..	..	174	3	2			
For licenses to boatmen and carters ..	..	..	..	..	0	14	0			
Clerk of Assistant Court of Appeal ..	..	..	..	..	38	4	6½			
								821	14	9½
Special Receipts—										
Ballast sold ..	..	..	..	..	116	1	0			
Land in Burnt district ..	..	..	..	..	399	11	5½			
								515	12	5½
Reimbursement on account of Loans to the Colony—										
Christ Church ..	..	..	..	..	16	17	0½			
St. Lucy ..	..	..	..	..	0	0	9			
St. James ..	..	..	..	..	61	2	4			
Ditto, first instalment, loan of 1,000L. ..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
								128	0	1½
Superannuation Fund—										
Abatement from pay of public officers ..	..	..	..	..	..			267	3	4
Miscellaneous—										
Hospital stoppages—Police ..	..	..	..	..	21	12	0			
„ Harbour police ..	..	..	..	..	3	5	0			
Maintenance of military prisoners ..	..	..	..	..	8	15	6			
„ naval ditto ..	..	..	..	..	6	10	6			
„ lunatics ..	..	..	..	..	12	10	0			
Prothonotary, for rent of office in the “P Buildings” ..	..	..	..	..	7	10	0			
Inspector-General of Police, tax executions ..	..	..	..	..	1	8	0			
Provost Marshal, for rent of office in the “P Buildings” ..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0			
Clerk of Petty Debt Court, office fees paid in ..	..	..	..	..	66	12	0			
Parochial Treasurers of the following parishes, for church registers supplied—					£	s.	d.			
St. Michael ..	..	..	..	..	22	16	3			
St. George ..	..	..	..	..	16	13	4			
St. Andrew ..	..	..	..	..	16	5	0			
								55	14	7
Six months interest on 1,500L. deposited in Colonial Bank ..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0			
Juvenile earnings at District “B,” from May 2, 1873, to April 24, 1874 ..	..	..	..	..	32	4	6			
Ditto, from May 1, 1874, to November 27, 1874 ..	..	..	..	..	25	0	8½			
								57	5	2½
Contagious Diseases Hospital—Net proceeds of his Excellency the Governor's draft, dated December 28, 1874, on Crown Agents for the Colony, 625L., at 487½ exchange ..										
					634	15	3½			
Half of net proceeds of a cask of rum, seized and sold under provisions of “Rum Duty Act, 1871” ..					4	16	6			
								915	14	7
Market—										
Tolls and stamps on weights and measures, less expenses sanctioned by the Commissioners ..					..			55	7	1½
Total Revenue ..	..	..	..	..	..			26,869	10	9½
Balance from last quarter ..	..	..	..	..	..			6,129	19	1½
								32,999	9	11

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Establishment—					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonial Secretary's Office ..	..	..	..	..	258	10	0			
Colonial Treasurer's Office ..	..	..	..	..	358	10	0			
Auditor General's Office ..	..	..	..	..	216	8	6			
Harbour Master's Office ..	..	..	..	..	136	11	2			
Superintendent of Public Works ..	..	..	..	..	125	0	0			
								1,094	19	8
Customs—										
Salaries ..	..	..	..	..	1,056	5	0			
Rent ..	..	..	..	..	20	16	8			
Stationery and incidental expenses ..	..	..	..	..	75	8	11½			
								1,152	10	7½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Excise—						
Salaries	265	0	0			
Incidental expenses .	25	1	8			
				290	1	3
Post Office—						
Salaries	657	0	0			
Transport of mails .	124	18	0			
Incidental expenses .	18	1	10½			
				794	10	10½
Market—						
Salaries	74	0	0			
Repairs	18	9	0			
Lighting	9	9	11			
				96	18	11
Legislative—						
Salaries of officers of the Council and Assembly .	204	2	3			
Incidental expenses	10	4	11½			
Binding Minutes of the Session	5	11	9			
				219	18	11½
Ecclesiastical—						
Bishop	250	0	0			
Rectors	934	15	10			
Curates	1,400	0	0			
Commuted allowance to rectors	118	12	7½			
Allowance to Moravian church	100	0	0			
Ditto, Wesleyan ditto	175	0	0			
Ditto, to Roman Catholic ditto	12	10	0			
				2,990	18	5½
Educational—	£	s.	d.			
Inspector of schools	75	0	0			
Secretary of Education Committee	18	18	0			
Public Librarian	30	0	0			
				123	15	0
Central schools				163	7	3½
Grants by Education Committee				964	9	8
Rent of library				8	6	8
Stationery				52	9	2
Miscellaneous				19	16	4½
				1,332	4	2
Judicial—						
Salaries—						
Chief Justice	583	6	8			
Attorney-General	41	18	4			
Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal	337	10	0			
Clerk of Assistant Court of Appeal	37	10	0			
Judge of the Petty Debt Court	119	11	4			
Clerk of ditto	41	18	4			
Police Magistrates	650	0	0			
Clerks of ditto	41	18	4			
Town Clerk	48	1	6			
Clerk of the Crown and Peace	16	0	6			
				2,050	6	8
Coroners				145	0	0
Medical examinations at inquests				22	1	0
Jurors and Deputy Marshals at Court of Grand Sessions ..				90	12	7
Remuneration to constables				21	8	0
Stationery				2	13	7
Miscellaneous				11	7	8
				2,343	9	6
Police—						
Salaries	3,311	3	9½			
Forage and light	428	18	11½			
Expenses incidental to keep of horses	29	18	3			
Furniture	21	16	9			
Repairs	10	1	4			
Rent	21	13	4			
Clothing and accoutrements	45	12	3½			
Cleaning	37	5	5			
Hospital expenses	26	14	2½			
Burials	6	5	0			
Ammunition	43	12	1			
Miscellaneous	40	15	11			
Water	5	0	0			
				4,028	17	4

						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Harbour Police—											
Salaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	306	5	0			
Cleaning ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	6			
Flags ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8			
Boat-gear ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	16	8			
Light ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	11			
Water supply ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	0			
Incidentals ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	4			
									315	11	1
Fire Brigade—											
Salaries and wages ..	..	..	..	..	..	198	9	1½			
Fire apparatus ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	5½			
Incidentals ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	1			
									217	10	8
Gaols and Prisons—											
Salaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	659	13	4			
Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	720	18	8			
Light ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	10½			
Clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	89	0	10			
Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	..	61	5	8½			
Repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	59	2	8			
Hospital expenses ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	4			
Burials ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	0			
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	22	14	10½			
									1,619	8	2½
General Hospital—											
Salaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	237	5	5			
Wages ..	..	..	..	..	..	57	16	3½			
Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	797	18	3½			
Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	..	76	19	0½			
Repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4			
Burials ..	..	..	..	..	..	23	16	0			
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	90	16	0½			
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	37	14	9½			
Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	22	15	4			
Payments on account of contract for erecting new ulcer ward, including apparatus for water ..					..	72	14	9			
General building and repairing at the hospital ..					..	60	16	8			
Clothes washing and mending ..					..	57	5	2½			
Stationery ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	13	11			
									1,540	6	1
Contagious Diseases Hospital—											
Salaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0			
Wages ..	..	..	..	..	..	16	17	6			
Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	101	6	4½			
Repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	18	4			
Clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	9			
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	8½			
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	6			
Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0	0			
									216	2	2
Lazaretto—											
Salaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	48	2	6			
Wages ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	4			
Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	387	15	4			
Clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	33	9	7			
Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	3			
Repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	32	15	11			
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	27	7	7½			
Burials ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	11			
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	27	16	11½			
									577	17	5
Lunatic Asylum—											
Salaries ..	..	..	..	..	..	180	15	6½			
Wages ..	..	..	..	..	..	107	17	6			
Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	523	19	5½			
Clothing ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	15	11			
Repairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	88	12	7½			
Rent of Superintendent's house ..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0	0			
Superintendent, for casual expenses ..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0			
Medical certificates ..	..	..	..	..	..	28	0	0			
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	1½			
Furniture ..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	7½			
Stationery ..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	2			
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	18	11			
									1,030	14	10½
New Lunatic Asylum—											
Digging well ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	8½			
Building Superintendent's residence, on account ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,166	7	11½			
									1,175	0	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Molehead—						
Salary of Clerk	25	0	0			
	£	s.	d.			
Working expenses of dredge	248	10	7½			
Salaries and wages	302	5	5½			
				550	16	1
Repairs to Molehead and wharf walls	410	1	1			
Expenses connected with iron hopper punts	1	4	4½			
Repairing and painting buoys	4	2	11			
Lighting wharf	38	10	7½			
Incidentals	34	16	3			
Turning swing-bridge	9	7	6			
Expenses connected with constructing patent slip	2	9	8			
				1,106	8	6
Lighthouses—						
Salary, Clerk to Commissioners	10	0	0			
Ditto, Keeper at South and Needham's Point	59	2	0			
Lights	79	14	11			
Erection expenses, new light at Ragged Point	29	3	2½			
				178	0	1½
Signal Stations—						
Salaries	100	0	0			
Repairs, &c.	28	0	4½			
				128	0	4½
Public Buildings—						
Maintenance				5	8	4
Government House—						
Signal man	4	0	0			
Water supply	7	10	0			
				11	10	0
Board of Health—						
Salary of Clerk				5	0	0
Consolidated Board—						
Salary of Clerk	41	13	4			
Stationery and incidentals	0	3	6			
				41	16	10
Bridgetown Waterworks—						
Interest on debentures				2,100	0	0
Superannuation—						
Pensions granted under Act	461	10	0			
Refund of money paid by the late Mr. Browne on account of retrospective service under section 7 of Superannuation Act	120	8	0			
				581	18	0
Pensioners—						
Grants under special Act				20	0	0
Public Printing—						
Contractors				37	10	0
Emigration—						
Salary of Superintendent	75	0	0			
Incidental expenses	26	0	6			
				101	0	6
Public Debt—						
Interest for three months on 291 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>				4	7	6
Drawback and Refund of Duty—						
Amount paid this quarter				1,267	16	0
Roads—						
Amount of grants paid this quarter				1,300	0	0
Savings' Banks—						
Salary of Actuary				25	0	0
Miscellaneous—						
Bookbinding, &c.	17	16	4			
Petroleum warehouse lightning-conductor and survey	25	11	4			
Parochial register-books and duplicates for St. Thomas	4	15	10			
Expenses incurred by Government of St. Kitts in relieving distressed Barbadian seamen	3	17	3½			
Ditto, in relieving distressed Barbadians wrecked in the "Excelsior," picked up and landed at St. Kitts	9	7	6			
Expenses incurred by the British Consul at Martinique in maintaining distressed Barbadian seamen belonging to the schooner "Mary's," of Barbados, wrecked at that island	3	2	6			
Paid Parochial Treasurer, St. Andrew's, amount received in excess of taxes for loans of 500 <i>l.</i> and 250 <i>l.</i> , under Acts June 12, 1859, and March 7, 1865	2	6	2			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid annual grant (1874) to Agricultural Society ..	100	0	0			
Refund of duty on a bell purchased for the use of St. Martin's chapel	1	1	10			
				167	18	9½
Total				28,119	5	4½
Treasurer's balance				4,880	4	6½
				32,999	9	11

(Signed)

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
*Auditor-General.**Audit Office, February 26, 1875.*

STATEMENT of Amounts due to the Public on the 31st December, 1874.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Taxes—						
Militia	2,269	16	9½			
Loan	246	2	6½			
				2,515	19	4
Loans—						
St. David's Chapel—						
Four instalments due respectively 27th November 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866, on loan of 200 <i>l.</i> , under Act of September 14, 1858				100	0	0
Burnt District—						
John B. Massiah—						
Balance of purchase-money of 7,264 square feet of land, due May 2, 1874	782	17	11½			
James Smith—						
Balance of purchase-money of 13,860 square feet of land, due May 17, 1874	1,207	12	10			
William Morris—						
Balance of purchase-money of 9,000 square feet of land, due May 5, 1874	843	15	0			
John Alleyne—						
Balance of purchase-money of 13,360 square feet of land, due May 18, 1874	338	11	3½			
Alexander Welch—						
Four instalments on account of principal due to April 10, 1874	14	15	10			
One year's interest due, ditto	1	2	2½			
Samuel B. Allamby—						
Four instalments on account of principal due to August 5, 1874	171	17	6			
Two years' interest due to same date	30	18	9			
Thomas C. Marshall—						
Two instalments on account of principal due to March 5, 1874	165	12	10			
				3,557	4	2½
				6,173	3	6½

(E. and O. E.)

(Signed) JOHN S. HOWELL, *Colonial Treasurer.**Colonial Treasury, January 19, 1875.*(Signed) W. B. GRIFFITH, *Auditor-General.**Audit Office, March 24, 1875.*

BRIDGETOWN WATERWORKS COMPANY.

Debenture Sinking Fund.

	£	s.	d.
1874. July 1. Amount at interest in the Colonial Bank, at 4 per cent. ..	11,316	8	5½
14. Six months' interest to date, at 4 per cent. ..	226	6	6½
At interest on December 31, 1874	11,542	15	0

(Signed) JOHN S. HOWELL, *Colonial Secretary.**Colonial Treasury, January 19, 1875.*(Signed) W. B. GRIFFITH, *Auditor-General.**Audit Office, March 24, 1875.*

The Public Buildings Fund in Account with the Colonial Treasurer.

		Dr.	£	s.	d.
1874.	To balance, October 31		6,963	3	5
Nov. 11.	Received from the Colonial Bank six months' interest to July 24, 1874, on 5,000 <i>l.</i> deposited at interest at 4 per cent., Jan. 24, 1872		100	0	0
			7,063	3	5

		Cr.	£	s.	d.
1874.	Oct. 3.	By paid order 38. G. H. Martindale, on account of furnishing ..	5	0	0
	7.	" 40. G. W. Carrington, ditto	0	2	0
	10.	" 37. J. W. Wilson, ditto	9	0	0
	24.	" 30. Nightingale and Co., on account of West Wing ..	7	19	6
		" 47. Waterworks Company, on account of erection .	0	16	2
		" 33. D. P. Cotton and Co., on account of furnishing .	4	11	8
	29.	" 41. Thomas Marshall, ditto	7	18	4
		" 53. Thos. and C. Hawksley, on account of erection.	148	17	10
		" 60. Charles Hawksley, ditto	652	16	5
		" 56. } B. L. Harris, ditto	182	14	11½
		" 55. }	113	0	8
		" 63. Wm. Hunte, ditto	1	5	0
		" 57. Chas. Rutter, ditto	28	0	8
	30.	" 59. James F. Birkett, ditto	12	6	10
		" 58. Alex. T. Bayne, ditto	60	1	8½
		" 61. } James F. Birkett, ditto	1	0	0
		" 62. }	9	1	9
	Nov. 7.	" 64. } James T. Clarke, ditto	3	10	0
		" 66. }	32	12	3
		" 65. }	0	3	9
	9.	" 67. R. F. Roberts, ditto	774	18	9½
	17.	" 43. Bowen and Sons, on account of furnishing ..	7	15	6
	18.	" 68. Wm. Hunte, on account of erection .	1	5	0
	Dec. 12.	" 44. Wm. Drumm, on account of furnishing ..	0	8	4
			2,065	7	1½
Balance			4,997	16	3½
			7,063	3	5

(Signed) JOHN S. HOWELL, *Colonial Treasurer,*
Colonial Treasury, January 19, 1875.

(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH, *Auditor-General.*
Audit Office, March 24, 1875.

ABSTRACT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Island of Barbados, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1874.

		REVENUE.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs—										
	Import duties				50,555	5	5			
	Tonnage				13,283	14	5			
	Ships' bonds .				396	5	0			
	Warehouse rent				453	2	0			
	Fines, &c. .				187	8	8			
	20 per cent. on Import duties				10,112	15	10			
								74,938	11	4
Port and Harbour Dues—										
	Molehead fees				877	7	6½			
	Certificate and visit fees				963	10	10½			
	Harbour police fees .				551	15	5			
								2,392	13	10
Taxes—										
	Militia				3,746	2	7			
	" under Act May 23, 1866				7	15	4			
								3,753	17	11
Excise—										
	Duty on rum				15,825	9	6			
	" on bilge water				4	17	6			
								15,830	7	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Licenses—						
Stills	1,604	10	0			
Malt and general spirit	1,936	5	0			
Malt and rum	1,313	15	0			
Rum	1,820	0	0			
Wine	262	10	0			
Hawkers	11	0	0			
Bread	137	12	0			
Hackney carriage	41	0	0			
Butchers	67	3	8			
Boat	17	12	11			
Cart	20	10	8			
Sugar-cane	7	5	0			
Shooting	54	0	0			
				7,293	4	3
Post Office—						
Postage	1,917	8	6			
Commission on money-orders with United Kingdom	184	2	3			
Ditto, with British Guiana	13	5	5			
Three mail carts sold	12	10	0			
				2,127	6	2
Receipts in aid of Revenue—						
Fines and Fees of Court and Office—						
Chief Justice	73	11	3			
Colonial Secretary	853	3	7			
Police Magistrates—	£	s.	d.			
District A	137	2	0			
" B	355	6	4			
" C	308	14	10½			
" D	303	9	0			
" E	277	2	2½			
" F	175	0	9			
				1,556	15	2
Town Clerk	991	15	9			
Ditto, for licenses to boatmen and carters	70	4	0			
Clerk of Assistant Court of Appeal	149	6	6½			
Fines on firemen	0	6	6			
				3,695	2	10
Special Receipts—						
Ballast sold	361	16	0			
Unserviceable horses sold by Inspector-General of Police	51	7	4			
Land in Burnt District	3,532	10	3½			
				3,945	13	7½
Reimbursements on Account Loans to the Colony—						
Christ Church	136	15	11			
St. Lucy	89	1	7½			
St. James	69	18	2			
St. Michael	300	0	0			
City Road Commissioners	142	0	0			
St. Luke's Chapel	25	0	0			
St. Matthias	50	0	0			
St. David's	25	0	0			
Parish of St. Andrew	100	0	0			
St. James, first instalment, loan of 1,000 <i>l.</i>	50	0	0			
				987	15	8½
Superannuation Fund—						
Abatement from pay of public officers	936	6	4½			
Retrospective payment of 2 per cent. by late Chief Justice and Attorney-General	1,417	2	4			
				2,353	8	8½
Bridgetown Waterworks—						
Interest on debentures				930	0	0
Miscellaneous—						
Hospital stoppages—Police	96	8	6½			
" Harbour police	10	5	0			
" Fire Brigade	1	0	0			
Maintenance of military prisoners	55	2	9			
" naval ditto	6	10	6			
" debtors	2	4	0			
" lunatics	12	10	0			
Interest on money due to the Central Schools	93	5	6½			
Annuity due to a lunatic in the Asylum	16	0	6			
Prothonotary for rent of office in the public buildings	30	0	0			
Provost Marshal, ditto	20	0	0			
Inspector-General of Police, tax executions	98	18	0			
Refund by Emigration Agent of office rent drawn in excess from May 1, 1873, to February 28, 1874	2	1	8			
Refund of excess paid Chief Justice's account last Circuit Court of Appeal	13	9	5			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refund, unexpended balance of grant, 300 <i>l.</i> , 2nd West India Regiment	34	2	4			
Ditto, fees and fines, <i>v.</i> Best	2	5	10			
Ditto, expenses, fire, H. E. Thorne's premises	2	10	0			
Crown Agents received from his Excellency the Governor in payment of advance to Registrar, University of London, by said Agents	0	10	0			
Public Librarian, for copies of old laws sold	2	2	8			
Clerk of Petty Debt Court, office fees paid in	66	12	0			
Parochial Treasurers of the following parishes, for church registers supplied—						
	£	s.	d.			
St. Michael	22	16	3			
St. George	16	13	4			
St. Andrew	16	5	0			
	55	14	7			
Six months' interest on 1,500 <i>l.</i> deposited in the Colonial Bank	30	0	0			
	£	s.	d.			
Juvenile earnings at District "B," from May 2, 1873, to April 24, 1874	32	4	6			
Ditto, May 1, 1874, to November 27, 1874	25	0	8½			
	57	5	2½			
Contagious Diseases Hospital, net proceeds of his Excellency the Governor's draft, dated December 28, 1874, on Crown Agents for the Colony, 625 <i>l.</i> , at 487½ exchange	634	15	3½			
Half of net proceeds of a cask of rum seized and sold under provision of Rum Duty Act, 1871	4	16	6			
				1,348	10	4
Water Rate—						
Payment account by Parochial Treasurer of St. Michael				3,333	6	8
Fire Brigade—						
Payment ditto ditto				728	3	0½
Market—						
Tolls and stamps on weights and measures, less expenses sanctioned by Commissioners				210	13	3
Total Revenue				123,868	14	8
Balance from last quarter				4,972	18	5½
				128,841	13	1½

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Establishment—						
Colonial Secretary's Office	1,034	0	0			
Colonial Treasurer's	1,434	0	0			
Auditor-General's	898	0	0			
Harbour-Master's	511	11	2			
Superintendent of Public Works Office	500	0	0			
				4,377	11	2
Customs—						
Salaries	3,892	16	0			
Rent	83	6	8			
Stationery and incidental expenses	317	11	10			
				4,293	14	6
Excise—						
Salaries	1,058	12	7			
Incidental expenses	170	1	4½			
				1,228	13	11½
Post Office—						
Salaries	2,586	13	0			
Transport of mails	380	18	5			
Stamps	21	19	6			
Incidental expenses	48	1	8½			
Stationery	12	16	11			
				3,050	9	6½
Market—						
Salaries	292	0	0			
Repairs	13	9	0			
Lighting	9	9	11			
				314	18	11
Legislative—						
Salaries of officers of the Council and Assembly	726	12	0			
Allowance to Clerk of the Assembly for stationery	16	13	4			
Incidental expenses	63	5	8			
Indexing Minutes of Assembly, Session 1873-4	25	0	0			
A new gown for the Speaker	10	0	0			
Binding Minutes of the Session	5	11	9			
				847	2	9

						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ecclesiastical—											
Salaries—											
Bishop	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0			
Rectors	..	..	..	..	..	3,578	18	4			
Curates	..	..	..	..	..	5,608	6	8			
Commuted allowances to rectors	..	..	..	..	..	474	10	6			
Allowance to Moravian church	..	..	..	..	..	400	0	0			
Ditto, Wesleyan ditto	..	..	..	..	..	700	0	0			
Ditto, Roman Catholic ditto	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0			
									11,811	15	6
Educational—											
Salaries—											
Inspector of schools	..	..	..	..	..	300	0	0			
Secretary of Education Committee	..	..	..	..	..	75	0	0			
Public Librarian	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0			
									495	0	0
Central schools	..	..	..	..	..				846	13	9
Grants by Education Committee	..	..	..	..	..				4,031	17	8½
Scholarships at Codrington College	..	..	..	..	..				88	17	8
Exhibitions at Codrington Grammar School	..	..	..	..	..				596	13	4
Grant to Harrison's College, Exhibitions	..	..	..	..	..				316	13	4
Ditto on account Master's salary	..	..	..	..	..				606	0	0
Ditto to Public Library	..	..	..	..	..				200	0	0
Rent of ditto	..	..	..	..	..				45	16	8
Stationery	..	..	..	..	..				198	13	10½
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..				37	11	11
									7,463	18	9
Judicial—											
Salaries—											
Chief Justice	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	0	0			
Attorney-General	..	..	..	..	..	416	13	4			
Solicitor-General	..	..	..	..	..	163	6	1½			
Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal	..	..	..	..	..	1,349	6	7½			
Clerk of the Court	..	..	..	..	..	150	0	0			
Judge of the Petty Debt Court	..	..	..	..	..	380	8	8			
Clerk of ditto	..	..	..	..	..	116	13	4			
Police Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	2,605	19	9			
Clerks of ditto	..	..	..	..	..	700	0	0			
Town Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	192	6	0			
Clerk of the Crown and Peace	..	..	..	..	..	64	2	0			
									8,138	15	10
Coroners	..	..	..	..	..				502	17	1½
Medical examinations at inquests	..	..	..	..	..				161	11	5
Medical witnesses	..	..	..	..	..				37	16	0
Jurors and Deputy Marshals at Court of Grand Sessions	..	..	..	..	..				245	2	0
Remuneration to constables	..	..	..	..	..				89	2	0
Interpreter	..	..	..	..	..				5	10	0
Stationery	..	..	..	..	..				108	15	3
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..				52	8	2
									9,341	17	9½
Police—											
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	12,952	17	6			
Reward fund	..	..	..	..	..	1,025	0	0			
Forage and light	..	..	..	..	..	1,632	18	8½			
Purchase of horses	..	..	..	..	..	675	12	2			
Expenses incidental to the keep of horses	..	..	..	..	..	220	4	9½			
Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	89	18	4			
Repairs	..	..	..	..	..	738	16	6			
Rent	..	..	..	..	..	87	3	4			
Clothing and accoutrements	..	..	..	..	..	1,291	2	5½			
Cleaning	..	..	..	..	..	136	7	10			
Hospital expenses	..	..	..	..	..	142	6	10			
Burials	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	0			
Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	45	7	6½			
Ammunition	..	..	..	..	..	43	12	1			
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	131	8	1			
Water	..	..	..	..	..	150	3	3			
									19,369	4	5
Harbour Police—											
Salaries	..	..	..	..	..	1,224	12	3			
Cleaning	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	0			
Boat gear	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2½			
Light	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	4			
Water supply	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	0			
Clothing	..	..	..	..	..	80	15	0			
Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	0	18	6			
Incidentals	..	..	..	..	..	5	16	0½			
									1,341	0	4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fire Brigade—						
Salaries and wages	794	14	1½			
Fire apparatus	169	16	0			
Clothing	76	1	0			
Fire rewards	5	10	0			
Water	7	17	6			
Furniture	2	14	0			
Incidentals	6	9	1			
				1,063	1	3½
Gaols and Prisons—						
Salaries	2,582	12	4			
Provisions	2,564	8	7½			
Light	17	4	10			
Clothing	271	14	0½			
Furniture	119	5	11½			
Repairs	105	12	8			
Hospital expenses	39	15	11			
Burials	10	11	8			
Stationery	15	8	1½			
Miscellaneous	208	9	6½			
Paid expenses of deportation of a convict by virtue of order of his Excellency the Governor, under seal	4	3	4			
				5,939	7	0½
General Hospital—						
Salaries	833	9	3			
Wages	263	5	11			
Provisions	2,901	1	3			
Furniture	239	13	6			
Repairs	143	19	6½			
Burials	92	18	0			
Medicine	370	18	3			
Miscellaneous	153	8	9			
Water	45	2	7			
Payments on account of contract for erecting new ulcer ward, including apparatus for water	1,011	13	6½			
Erecting matron's quarters	253	6	8			
General building	60	16	8			
Clothing	188	0	1			
Clothes washing and mending	100	5	5			
Stationery	2	6	5			
Allowance to resident surgeon for house rent	53	9	11			
				6,713	16	9
Contagious Diseases Hospital—						
Salaries	214	3	4			
Wages	67	10	0			
Provisions	378	8	6½			
Repairs	4	1	6			
Clothing	25	5	11			
Medicine	40	2	5½			
Burials	1	5	0			
Miscellaneous	17	16	0½			
Water	40	0	0			
				788	12	9½
Lazaretto—						
Salaries	167	10	0			
Wages	80	16	4½			
Provisions	1,518	0	5			
Clothing	245	7	0			
Furniture	38	2	10			
Repairs	58	16	2½			
Medicine	107	19	6			
Burials	5	16	8			
Stationery	3	18	4½			
Miscellaneous	104	11	7½			
				2,330	19	0
Lunatic Asylum—						
Salaries	576	3	7			
Wages	432	3	4			
Provisions	2,226	9	2			
Clothing	254	18	11½			
Repairs	304	5	8			
Rent of Superintendent's house	60	0	0			
Superintendent, for casual expenses	180	0	0			
Medical certificates	150	0	0			
Medicine	53	18	1			
Furniture	16	9	3½			
Stationery	10	3	4½			
Miscellaneous	70	2	6			
				4,334	13	11½

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New Lunatic Asylum—						
Nil						
Molehead—						
Salary of Clerk	100	0	0			
Working expenses of dredge, and salaries	2,293	17	6½			
Repairs to punts	48	8	6½			
Repairs to Molehead and wharf walls	559	19	1½			
Two instalments on account of tender of 2,200 <i>l.</i> for furnishing two iron hopper punts	1,466	13	4			
Expenses connected with ditto	1	4	4½			
Solicitor's fee for drawing contract bond	2	12	0			
Paid T. and C. Hawkesley on account of new crane	510	8	4			
Paid ditto on account of new buoy	61	5	0			
Repairing and painting buoys	4	2	11			
Paid T. and C. Hawkesley on account of steam tug	335	11	0			
Lighting wharf	95	6	1			
Incidentals	212	13	10			
Repairs to quarantine station, Pelican Island	13	1	0½			
Turning swing bridge	16	17	6			
				5,722	0	7½
Light Houses—						
Salary, Clerk to Commissioners	38	6	8			
Ditto, Keeper at South and Needham's Point	236	10	0			
Lights	162	15	1			
Repairs of road to South Point	63	11	5½			
				501	3	2½
Works and Buildings—						
Molehead—	£	s.	d.			
Excavating inner basin	1,402	9	6			
Cutting off corner of wharf wall near M. Cavan and Co,	299	17	6			
South wall of inner basin	4,806	9	2			
Expenses in connection with 15-ton crane	5	16	8			
Expenses incurred on account of purchase of Boxill's land	15	9	8			
Expenses incurred in connection with constructing patent slip	2	9	8			
				6,532	12	2
East Coast Light House—						
Expenses incurred on account of Erection	2,196	15	5			
New Lunatic Asylum—						
J. W. Clarke's travelling expenses to Lunatic Asylums in England, to report thereon	3	13	5½			
Expenses connected with proposed new Lunatic Asylum	15	19	6½			
Digging a well there	15	6	10½			
Building Superintendent's residence, contracted for at 2,800 <i>l.</i> Paid on account	1,786	15	2			
Miscellaneous	4	8	9½			
				1,825	18	4
				10,495	5	11
Signal Stations—						
Salaries	399	15	0			
Repairs	180	13	6½			
				580	8	6½
Public Buildings—						
Maintenance	28	1	5½			
Repairs to petroleum warehouse	25	15	7½			
Lightning conductor and survey to ditto	25	11	4			
				51	6	11½
Government House—						
Signalman	16	0	0			
Repairs	18	12	0			
Water supply	45	0	0			
Contingent expenses of Private Secretary's office	40	0	0			
Garden	50	0	0			
				169	12	0
Board of Health—						
Salary of Clerk	16	13	4			
Medical inspection of brigantine "Malaya," in quarantine	3	4	1			
				19	17	5
Consolidated Board—						
Salary of Clerk	125	6	0			
Stationery and incidentals	0	11	10			
				125	11	10

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bridgetown Water Works—						
Subsidy	5,000	0	0			
Interest on debentures	1,443	0	0			
				6,443	0	0
Superannuation—						
Pensions granted under Act	697	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Refund of superannuation money to persons not liable	66	17	1			
Refund of money paid by the late Mr. Browne on account of retrospective service under section 7 of Superannuation Act	120	8	0			
				884	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pensioners—						
Grants under special Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	74	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Public printing—						
Contractors	162	10	0			
Printing Rainfall Report	148	6	3			
Printing Legislative matter and forms for Public Offices	625	8	10			
				936	5	1
Emigration—						
Salary of Superintendent	300	0	0			
Incidental expenses.. .. .	109	17	6			
Aid to poor emigrants	2	2	11			
				412	0	5
Public Debt—						
Interest for one year on 291 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> at 6 per cent. .. .. .	..	..	..	17	10	0
Drawback and refund of duty—						
Amount paid this year .. .. .	..	..	..	5,208	14	1
Roads—						
Amount of grants paid this year .. .. .	..	..	..	5,200	0	0
Savings bank—						
Salary of Actuary .. .. .	..	..	..	100	0	0
Miscellaneous—						
Loan to Vestry of St. James	1,000	0	0			
Drs. Sealy and Piggott, for Report on late cattle and mule disease	200	0	0			
Revising List of Voters	150	0	0			
Dinner to Committee of Public Accounts	8	11	1			
Paid on account reception of the Bishop	4	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Paid on account of survey of the island by Lieutenant Hoskyns	5	1	8			
Expenses in the suit the Queen <i>v.</i> Stokes, late Parochial Treasurer of St. George	6	0	5			
Night watch over late criminal "Fee"	6	12	0			
Copper badges for boatmen	12	3	9			
Militia Tax refunded	0	9	3			
Refund to St. James' parish of excess of collections to 31st March last, on account of loan of 500 <i>l.</i>	66	2	11			
Dr. Hutson for analysing a stomach	5	0	0			
Indexing parish registers	50	0	0			
Legislative grant for reception of 2nd West India Regiment on return from Africa	300	0	0			
Bookbinding, &c.	20	12	0			
Cathedral registers	8	2	6			
Magisterial fine repaid	1	0	0			
Repairs to Bishop's Court	34	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Militia Tax refunded	0	6	3			
Parochial register books for St. John	4	15	10			
Paid Legislative grant to S. F. Goddard	20	0	0			
Paid repairs to public weighing machine	1	7	1			
Paid repairs to Colonial Powder Magazine at St. Ann's	1	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Commissioners preparing a new edition of the Laws of the Island for publication	300	0	0			
Clerk to Commissioners	50	0	0			
Parochial register of books and duplicates for St. Thomas.. .. .	4	15	10			
Expenses incurred by Government of St. Kitts, in relieving distressed Barbadian seamen	3	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Expenses in relieving distressed Barbadians wrecked in the "Excelsior," picked up and landed at St. Kitts	9	7	6			
Expenses incurred by the British Consul at Martinique, in maintaining distressed Barbadian seamen, belonging to the schooner "Marys," of Barbados, wrecked at that island	3	2	6			
Paid Parochial Treasurer St. Andrew's amount received in excess of taxes for loans 500 <i>l.</i> and 250 <i>l.</i> under Acts 12th June, 1859, and 7th March, 1865	2	6	2			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid annual grant (1874) to Agricultural Society ..	100	0	0			
Refund of duty on a bell purchased for the use of St. Martin's Chapel	1	1	10			
				2,380	13	10
Total				123,961	8	7
Treasurer's balance in the Colonial Bank				4,880	4	6½
				128,841	13	1½

(Signed)

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Auditor-General.

Audit Office, March 24, 1875.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Island of Barbados
for the Years 1872, 1873, and 1874.

REVENUE.

	1872.			1873.			1874.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs—									
Import duties	53,081	4	8	52,272	15	6	50,555	5	5
Tonnage	12,193	14	7	12,606	15	10	13,283	14	5
Ships' bonds	395	12	6	398	2	6	396	5	0
Warehouse rent	208	2	5	239	17	7	453	2	0
Fines, &c.	127	9	9	50	8	0	137	8	8
Impost 20 per cent. on import duties	10,618	15	9	10,444	1	2	10,112	15	10
Port and harbour dues	2,284	13	10	2,325	17	10	2,392	13	10
Licences—									
Stills	1,568	14	0	1,504	8	0	1,604	10	0
Liquor	3,252	16	3½	5,327	10	0	5,332	10	0
Shooting	50	0	0	43	4	0	54	0	0
Sugar cane	5	18	0	8	7	0	7	5	0
Butchers	61	12	4	98	12	6	67	3	8
Hawkers	19	0	0	16	0	0	11	0	0
Bread	155	4	0	90	8	0	137	12	0
Boat and cart	33	0	11	40	2	1	38	3	7
Hackney carriage	29	15	0	36	10	0	41	0	0
Market tolls and stamps	236	13	4½	247	14	8½	210	13	3
Post-office—									
Postage, &c.	1,936	15	8	1,926	16	3	1,917	8	6
Commission on money orders	271	15	7	216	2	1	197	7	8
Incidentals							12	10	0
Militia Tax	3,587	11	2	4,117	5	6½	3,753	17	11
Excise—									
Duty on bilge water	98	9	8	8	0	0	4	17	6
Duty on rum	13,277	17	7	15,771	1	0	15,825	9	6
Water rate	3,364	11	11	3,616	13	4	3,333	6	8
Fire Brigade	741	15	2	723	15	11	728	3	0
Bridgetown Waterworks	1,050	0	0	990	0	0	930	0	0½
Miscellaneous	3,736	12	3	5,754	8	6	1,348	10	4
Receipts in aid of revenue	4,290	5	11½	3,907	9	8½	8,628	12	2
Superannuation Fund	971	6	10	894	6	11	2,353	8	8½
	117,652	9	2½	123,676	13	11½	123,868	14	8

EXPENDITURE.

	1872.			1873.			1874.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil Establishment	4,381	1	10	4,353	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,377	11	2
Customs	3,815	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,729	3	2	4,293	14	6
Excise	1,086	4	10	1,081	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,228	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consolidated Board	125	0	0	127	12	5	125	11	10
Police	17,269	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,648	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,369	4	5
Gaols and prisons	6,368	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,852	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,939	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lunatic asylum	3,873	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,642	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,334	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lazaretto	1,919	8	2	2,362	0	3	2,230	19	0
General Hospital	4,377	12	10	4,936	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,713	15	9
Molehead	6,134	17	3	3,666	7	7	5,722	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Works and buildings	9,598	1	9	14,342	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,495	5	11
Market	319	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	351	19	7	314	18	11
Post Office	2,553	17	10	2,875	9	1	3,050	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Judicial	9,814	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,610	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,341	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Legislative	794	16	9	826	16	2	847	2	9
Ecclesiastical	13,439	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,741	9	4	11,811	15	6
Educational	6,836	1	0	6,985	2	7	7,463	18	9
Government House	322	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	259	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	12	0
Light-houses	453	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	485	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	501	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Board of Health	210	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	0	0	19	17	5
Savings Bank	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
Pensioners	101	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	0	0	74	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Superannuation Fund pensioners, &c. ..	195	11	10	228	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	884	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drawback and refund of duty	3,922	8	4	5,215	17	9	5,208	14	1
Refund of duty on bilge water	26	4	8	7	7	4	..	..	..
Public printing	922	10	11	1,042	1	4	936	5	1
Public debt	17	10	0	17	10	0	17	10	0
Signal stations	672	2	4	694	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	580	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roads	6,300	0	0	5,450	0	0	5,200	0	0
Fire Brigade	1,107	1	1	1,053	3	11	1,063	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harbour Police	1,355	8	3	1,465	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,541	0	4
Contagious Diseases Hospital	966	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	733	4	2	788	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridgetown Water Works	6,467	0	0	6,468	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,443	0	0
Refund of militia tax	2	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
City Road Commissioners	489	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leeward New Road Commissioners	500	0	0	1,500	0	0	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	1,004	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,503	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,432	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Public Buildings Fund	7,176	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public buildings .. ..	..	..	..	32	17	10	28	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Emigration .. ..	..	..	..	315	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	412	0	5
Total	125,040	1	0	121,796	15	6	123,961	8	7

(Signed)

W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Auditor-General.

Audit Office, March 24, 1875.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Sir,

Wesleyan Mission House, August 9, 1875.

I HAVE found the greatest difficulty in procuring the information asked for by your Excellency respecting the condition of the poor of this island, chiefly owing to the dread generally entertained (and I am afraid in many cases not without good cause) of immediate dismissal from their homes, if they are known to complain of their circumstances.

From the fact of my being but recently appointed to this island, and my labours being confined chiefly to the city and its suburbs, I feel disqualified to write on the condition of the poor in other parishes; and have therefore sought reliable information elsewhere, which I herewith transmit.

It is, I believe, generally admitted, that only a small portion of the agricultural labourers find regular employment; and such is the low rate of wages that the heads of families can scarcely earn enough to support themselves, consequently a large proportion cannot exist at all honestly save at the expense of the vestries' poor fund. As the provision made by the vestries cannot meet the necessities of all who are out of work, the inference is that a large proportion of the labouring poor exist by pilfering. It is a sad thought that, demoralizing as the practice is, it seems here to be a necessity.

I am told that the poor of St. Michael's parish are most highly favoured; that

the vestry relief is more liberal, and the donations from the benevolent more plentiful than in any other parish; and yet, from the numerous cases of unmistakable destitution which come under my own notice in this parish, I infer, that if the outlying parishes are in a worse condition, there must exist a fearful amount of suffering in the land, which calls for inquiry and relief.

In my travels through several outlying parishes, I have noticed a great scarcity of good water, which greatly adds to the distress of the poor; a fact to which I was glad to find your Excellency called attention in your recent Address to the Legislature. I sincerely trust that through the prompt action of our Legislature the miseries of the poor in this and other respects will soon be alleviated.

His Excellency S. Freeling, Esq., C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. CLEAVER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Wesleyan Mission House, Ebenezer, St. Philip,
August 6, 1875.

My dear Brother,

IN answer to your letter respecting the poor in this part of the island, I may say, first, that there cannot be two opinions as to the extent of the poverty. It must be admitted by all who are acquainted with the circumstances of the people, that it is wide-spread. It meets me in every part of my circuit, and is stamped upon the faces, clothes, and dwellings of our people. And the fact that I am unable to relieve them, often makes pastoral work very unpleasant.

As to the causes of this poverty, these are various. In many cases it is the want of employment. At Shrewsbury and Beulah, in particular, I have often stopped, when I have seen people unemployed, to ask why they were not at work. The answer invariably being, "There is no work for us on the estates, and we have no land of our own to work, so we must play." This has again and again been confirmed by the teachers when speaking to them on the subject.

And when the estates profess to find them full work, the remuneration is so very small, that it is impossible for them to live honestly upon it. I could give you many cases to prove this. Take one. I have a man in our Society, who has nine children, the eldest not more than 13 years old; this man, when fully employed, (and when he gets what he works for), cannot earn more than 5s. a-week, 6d. of this is taken to pay for the land-rent. Query, can eleven people live upon 4s. 6d. a-week? This is one case out of very many. The condition of our old people is most deplorable; and it is impossible for their children to help them, not being sufficiently paid for their labour, they cannot provide for themselves. Almost every day we have old people, some of them almost too old to walk, coming here for relief, whose condition is most pitiable. Instance, Peggy Prescott is an old woman, of nearly 80 years; she has no children, and no house; she says (and I know it to be true), "Wherever night finds me, there I sleep." She has often appealed to the parish for relief, and the result is that she gets 6 cents. a-week, which is all she has to depend upon, besides charity. Jane Belgrave is another old member, nearly blind, and about 76 years of age. She came to me last Sunday to ask me to try and get something for her. She says she has been to three vestrymen, none of whom would notice her, more than to send her from one to the other, hence she came to me as her last and only resource. These are a few of the many instances that are perpetually coming under my observation. No one who does not live and move amongst them, can have any idea of their poverty and destitution. Common humanity, not to speak of Christianity, ought to lead the Government immediately to deal with this matter; and every right-minded man ought to do all in his power to aid the Government in its efforts to lessen the poverty and suffering of the people of this island.

The Rev. W. Cleaver,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HOTHERSALL.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—(Received June 13.)

My Lord,

Barbados, May 30, 1876.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 61, of the 12th instant.

2. Pending the preparation of the exact Returns called for by the House of Commons, I transmit to your Lordship some copies of the Annual Report for 1875, of the Auditor-General of Barbados, in which is given some of the information required.

3. Mr. Griffith's Report is an accurate and valuable document. It throws some light on the social and economic, as well as on the financial, state of Barbados.

4. Your Lordship will remember that Mr. Freeling drew attention last year in his despatch No. 102, to a similar Report of the Auditor-General which—to some extent, apparently in spite of the provisions of the local law—was deliberately suppressed by the House of Assembly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, *Governor.*

Inclosure in No. 2.

Message from the Governor to the Legislative Council.

THE Governor has the honour to transmit to the Honourable Board of Legislative Council the accompanying documents and Report of the Auditor-General.

(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY, *Governor.*

Government House, March 14, 1876.

Sir,

Audit Office, Barbados, February 21, 1876.

In obedience to your instructions I have the honour to forward to your Excellency herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Legislative Council, and the Honourable House of Assembly, the following documents in duplicate:—

1. Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of this Colony for the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1875.

2. Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure, showing the increase or decrease in each of the respective four quarters of 1874 and 1875.

3. A Statement of the moneys due to the public at 31st December, 1875.

4. An Abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony of Barbados for the year 1875.

5. A Comparative Statement and Expenditure, showing the increase or decrease in either, in the year 1875 as compared with the year 1874.

6. A Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for three years, in 1873, 1874, and 1875.

7. A Statement of the Bridgetown Waterworks Debenture Sinking Fund.

8. A Statement of the Public Buildings Fund.

2. The Treasurer began the quarter ending on 31st December, 1875, with—

						£	s.	d.
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	11,117	6	9½
The receipts of the three months were	..	..	..	..	..	30,095	9	0
Making a total sum of	..	..	..	..	..	41,212	15	9½
The expenditure amounted to	..	..	..	..	..	31,053	14	6
Leaving a balance of	..	..	..	..	..	10,159	1	3½
to be carried to 1st January, 1876.								

3. The revenue of the quarter under notice was 3,225*l.* 9*s.* in excess of that of the corresponding period of 1874.

4. The expenditure was 2,934*l.* 9*s.* 1½*d.* higher in the last quarter of 1875 than in that of 1874.

5. The Treasurer's account on 1st January, 1875, was opened with—

						£	s.	d.
Balance from 31st December, 1874	..	..	..	..	..	4,880	4	6½
The revenue of the year was	..	..	..	..	..	132,122	17	8
Making a total of	..	..	..	..	..	137,003	1	9½
The expenditure was	..	..	..	..	..	126,844	0	6
Leaving a balance of	..	..	..	..	..	10,159	1	3½
to be carried to account on 1st January, 1876.								

6. The revenue was—

						£	s.	d.
1874..	..	..	..	..	..	123,668	14	8
1875 ..	..	..	..	..	..	132,122	17	8
Showing a gain in 1875 of	..	..	..	..	..	8,254	2	7

This sum was more than gained from the following sources of revenue :—

						£	£
Customs—							
1874	..	..	..	..	..	74,938	
1875	..	..	..	..	..	82,856	
							7,918
Rum duty—							
1874	..	..	..	..	..	15,825	
1875	..	..	..	..	..	16,895	
							1,070
Making a total sum of	..	..	..	..	..		8,988
gained on those two items, and more than accounts for the improvement in the revenue in 1875.							

7. The normal duties on imports amounted to—

						£	s.	d.
1875 ..	..	..	..	..	..	55,711	17	11
The 20 per cent. additional	..	..	..	..	..	11,142	11	1
Making a total sum of	..	..	..	..	..	66,854	9	0

8. The following Statement* exhibits the taxation on commodities imported for use as food in the last three years, say from 1873 to 1875, it being understood that "Corn and Grain" do not include oats, 2,500*l.* having been deducted from the Customs accounts as representing the duty on oats; the Customs including oats under the head of corn and grain, and it being impracticable to ascertain the actual quantity of that grain. But the sum deducted will fairly represent the duty received on that import at the Customs in the years specified :

9. Statement showing Duty in Imports of Food-stuffs in three years.*

10. It will be observed from the foregoing statement of the duties paid on importation on the food-stuffs enumerated, that in—

						£	s.	d.
1873 they amounted to	..	..	..	..	..	21,573	7	4
1874 " "	..	..	..	..	..	22,337	3	9
1875 " "	..	..	..	..	..	24,415	19	5
Producing in the three years	..	..	..	..	..	68,326	10	6
Or an annual average sum of	..	..	..	..	..	22,775	10	2

11. Leaving this subject for the moment, the following statement presents matter for grave consideration, firstly, as showing the need of registration of births and deaths—with reference to which it may be stated in passing, that Barbados is the only British Colony in the West Indies without such registration; and, secondly, as indicating the increase of population under the adverse circumstances to which the population is subject. The figures given are those of the registration of baptisms and burials by the clergy of the Anglican Church—the ministers of other religious denominations not being required to make corresponding returns—the Census of 1871 exhibiting the numbers of that Church as representing nine-tenths of the population at the date of the reckoning (2nd April, 1871).

* Vide page 100.

Years.				Baptisms.	Burials.	Net Annual Gain of Population.
1871	..	..	..	7,095	3,858	3,237
1872	..	..	..	6,683	4,341	2,342
1873	..	..	..	6,540	3,316	3,224
1874	..	..	..	7,115	3,631	3,484
1875	..	..	..	6,708	4,486	2,222
Total	..	..	..	34,141	19,632	14,509
Add one-tenth, as representing the baptisms and burials of other religious denominations				..	..	1,451
Making a total increase of souls in the population in the last five years.				..	..	15,960

DUTIES paid on Food-stuffs imported into Barbados in the Years mentioned.

Articles.	1873.	1874.	1875.	General Total.	Averages.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bread	864 17 4	952 11 10	841 6 7	2,658 15 9	886 5 3
Butter	1,397 19 9	1,153 2 6	1,497 13 6	4,048 15 9	1,349 11 11
Cheese	230 1 4	198 14 3	194 11 7	623 7 2	207 15 9
Cocoa	105 17 1	115 8 2	102 9 6	323 14 9	107 18 3
Coffee	234 2 6	171 19 1	225 16 9	631 18 4	210 12 10
Corn and grain ..	450 3 1	617 2 6	1,103 0 1	2,170 5 8	723 8 7
Cornmeal	2,771 14 11	2,766 12 4	2,754 3 9	8,292 11 0	2,764 3 8
Fish, dry and salted ..	699 3 7	865 14 10	757 6 2	2,322 4 7	774 1 6
„ pickled	177 10 8	111 8 9	215 9 3	504 8 8	169 2 11
Flour, wheat	6,382 8 6	6,912 13 7	7,666 1 0	20,961 3 1	6,987 1 0
Groceries	167 2 3	189 12 4	190 14 8	547 9 3	182 9 9
Lard	585 4 1	555 14 3	507 17 6	1,648 15 10	549 11 11
Meat, salted	2,601 17 10	2,678 15 6	2,722 18 4	8,003 11 8	2,667 17 3
Rice	1,078 16 11	1,083 8 1	1,315 14 4	3,477 19 4	1,159 6 5
Tea	230 16 3	241 8 6	251 9 10	723 14 7	241 4 10
Total duties each year ..	17,977 16 1	18,614 6 6	20,346 12 10	56,938 15 5	18,979 11 10
20 per cent. additional ..	3,595 11 3	3,722 17 3	4,069 6 7	11,387 15 1	3,795 18 4
Total duties, 3 years ..	21,573 7 4	22,337 3 9	24,415 19 5	68,326 10 6	22,775 10 2
Annual average ..	..	..	..	..	22,775 10 2

12. The accounts kept at the Emigration Office show the following results for two years and nine and three-quarters months the Office has been established :—

	Emigrants.	Immigrants.
1873	2,830	2,901
1874	1,165	2,448
1875	682	2,287
Total	4,677	7,636

showing 2,959, and a total gain in population in this way of 18,919 since the Census of 2nd April, 1871, when the population was 162,042, which summed up gives a total gross population on 31st December, 1875, of 180,961.

15. But the Census of 1871 was taken on 2nd April, whilst the figures representing Baptisms and Burials on the previous page are for the whole year, which shows a gain of population of 3,237, of which one-fourth, or 809, should be deducted, so as to arrive at greater accuracy as to numbers, as representing a quarter of the year included in the Census. I however allow 961, which reduces the net total of the population of Barbados at 31st December, 1875, to 180,000.

16. The Island contains 166 square miles, or 106,470 acres of land. Taking off 16,470 as covered by towns, garrison, roads, public buildings, sea beach, &c., there would remain, supposing every acre to be cultivable land, 90,000 acres, or just half an acre for the sustenance of every individual in the Colony. The present population gives 1,084 to the square mile.

15. The Census of 1851 gave 135,939 of population; that of 1861 gave 152,275, showing a gain in the ten years of 16,336, notwithstanding the loss in 1854 of 20,727 by cholera, as shown in Governor Rawson's Report upon the Census of 1871.

16. The Census of 1861 gave 152,275 as the population; that of 1871 gave 162,042, showing a gain in the ten years of 9,767, notwithstanding the loss of 20,408 by emigration during that period.

17. The population having been 162,042 in 1871, has risen to 180,000 up to 31st December, 1875, showing an increase in the five years of (1871-5) 18,000, as compared with an increase of 9,767 in the previous ten years (1861-70), and at this rate, unless pestilence, need, or emigration intervene, in 1881 the population will reach 200,000.

18. It would have been 23,000 for last five years, but for the frightful mortality among children. The loss of these has been put down by an eminent clergyman at 1,000 per annum. He has described these as "preventable deaths," and advised the Government of Demerara to establish Foundling Hospitals in Barbados to save and rear the infants for the labour market of that Colony, Barbados being innocent of the possession of any such humane institutions.

19. Before entering further upon the consideration of this subject of population, as it has a clear tendency to influence the financial arrangements of the Colony, I would point attention to the limited number of marriages in so large a population, and show that even these are governed more or less by good or bad harvests. The following statement exhibits the sugar crops and marriages, for the term of years stated:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.]	1874.	1875.
Sugar crops Hhds.	53,907	39,167	37,337	47,293	65,000
Marriages	757	656	623	591	662

20. The following statement of the Baptisms and Burials as registered by the Clergy of the Anglican Church in 1875, calls loudly for a proper system of registration of Births and Deaths:—

Parishes.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Gain of Population.	Census, 1871.
St. Michael	1,710	1,687	23	48,587
Christ Church	822	394	428	17,924
St. Philip	734	518	216	17,262
St. John	506	276	230	9,698
St. Joseph	375	193	182	7,947
St. Andrew	346	148	198	7,572
St. Lucy	356	177	179	8,915
St. Peter	463	267	196	10,313
St. James	429	251	178	9,061
St. Thomas	301	207	94	10,140
St. George	666	368	298	14,175
Totals	6,708	4,486	2,222	161,594

21. In my annual report on the accounts for 1874, it was stated that "Amongst the labouring population and the poor a large proportion of deaths occurs in infancy, or in early childhood, as is well-known to the clergy, because testified by their registers; and there can be little doubt that they are, in too many instances, the result of neglect and want of medical advice."

22. "In Governor Rawson's interesting and valuable Report upon the Population of the Island, founded upon the three censuses taken in 1851, 1861, and 1871," it is stated at paragraph 16, page 34: "The want of a system of registration renders it difficult to say whether the mortality among children is greatly in excess of the normal rate. It can scarcely be doubted that such must be the case, and that there is a large amount of curable disease which becomes fatal for want of medical treatment; but I believe that this may be attributed less to the neglect of parents or to the apathy or indifference of the population than to the difficulty of procuring prompt medical advice in many parts of the rural districts, and to the inability of the labouring classes to pay for such advice, for which reason they too frequently abstain from seeking it until the case is beyond cure."

23. In a letter dated 9th December, 1875, published in the Barbados "Times," 9th February, 1876, emanating from the pen of a fearless writer, the rector of St. Philip's,* which has been published recently, it is stated:—"I have long desired to see a Foundling Hospital established in Barbados at the expense of and for the benefit of Demerara. The clergy are about the only persons here probably who are aware of the awful sacrifice of infant life during the damper colder months of the year. The public will no doubt be somewhat startled at the statistics of infant mortality now being obtained by the Poor Relief Commission. "The great majority of these poor infants are illegitimate. The mothers do not themselves know who the fathers are, or they are married men with wives and families which they are scarcely able to support; or if unmarried, having prior claims of the same sort fully taxing all resources. The poor law in Barbados is terribly defective, and the consequence is the large crop of infant deaths. The parents of the mother often discard her for *mésalliance*, and in her weakly state she is unable to support herself, much less her infant. When death takes her child she is more than resigned, if she has not by deliberate neglect (which I believe is only too common) hastened his approach. I estimate roughly the yearly deaths of illegitimate children in Barbados through preventable causes at little (if at all) short of one thousand. Now, I believe that were there some institution where these children could be received a few days after their birth, that four-fifths of them could by care and attention be saved and trained into useful members of society. I propose, therefore, that Demerara should establish such an institution here, into which the larger portion of the infants now doomed to such a very untimely end would in all probability be brought by the unhappy mothers, who would unquestionably prefer the more innocent alternative of getting rid of their incumbrances."

24. Malthus, in his Essay on Population, states, "that there is a constant tendency in animal life to increase beyond the nourishment prepared for it, and that therefore, unless there are some checks placed upon population, the total production of food would in course of time be insufficient to supply the wants of mankind." "Wherever there is liberty, the power of increase is exerted; and the superabundant effects are repressed afterward by want of room and nourishment." He has shown that man has the same tendency to increase beyond his means of subsistence, and that where no other checks restrain the increase of population it is reduced by the difficulty of obtaining food and other necessities of life, by disease, and by other agencies which bring misery and degradation in their train.

25. It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that the several causes indicated are in active operation in Barbados.

26. Sir Charles Edward Grey, one of the able statesmen who have at times administered the Government of this Colony, when the time was approaching for his departure, thus addressed the Legislature of this Island thirty years ago:—"European capital and the miraculous powers of European machinery will work like a new life throughout the mass of the new world, and great changes in the institutions and conditions of its inhabitants must take place. In the midst of such events yours is likely to be an advantageous and commanding, but at the same time a critical position. Its very advantages might be turned into misfortunes by mismanagement or neglect. * * * The numbers and the qualities of your population are as a mine of riches to you. They might be made your heaviest curse. Even now the changes introduced by machinery might make their numbers redundant. Take care, whilst there is yet time, to impress upon them the character and disposition which under all changes may retain them as willing and trusty auxiliaries in the career of prosperity which is open to yourselves and to your descendants. Preserve the magisterial authority of the upper classes; but do not oppress, nor in anywise be unjust to the people. Let labour find its reward in the free market price of labour. Do not defeat nor evade by contrivances this great and primary law of the distribution of wealth. Do not by the use of harsh and inconsiderate punishments call into existence, even in the breasts of criminals, those bitter feelings which are the matrix of atrocious crime, now happily almost unknown in this Island. Do not treat the people with contempt or disregard. Do not permit anyone, unanswered, to calumniate nor unfairly vilify their general conduct or disposition. Above all, educate the people."

27. The labouring population of the Colony is the mainspring of its wealth and prosperity, for without labour to cultivate it, the land would be comparatively valueless, and everything therefore that can reasonably be accomplished towards the end should be done to foster and maintain the agricultural population in health, strength,

* Rev. P. Bruce Austin, LL.B.

and numbers. The difficulty in the way of the planters in improving the condition of their labourers lies, to use the language of Governor Walker, "in the specious price of property here." "The competition to obtain an estate when it is for sale is so great that the most exorbitant bids are made for it, and the purchaser enters upon a property for a price the very interest money of which eats up half his crop.

28. "Nothing can be more complete than the cultivation of the soil, and it has been carried, I fancy, to its utmost extent. But the persons who are doing this are not as a class securing for themselves more than a bare subsistence. Whether as the representatives of absentee proprietors or as owners of estates which they have purchased at ruinous prices and subject to an amount of debt, the interest of which generally absorbs the entire profit of the crops, these industrious and skilful men plod on from year to year, and end just where they commenced, with a load of debt, which necessitates the transfer of the property to some other, of whom there are scores ready to pass through the same ordeal."

29. Again, Governor Walker remarks in one of his reports in the annual "Blue Book :"—"The finest properties in the Island belong to absentees. The best blood of the place is squeezed out of it and is sent to England never to return in any shape. How this dense mass of people continues to get on not comfortably but contentedly against this continual and enormous drain on the resources of the island is to me sometimes a puzzle. It is no doubt a mere daily struggle from hand to mouth, and is not considered until drought or some other visitation arrests the ordinary march of affairs * * * and awakens us to the grievous absence of those real owners of the soil who alone are able to give us a helping hand, whose duty it is most to give it, but whose absence from the spot and other circumstances keep them in ignorance of the condition of their peasantry and devoid of sympathy with their wants. Outwardly everything looks well."

30. Governor Rawson also stated to the Legislature in 1874 :—"The check that has been given to emigration from this island to Demerara, which is contemporaneous with a similar check to the emigration to Trinidad from other of the Windward Islands, together with the return of numbers of labourers to their homes, will accelerate the necessity for considering those vital questions affecting the sanitary and social condition of the population, to which your attention has been frequently invited. To some of these I have already referred ; I would add to them the supply of water in certain parts of the island, and of prompt medical relief to the labouring classes throughout the whole of it."

31. It is a common fallacy "that the prosperity of all countries is accurately measured by the growth of their population—that in proportion as population increases national prosperity also increases. This statement is, no doubt, within certain limits true in a country like Australia, where there is abundance of fertile land, and where, consequently, the necessaries of life are very cheap. In such a country as this an increase of population augments the national wealth, because an additional supply of labour is wanted to develop its great national resources. But in old countries where labour is already over-abundant, the resources of such countries are strained to the utmost to maintain their existing populations"—"whilst an increase of population exerts a direct tendency to raise the price of agricultural produce. The supply must be made equal to the demand ; the demand increases with the growth of the population, and an increased supply cannot be obtained but at a greater cost."* The condition of the poor in such countries and under such circumstances is precarious, owing to the high price of the necessaries of life and the low wages produced by the competition of a very numerous labouring population. Hence, in a great measure, come these 1,000 preventable deaths of infants alone in Barbados. Hence the rising generation of the labouring class is being brought up under unfavourable conditions.

32. It must not be forgotten either that with the increase in the price of the cost of living, the purchasing power of money has decreased. If prices are 50 per cent. higher now than they were fifteen years ago, a man who then had 10s. a week is no better off if he is now in possession of 15s. a week, because the 15s. will only exchange for the same quantity of commodities that could formerly be obtained for 10s.

33. The foregoing considerations lead up to the question, Whether, with the teeming population of this Colony, it is not the true interest of its people that taxes should not be levied on the necessaries of life, although they should be levied on luxuries ?

34. "If it be admitted that those persons ought to be as far as possible relieved from taxation whose incomes or wages are barely sufficient to provide them with neces-

saries, it is clear that the cost of these necessities ought not to be increased by taxation. On the other hand, there is no reason why the luxuries consumed by the poorer classes of the community—such as spirits, beer, and tobacco—should not be taxed. If a man's income be sufficient to procure luxuries he ought not to be entirely relieved from taxation on the ground of poverty; he ought to contribute to the State a certain proportion of his superfluities."

35. With respect to the removal of the taxation on all articles imported into this island for food purposes, there is a stock objection that the charge is so inconsiderable in many instances that the consumer would not benefit thereby, and that foodstuffs, released from duty, would sell for as much afterwards as they realised when subject to duty.

36. But it is a principle in political economy that the incidence of taxation is on the person out of whose pocket the tax really comes. "A direct tax is one which is demanded from the very person who it is intended or desired should pay it. Indirect taxes are those which are demanded from one person in the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself at the expense of another; such as the Excise or Customs." *

37. To illustrate this for the local mind, take the total duty levied on a barrel of corn-meal, say 30 cents, leaving out fractions. The importer adds this to the cost of the meal just as he adds the freight and other charges, and unless he gets recouped for both he would give up importing meal, for no man can continue to carry on business at a loss. Assume that 100 barrels of meal are imported, arriving when the current market price for meal is below the cost of that commodity. The duty forms a portion of that cost, for if there was no duty the importer could sell his meal—even below the cost to him—by exactly so much less as the duty amounted to, without being a greater loser, and the consumer would get the advantage.

38. Assume, on the other hand, that the 100 barrels of corn-meal were worth on arrival a price far in excess of the first cost with charges added. Then the importer could sell it for exactly so much less than the duty, if there was no duty.

39. Again, suppose 100 barrels of corn-meal sold "in bond," on arrival at 5 dollars per barrel. When the buyer wanted to bring it into consumption he would have to go to the Custom House and pay the duty, which would bring up the cost of the meal to 5 dols. 30 c. per barrel. This charge of 30 cents per barrel, in addition to the bonded price of 5 dollars must fall on the consumer. But if there was no duty the latter would get his barrel of meal cheaper by whatever was the amount of duty.

40. It follows, therefore, that as the consumer pays the duty on the imported food-stuffs he uses that he would be a gainer if such duty was removed.

41. The duty on stills manufacturing rum attaches to every still of the capacity of 100 gallons, none under that size being eligible for the distillation of rum.

42. On a still of 100 gallons, wine measure, a duty of 25*l.* is payable before it can be used, and for every additional gallon of capacity 1*s.* has to be paid, so that a still of 500 gallons must pay 50*l.*, and one of 1,800 gallons 110*l.* before being worked. But this tax operates in keeping many distilleries unemployed, as it is not to the interest of the planter whose boiling-house refuse might produce sufficient material to make 1,000 or 2,000 gallons of rum to pay the still license duty—not less than 25*l.* in any case—to produce that quantity. Hence the large number of distilleries shut up.

43. But if the license was removed the limitation to the distillation of rum being confined to stills of not less than 100 gallons, and a registration license retained together with the existing system of inspection, and the still and property on which it is erected, continuing liable for the consequences of any impropriety, the probability is that the production of rum would be increased considerably beyond the average product of the last three years, say 323,276 gallons on which duty was paid.

44. The "Rum Duty Act, 1871," came into operation 1st January, 1872—so that it has been tested for four years. During the last three years the still license duty has produced, say, in—

									£	s.	d.
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,504	8	0
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,604	10	0
1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,575	18	0
Total									4,684	16	0

Average annual product, 1,561*l.* 12*s.*

45. In my annual report upon the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the year 1874, I observed with reference to the liquor licenses, "It has been stated as an objection to the existing system of liquor licenses that it is inquisitorial and offensive in respect of the inspection to which all parties holding licenses are liable under the law; and it has been suggested as a remedy that a uniform rate of charge should for a licence to sell all of the liquors which are now sold under licenses, having values according to the variety of liquors to be retailed, should be adopted, and that such licenses should be issued quarterly at the rate of 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

46. "A more successful scheme for giving unnecessary trouble, creating inconvenience, and injuring the small dealers could scarcely have been devised. At present licenses are priced as follows:—

Retailing rum and its compounds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	10
Ditto, with ale, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	15
Retailing all liquors except wine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	20
Retailing wine only	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	5

47. "The plan proposed to supersede the existing system would give to the retailers in and near towns—who have not only the resident population for customers, but also the large numbers who resort daily or weekly to these centres, and especially to Bridgetown—a preponderance over the small retailers scattered over the country, which would simply amount to this, that the tax would be as a feather weight to the former, but a millstone around the neck of the countryman. To equalize the rate for licenses, as proposed, would be a great boon certainly to the large dealers in Bridgetown, Speights-town, and elsewhere, who can very well afford with their large custom to pay a much higher license tax than at present, but it would operate as an increased tax upon the small traders who retail rum only."

48. In order therefore to remove the inspection complained of, and to put all retailers of liquors on the nearest possible footing of equality, the best plan would be to sweep away the charge of retaining liquors, retaining the licence at a nominal rate merely for the police purposes of decency and order, and I will proceed shortly to show how this can be effected without any loss to the Treasury.

49. The liquor licenses, covering the sale of malt and general spirits, malt and rum, rum, and wine, produced the following total sums in:—

									£	s.	d.
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,327	10	0
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,332	10	0
1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,570	0	0
Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,230	10	0

Giving an annual average product of 5,410*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

50. The "drawback" on "food-stuffs" exported during the undermentioned years was, in—

									£	s.	d.
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	5	10
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	602	16	10
1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	354	2	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,592	4	8

Giving an annual average sum of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	14	10
The average refund of duty on damaged food-stuffs is	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	0	0

Total drawback and refund of duty 1,530 14 10

51. It has been shown that 22,775*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* represents the annual average duty paid in the last three years on food-stuffs imported, as at paragraph 9. Deducting from this the annual average drawback and refund of duty on food-stuffs, the net average duty on food-stuffs appears as 21,244*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

52. The net average duty for three years produced by the following licenses was—

									£
On stills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,561
On liquor licenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,410
Total on licenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,971

Total taxation under these heads 28,215*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* which it is proposed should be removed.

53. Beer, spirits, and tobacco, are classed by political economists under the head
(622) Q

of luxuries, and my proposal is that they should be treated as such for the purpose of local taxation.

54. Beer is sufficiently weighted already, and some manufactured tobacco is fairly taxed, taking everything into consideration, at 25s. per 1,000 for cigars, and cigarettes at from 2s. 1d. to 6s. 3d. per 1,000, and snuff at 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. I propose, therefore, that the excise duty on rum, and the import duties on spirits, including gin, should be increased, as also the duty on tobacco, as hereinafter mentioned.

55. When the question of an excise duty on rum was mooted in 1870-1, there was an opinion entertained by some persons, that the easiest plan would be to put a very heavy license duty on stills, say 500*l.* each, irrespective of size, and let each manufacturer make as much rum as he could or pleased. But there were two fatal objections to the plan, for it was at once apparent that the tax would operate as a huge monopoly, as only wealthy distillers would be able to pay the charge for licenses; and as there was nothing to guarantee a fixed revenue to the Treasury, as the number of stills licensed—even if the number gave 16,000*l.* a-year at starting—might dwindle to a number not producing more than a fourth part of the amount in after years.

56. It was therefore determined to put on stills the fixed license of 25*l.* on every still of 100 gallons, and a rate of 1*s.* for every additional gallon of capacity of a still, and to impose an excise duty of 1*s.* on every gallon of rum of 25 degrees of strength, and the plan has succeeded wonderfully, as respects the duty on rum.

57. During the last three years the quantities of rum, and the duty paid thereon into the public Treasury, amounted in:—

				£	s.	d.
1873 to	315,421	gallons at 1 <i>s.</i>	.. ..	15,771	1	0
1874	316,509 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	.. ..	15,825	9	6
1875	337,899	"	.. ..	16,894	19	0
<hr/>						
Total, 3 years ..	969,829 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	.. ..	48,491	9	6
Average, ditto..	323,276	"	.. ..	16,163	16	6

Being 1,347*l.*, or say 1,350*l.*, for each penny of duty.

58. The duties on the following imports, minus the 20 per cent. on such duties, exhibit the following averages for the three years, 1873, 1874, 1875:—

			£	s.	d.
Spirits, other than gin and rum, at 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per gallon	.. ..	..	4,575	17	4
Gin, at 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per gallon	.. ..	..	1,627	5	5
<hr/>					
Three years, annual average	.. ..	..	6,203	2	9
Rum, at 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per gallon	.. ..	..	216	2	5
<hr/>					
Total annual average of three years	.. ..	..	6,419	5	2

59. The average annual product of the duty on tobacco for 1873, 1874, and 1875, at 5*d.* per pound was 3,210*l.* minus the 20 per cent. additional duty.

60. I have shown at paragraphs 51 and 52 that the duties on foodstuffs, and the licenses on stills, and on the sale of spirituous liquors, give an annual average revenue of 28,216*l.*, and I propose that these should be removed, and the duties on rum, and on imported spirits, and on leaf and manufactured tobacco, should be increased sufficiently to recoup the Treasury for this revenue, and to afford as much more as would admit of the removal of import duty on molasses, all sugar save refined, and on soap, and to free from tonnage duties all vessels coming to the Port of Bridgetown which shall be under the carrying capacity of seventy-five tons.

61. I propose to increase the duty on rum of native manufacture from 1*s.* per gallon of 25 degrees of strength, to 3*s.* per gallon of equal proof; to raise duties on all imported spirits, except gin and rum, from 4*s.* 2*d.* per gallon to 5*s.* per gallon, or 20 per cent. more; to raise the duty on gin from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon, and the duty on rum from 2*s.* 8*d.* per gallon of 25 degrees of strength to 4*s.* 8*d.* per gallon, and to raise the duty on leaf and manufactured tobacco from 5*d.* to 10*d.* per pound.

62. In making so considerable an increase in the duty on rum it will be necessary to allow for a falling off in the consumption, and to show the cost to the consumer of a gallon of that spirit.

63. I estimate the falling off in consumption at one-eighth.

	£
The average annual consumption of 3 years, ending in 1875, was 323,276 gallons, producing	16,164
Deduct one-eighth, 40,409 gallons	2,020
There remains 282,867 gallons, giving.. .. .	14,144
Which, at 3s. per gallon, will give an estimated average annual sum of	42,430
Taking from this the average annual product of the last three years	16,164
The additional yield at the higher duty will be	26,266
Per annum; the total yield giving 1,178 <i>l.</i> for each penny of duty.	

64. Putting the duty per gallon at 3*s.*, the manufacturer's net price at 1*s.* 8*d.*, and the retailer's profit at 8*d.*, the cost to the consumer would be 5*s.* 4*d.* per gallon of rum of 27 proof—to which the retailer reduces it—or 16 cents. per pint, equal to 1*s.* per bottle.

65. I put below the sums produced by the undermentioned spirits at the present rates of duty, and the amount they would give of additional duty at 10*d.* per gallon added. I do not make any allowance for diminution of consumption on these articles except on rum, as it is not probable at so small an advance. The large sums are the annual averages of three years.

	£	£
Spirits, other than gin and rum—		
Produce at 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per gallon	4,575	
Estimated produce at 10 <i>d.</i> per gallon additional		915
Gin—		
At 2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per gallon.. .. .	1,627	
At 5 <i>d.</i> per gallon additional		325
Rum—		
At 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per gallon.. .. .	216	
At 2 <i>s.</i> per gallon additional		Nil.
Total	6,418	1,240
20 per cent. additional		248
		1,488
Duty on tobacco at 5 <i>d.</i>	3,216	
Extra duty of 5 <i>d.</i> (3,859 <i>l.</i>)		8,216
20 per cent. ditto		643
Total estimated gain by increased duties		5,347

66. Molasses and sugar are near akin to food-stuffs; the former, even if not used in connection with food tends to promote the manufacture of rum and ought to be relieved from the duty levied on it. Refined sugar being more in the form of an article of luxury is fairly taxed. The following statement shows the amount of duty collected on molasses, and on all imported sugar, except refined, in the three years ending on 31st December, 1875:—

	Molasses.			Sugar.		
	6 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs.			Muscovado.	Other Sorts.	
				2 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs.	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873	401	14	6	68	14	8
1874	126	18	1	66	4	7
1875	63	4	6	11	7	9
Three years	591	17	1	146	7	0
Average	197	5	8	48	15	8
					132	17 10

So that the annual average amount of duty receivable at the Treasury from these imports is from—

	£	s.	d.
Molasses	197	5	8
Sugar—			
Muscovado	48	15	8
Other kinds	132	17	10
Total from the three articles	378	19	2

67. Soap, for many reasons, deserves to be freed from duty, which is levied at 25 cents, or 1s. 0½*d.* per 100 lbs. The following statement shows the amount of duty collected, and of drawbacks paid on the exportation of soap, during the three years mentioned:—

	Duty.			Drawback.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873	604	13	7	123	4	0
1874	779	2	10	191	8	10
1875	565	1	10	140	6	7
Three years	1,948	18	3	454	19	5
Averages	649	12	9	151	13	2

					£	s.	d.
The gross amount of duty was .. .. .	..	..	..	..	649	12	9
on an annual average of three years.							
The annual average drawback was .. .. .	..	..	..	..	151	13	2
Leaving the annual average duty at .. .. .	..	..	..	..	497	19	7

68. When the annexed statements, exhibiting the number of vessels—particularly those under seventy-five tons—which arrived at Barbados from the four islands included in this Government, and departed from Barbados to those islands in 1874 and 1875, are looked at, and it is also recollected that there is considerable intercourse by means of small vessels with Demerara, Trinidad, and the islands north of St. Lucia, it will be, probably, matter of surprise, when it is seen how moderate is the amount of duty received at the Treasury by the payment of tonnage made by vessels under seventy-five tons on the first voyage, in the first and second six months in each year. The tonnage paid on averages under 7,000 tons per annum, but the tonnage of these small vessels amounts in the aggregate to something very considerable; whilst irrespective of tonnage they have to pay certificate, visit and clearance fees, police fees, also carenage fees, should they come into the Carenage.

69. The tonnage dues paid by vessels under seventy-five tons twice annually—the first payment being made on the first voyage between January and June, and the second payment on the first voyage between July and December—at the rate of 2*s.* 3*d.* per ton, was:—

	Tons.			Dues.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1873	7,375			829	13	9
1874	6,751			759	9	9
1875	6,500			731	5	0
Total	20,626			2,320	8	6
Average	6,875			773	9	6

We maintain roads for easy communication between all parts of the island, and impose a tax on horses, mules, donkeys, carts, waggons, and vehicles of all kinds for the purpose of keeping them in repair, and rightly so. But we are at no cost for the ocean highway, and yet we levy a tax of 2*s.* 3*d.* per ton—far heavier in proportion than any charge made on any vehicle using and wearing away the public roads—on all vessels of seventy-five tons, on the first voyage made by each, in each half-year, arriving at Barbados. These vessels not only do not put us to any expense, but on the contrary are a positive benefit to the Treasury and people of Barbados. Irrespective of tonnage duties, they help us to maintain the Molehead by carenage dues, and they contribute otherwise to the public income by visit and certificate fees. They bring hither fuel, wood, provisions, fruit and live stock; taking away cargoes of stuff imported into Barbados by vessels which have paid tonnage duty, and afford employment to boatmen, carters, porters, and others, besides increasing mercantile profits by warehouse rents and commissions. I believe that it is both a financial and political error to maintain this taxation on small vessels resorting to the port, and that if it was removed, the indirect benefits that would result from the change would be greater in

practical value to the community than the present annual average receipt of 773*l.* from this impost at the Treasury.

71. Bringing the several foregoing recommendations to a point, I propose that all taxation should be removed from—

Foodstuffs, which give an average annual sum of	£	21,245
The Still Licence Duty, producing an average annual sum of	£	1,561
And the Liquor Licence Duty,	£	5,410
		<hr/>
Making a total remission of duty of	£	28,216
And that the following articles should be allowed to be imported free of duty:—		
		<hr/>
Molasses, yielding an average of	£	197
Sugar	£	182
		<hr/>
Soap, yielding a net average of	£	498
		<hr/>
Making a total sum of	£	877
And that the Tonnage Duty on vessels under 75 tons should be abandoned, the annual average product of the last three years having been	£	773
		<hr/>
		1,650
		<hr/>
Total of remission of taxation recommended	£	29,866

72. To meet the difference the suggested remission would cause, I recommend that the following articles should be subjected to increased taxation, being luxuries—

Rum of local manufacture	per gallon	s. d.
Imported spirituous liquors, except gin and rum	per gallon	3 0
Gin	per gallon	5 0
Rum, 25 degrees of strength	per gallon	2 6
		4 8

73. Taking what the increase of revenue is estimated at from the addition to the existing duties, I estimate—

The additional duty on rum, after allowing for the normal revenue, at	£	26,266
On spirituous liquors, including gin (but not rum, as the increased rate is calculated to restrict the consumption)	£	1,488
On tobacco	£	3,859
		<hr/>
Making an estimated total increase of duty per annum of	£	31,613
Deducting the proposed remission of	£	29,866
		<hr/>
There would remain, to meet any unforeseen deficiency, a sum of	£	1,747

74. Increased duties open a door to illicit trade, of which it may be said there is always some carried on. The revenue officers would have to exercise the utmost vigilance to check any increase of this, both with respect to the excise duty on rum, and the import duty on manufactured tobacco, which is not allowed to be imported in outer packages of less than 80 lbs. weight. But in so densely packed a community it is improbable that illicit trade could be conducted to any extent without detection soon, rather than later.

75. Some of the advantages capable of being estimated that would flow from the proposed changes in the taxation recommended would be—a full supply of the necessities of life at reduced cost, not only from removal of duties but from an increased supply of shops protecting the buyer by a healthy competition, and the importation of larger supply of food-stuffs, so as thereby not only to keep up a full supply but to prevent extreme prices; more employment to a larger number of small shopkeeper capitalists; the freedom of stills from a licence duty, which obstructs production, and the fixing of additional taxation on luxuries capable of bearing it, and on which it should properly rest.

76. In the event of the proposed changes being carried out time should be allowed, in passing an Act, so that holders of duty-paid goods could get rid of their stocks.

77. The tonnage duty produces a handsome sum annually—

In 1875 it amounted to	£	15,210
And deducting therefrom the portion contributed by vessels under 75 tons, say	£	731
		<hr/>
The payments by larger vessels gave	£	14,479

The effect of freeing food-stuffs from taxation would probably recoup the Treasury nearly all the loss that would ensue from giving up the tonnage dues on small craft, as speculators abroad, finding the duties removed, would probably increase their shipments to the port, thereby not only keeping up a full supply of food but adding to the tonnage paid by vessels, and promoting the intercolonial trade, which would be extended by the circumstance of merchants in the neighbouring colonies being able to purchase their supplies on more favourable terms in this market than elsewhere, in consequence of enlarged imports.

78. It has been shown at paragraph 13, that the population at Barbados at 31st December, 1875, was about 180,000. I estimate that out of this number, those who are in well-to-do circumstances, that is, to whom a reduction of food duties would be an insignificant matter, are about $\frac{1}{10}$ th, or 18,000, leaving $\frac{9}{10}$ ths, or 162,000, as representing the poorer and labouring classes of the population, to whom the removal of the duties on food-stuffs would be of considerable importance.

79. The average duties on food-stuffs, net of drawbacks, for the last three years have been shown as 21,245*l.* Deducting $\frac{1}{10}$ th as used by those who are in well-to-do circumstances, 2,124*l.*, there remains a net sum of 19,121*l.*

80. The poorer and labouring classes pay the still licence duty virtually, also the liquor licences duty, 5,410*l.*, less the sum I estimate as paid by the well-to-do classes, which I put down at 2,000*l.*, leaving, as payable through liquor licences, 3,410*l.*

81. They also pay the duty on rum, 16,164*l.*, being the average duty for the last three years, and they pay the duty on unmanufactured tobacco, which averages for the same period, 3,859*l.* These sums give a total of 44,115*l.*

82. The fees and fines received by the Police Magistrates, the Town Clerk of Bridgetown, and the Clerk of the Petty Debt Court, produce the sums stated, say in—

								£	s.	d.
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,787	9	9
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,697	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,126	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Making altogether ..								8,611	10	2
And averaging yearly ..								2,870	10	1

83. Of this sum I estimate that 1,500*l.* was paid by the poor and labouring classes, and this brings up the total to 45,615*l.* clearly traceable as contributed towards the public revenue by the classes indicated.

84. But besides the sums stated, the poor and labouring classes also contribute to the Revenue in the duties they pay on clothing, hardware, soap, housebuilding materials, donkeys, and other imports, which will bring up the total to 50,000*l.*, or four-tenths of the Public Revenue, which an average of the last three years shows to have been 126,556*l.*; and this 50,000*l.* is irrespective of other taxation to which they may be liable for militia and road taxes, and for parochial charges.

85. The duty on matches is 2s. 6d. per gross, with 20 per cent added, making it three shillings. The duty from this import in 1871 and 1872 was more than the average product of the duty paid by vessels under 75 tons for tonnage, but in 1873 a local manufactory was started—the import duty remaining unchanged, and the import trade has dwindled away until it has reached a point so low as to make it a question whether the duty should be retained. The following figures speak for themselves with reference to the duty received in—

								£	s.	d.
1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	954	5	7
1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	879	5	2
1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	19	0
1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	7	0
1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	8	0

An import tax of 6*d.* per gross would improve the contribution from matches to the Treasury, and create a healthy competition for the benefit of the public.

86. Under the head of Expenditure, the cost of the Police Force is 2,064*l.* more than in 1874, the full force of the addition of that year having been felt in 1875.

87. The purchase of Boxill's land by the Molehead Board was completed in 1875 at a cost of 3,986*l.* 13s.

88. The Superannuation Fund is now subject to an annual charge of 1,730*l.* It would remove a great deal of the anxiety felt by those who are compelled to contribute to this fund, if the law was altered so as to authorize a return of his subscription to the

family of any public officer who might die before he became entitled to the advantages of the Act.

89. The Public Debt of the Colony :—

	£	s.	d.
There is due to Susan Boyle, and payable at her death to certain persons ..	291	13	4
To sundry persons holding public debentures, issued in aid of the Bridgetown Water-works Company	£25,000		
Less redeemed	750		
Leaving due in 1880	24,050	0	0
Total	24,341	13	4

90. The Bridgetown Waterworks Company have paid in on account of the debentures up to end of 1874 the sum of 11,000*l*; this has been deposited in the Colonial Bank at 4 per cent. interest, and yielded up to end of 1874, 2,762*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*.—total, 13,762*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. But from this sum must be deducted 950*l*., debentures to that extent having been redeemed out of the sinking fund as authorised by law, leaving 12,812*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*. at credit of the Debentures Fund Account at 31st December, 1875.

91. The outstanding debentures due at 1880 amount to 24,050*l*.; the Public Debt, therefore, under this head is virtually 11,237*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*.

92. At present the taxation of the Colony is of a complex and patchwork character and requires readjustment, which however would probably not be accomplished without difficulty.

93. The complex and difficult question of the relief of the poor must be dealt with presently, whilst the education of the people to be effectually attended to will require further relaxation of the public purse strings; and neither these, nor any other indispensable public necessities, can be met except by the special provision of funds. Soon, therefore, rather than later, the Legislature will be called upon by the necessity for action to enter deeply and comprehensively upon the question of the financial arrangements of the Colony, and the plainer and more intelligible those arrangements are, the sounder they are likely to be, and the more acceptable they will prove to the general community; but, in order to make them sound, intelligible and acceptable, the more indispensable is it that the subject should be meditated and clearly understood beforehand.

94. The additional demands which the steadily-increasing population of the Island, in connection with other causes, presses upon the Colony, will not only compel the Legislature to strengthen and expand the principal institutions of the Island, but without doubt will also call upon it to create new ones, and to impose taxation to provide for their maintenance. Judging from experience there can be no doubt of the ability of the Colony to raise whatever revenue may be required for the support of its institutions, but no revenue will continue to be sufficient unless it be providently and economically distributed; and on this point, urged by a sense of public duty, I would with great respect invite attention to the extraordinary circumstance that the honourable House of Assembly does not only not require to have submitted for its consideration upon responsible authority annual estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony, but does not require any estimates of the kind whatever.

95. The present mode of proceeding is just so much groping in the dark, for it is impossible to foresee what the expenditure of a year may be, when at almost all of the meetings of the House of Assembly fresh applications for money are made, thereby ignoring the principle which obtains in the British Constitution that, “though the supplies can only be voted by the House of Commons, and though the sanction of the House is also required for the appropriation of the revenues to the different items of the public expenditure, it is the maxim and the uniform practice of the Constitution that money can be granted only on the proposition of the Crown. It has no doubt been felt that moderation as to the amount, and care and judgment in the detail of its application, can only be expected when the executive government, through whose hands it is to pass, is made responsible for the plans and calculations on which the disbursements are grounded. Parliament, accordingly, is not expected, nor even permitted, to originate directly either taxation or expenditure. All it is asked for is its consent, and the sole power it possesses is that of refusal.”*

96. With the existing local system it is just a toss up in the end whether the revenue of the Colony squares with the expenditure. If instead of pursuing this uncertain and dangerous course, the Legislative Assembly would determine to regulate its annual financial arrangements, and to commit the Treasury to no further engagements than

* Mill's “Considerations on Representative Government.”

those which the income of the Colony for the year would meet, both being based on responsible estimates—making special and exceptional provision in emergent cases—the result would be, practically, a more careful and provident expenditure of the money provided by the people for the public service.

97. One of the first steps to be taken towards accomplishing this object would be the appointment of Commissioners of Works and Supplies—to perform the executive duties at present discharged in such respects by Boards composed of members of the Legislative Houses—who from the extent of their general superintendence and knowledge of the public institutions more particularly under their charge, would be the only competent authorities, as servants of the Crown, to furnish information upon which reliable estimates of expenditure could be based and presented to the House of Assembly upon responsible authority.

98. The constant tendency to increase in the expenditure, and necessarily therefore in the revenue of the Island, is indicated with great distinctness in the following figures, and this tendency will develop itself still further as new demands press themselves for consideration upon the Legislature. The statement given embraces the twenty complete years of the existence of the Audit Office in terms of five years, with averages:—

99.

Years.	Revenue.	Totals for 5 Years.	Averages.	Expenditure.	Totals for 5 Years.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1856	85,062	446,918	89,384	70,576	430,663	86,133
1857	82,593			80,970		
1858	96,915			87,891		
1859	87,595			80,353		
1860	94,753			110,873		
1861	98,049	500,564	100,113	115,896	517,919	103,584
1862	93,682			93,461		
1863	102,572			104,795		
1864	107,391			104,384		
1865	98,870			99,383		
1866	103,935	515,366	103,073	95,838	506,181	101,236
1867	98,348			99,783		
1868	105,545			99,370		
1869	102,606			105,481		
1870	104,932			105,709		
1871	119,492	616,813	123,363	122,347	619,989	123,998
1872	117,652			125,040		
1873	123,677			121,797		
1874	123,869			123,961		
1875	132,123			126,844		
	2,079,661			2,074,752		
Average, 20 years	103,983	103,738

100. From the foregoing statement it appears that the Revenue of the twenty years from 1856 to 1875 amounted to 2,079,661*l.*, the Expenditure was 2,074,752*l.*; showing a gain of 4,909*l.* in the twenty years, or an annual average gain of revenue of 245*l.* over expenditure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH,
Auditor-General, Barbados.

BARBADOES (ISLAND REVENUE, &c.).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 May 1876;—for,

“RETURNS of the REVENUE of *Barbadoes* (for the last Financial Year returned), specifying the Amounts derived from each Description of Tax or Rate; and also the Amount derived from each Article Imported on which Duties are Levied :”

“And, of the Number of CHILDREN of the BLACK and COLOURED POPULATION in the Island of *Barbadoes* between the Ages of Seven and Thirteen; the Number of these who are in Regular Attendance at Day Schools; the Amount which has been paid from the Revenue in Aid of the Education of this Class of the Population during the Years 1874 and 1875.”

Colonial Office, }
August 1876. }

J. LOWTHER.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.—BARBADOS.

Governor *Pope Hennessy*, C.M.G., to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Carnarvon*.

My Lord, Barbados, 11 July 1876.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Return to the Address of the House of Commons of the 8th of May 1876, respecting the revenue and the state of education in Barbados.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Pope Hennessy*,
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE of the Island of *Barbados*, for the Year, from the 1st January 1875 to 31st December 1875.

CUSTOMS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tonnage duty - - - - -	15,210 10 -	
Ships' bonds - - - - -	434 7 6	
Import duties - - - - -	55,711 17 11	
20 per cent. on ditto - - - - -	11,142 11 1	
Goods abandoned, seized and sold - - - - -	54 17 -	
Warehouse rent - - - - -	294 5 1	
Fines - - - - -	7 8 11	
		82,855 17 6

ABSTRACT of the Revenue of the Island of *Barbados* for the Year 1875—*continued.*

PORT AND HARBOUR DUES:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Visit and certificate fees	- - - - -	945 7 2	
Molehead fees	- - - - -	732 18 10½	
Harbour police fees	- - - - -	567 1 8	
			2,245 7 8½
TAXES:			
Militia	- - - - -	- - -	3,912 1 9
EXCISE:			
Duty on rum	- - - - -	16,894 19 -	
Duty on bilge water	- - - - -	3 15 -	
			16,898 14 -
LICENSES:			
On stills	- - - - -	1,575 18 -	
Malt and general spirit	- - - - -	1,920 - -	
Malt and rum	- - - - -	1,302 10 -	
Rum	- - - - -	2,107 10 -	
Wine	- - - - -	240 - -	
Hawkers	- - - - -	13 - -	
Bread	- - - - -	159 4 -	
Hackney carriage	- - - - -	29 15 -	
Butchers	- - - - -	69 4 -	
Boat-	- - - - -	18 - 3	
Cart-	- - - - -	13 8 9	
Sugar cane	- - - - -	5 13 -	
Shooting	- - - - -	58 - -	
Porters	- - - - -	16 2 -	
Boatmen	- - - - -	24 9 -	
Carters	- - - - -	15 1 -	
			7,567 15 -
POST OFFICE:			
Postage	- - - - -	1,873 6 6	
Commission on money orders with England	- - - - -	202 15 7	
Ditto - - - ditto - - Br. Guiana	- - - - -	12 - 2	
Money contained in unpaid dead letters	- - - - -	5 4 2	
			2,093 6 5
RECEIPTS IN AID OF REVENUE:			
Fees and Fines of Court and Office;	£. s. d.		
Chief Justice	- - - - - 81 3 4		
Colonial Secretary	- - - - - 899 19 4		
		981 2 8	
Police Magistrates:			
District A	- - - - - 114 6 6		
B	- - - - - 410 10 2		
C	- - - - - 298 5 10		
D	- - - - - 272 5 6		
E	- - - - - 288 19 3½		
F	- - - - - 176 8 9		
		1,560 16 -½	
Town clerk	- - - - - 486 3 -½		
Clerk, Petty Debt Court	- - - - - 941 17 -		
Clerk, Court of Appeal	- - - - - 137 6 10½		
		1,565 6 11	
Town Clerk for licenses to boatmen and carters	- - - - - 75 18 -		
Fines on firemen	- - - - - 4 - -		
			4,187 3 7½

ABSTRACT of the Revenue of the Island of *Barbados* for the Year 1875—*continued*.

SPECIAL RECEIPTS:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ballast sold - - - - -	274	8	-			
Old shingles sold at Hometown station - - - - -	1	-	10			
Interest on money due for land sold in the Old Burnt District - - - - -	533	-	7½			
Land sold in the Old Burnt District on account - - -	4,467	4	3½			
Received for two servants' mattresses sold in error at sale at Government House - - - - -	1	10	-			
Superintendent of fire brigade for old boots sold - -	-	10	-			
Superintendent of harbour police for sale of unserviceable articles, and for goods seized and sold - - -	3	17	4½			
Lime sold from Glendairy Prison - - - - -	77	4	9			
Broken stone and rubble, ditto - - - - -	36	15	6			
A brass pump from Molehead, sold to Nightingale & Co. - - - - -	28	15	-			
Old lumber from Hometown police station - - - - -	1	5	-			
Old packing cases sold by Acting Colonial Secretary -	-	8	-			
Copies of laws (12) sold by public librarian - - -	12	10	-			
				5,438	9	4½
REIMBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS GRANTED BY THE COLONY:						
Parish of Christ Church - - - - -	116	13	6			
" of Saint Lucy - - - - -	117	18	2½			
" of Saint Michael's, in full of loan of 1,500 <i>l.</i> to buy additional burial ground near St. Leonard's -	300	-	-			
" of Christ Church, in full of loan to St. David's Chapel - - - - -	100	-	-			
" of Saint Andrew, last instalment of loan of 500 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	100	-	-			
" of Saint James, on account of first instalment of 166 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> of loan of 1,000 <i>l.</i> - - -	100	-	-			
				834	11	8½
MARKET:						
Tolls, and stamps on weights and measures - - -	254	12	10½			
Less expenses sanctioned by the Commissioners - -	43	3	-			
				211	9	10½
SUPERANNUATION FUND:						
Abatements from salaries of public officers - - -	1,087	13	11			
				1,087	13	11
BRIDGETOWN WATER WORKS:						
Interest on debt due by the Company - - - - -	870	-	-			
				870	-	-
WATER RATE:						
Received from the parochial treasurer of St. Michael -	2,333	6	8			
				2,333	6	8
FIRE BRIGADE:						
Received from the parochial treasurer of St. Michael -	753	10	2½			
				753	10	2½
MISCELLANEOUS:						
Rent of public offices, received from the provost marshal, for one year - - - - -	20	-	-			
Prothonotary, for one year - - - - -	30	-	-			
Stoppages from their pay on hospital account:						
Inland police - - - - -	144	3	6			
Harbour police - - - - -	10	4	-			
Fire brigade - - - - -	-	5	-			
	154	12	6			

ABSTRACT of the Revenue of the Island of *Barbados* for the Year 1875—*continued*.

Miscellaneous— <i>continued</i> .	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Costs on Militia Tax executions collected by police constables - - - - -	104 14 -	
Juvenile prisoners' earnings at District "B" - - -	37 2 11½	
Maintenance of military and naval prisoners at Glendairy Prison - - - - -	47 19 -	
Maintenance of debtors at the Town Hall Gaol - - -	4 16 -	
Maintenance of a lunatic, being the amount of an annuity secured in "Pilgrim Place" estate - - -	16 - 6	
Paid in by postmaster, being amount of a month's pay of a carrier whose services had been dispensed with -	- 16 8	
General Hospital, for proceeds of sundries sold - - -	49 16 7	
Contagious Diseases Hospital, credited with Governor Rawson's draft on the Crown agents for the Colonies by remittance of nett proceeds of fees received from candidates for the Gilchrist Scholarship, 1875 - - -	3 6 -	
Ditto, credited with Governor Rawson's draft on the Crown agents, in favour of the engraver's account of the map of the island (charged per contra in Miscellaneous) - - - - -	200 - -	
Difference in exchange between \$ 487. 50. and \$ 485. on order for 1,840 l. - s. 3½ d., for bank draft remitted in payment of police clothing, the order having been drawn to cover exchange at \$ 487. 50., which was ultimately purchased at \$ 485. - - - - -	9 7 6	
Central schools, for interest on money on mortgage:		
One year on 385 - - <i>Friendship</i> Est. 23 2 -		
Ditto - 100 - - <i>Pegwell</i> Est. 6 - -		
Ditto - 384 12 4 <i>Maddox</i> Est. 23 1 6½		
	52 3 6½	
Molehead Earnings, from:		
J. Murphy, use of crane - - - - -	8 7 6	
Winter & Nurse, use of steam tug - - - - -	5 4 2	
Gas company, use of crane and hire of a pump - - - - -	6 6 8	
	19 18 4	
D. P. Cotton & Co., pepper corn rent for three years, to 31st December 1875, for encroaching on lands of the public on the pier head, for enlargement of their ice house - - - - -	- 3 -	
Expenses at fires incurred by occupants of premises -	1 10 -	
Payments for church registers, received from:		
St. Thomas' parish - - - - -	16 11 3	
St. Joseph's " - - - - -	2 18 4	
St. Lucy's " - - - - -	7 5 10	
St. John's " - - - - -	13 6 8	
Christchurch " - - - - -	29 5 5	
St. Philip's " - - - - -	11 15 5	
	81 2 11	
		833 9 6
	£.	132,122 17 3

Audit Office, 11 February 1876.

W. Brandford Griffith,
Auditor General, Barbados.

RETURN of the AMOUNT derived from each Article imported into the Island of Barbados on which Duties are levied, for the Year ended 31st December 1875.

ARTICLES.	Amount of Duty collected under the Tariff.	Additional Duty of 20 per Cent. collected under separate Act.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrowroot, touslesmois, and other starches -	98 11 6	19 14 4	118 5 10
Asses - - - - -	5 12 6	1 2 6	6 15 -
Blacking - - - - -	21 14 10	4 7 -	26 1 10
Bran and pollard - - - - -	67 14 7	13 10 11	81 5 6
Bread of all kinds - - - - -	841 6 7	168 5 4	1,009 11 11
Bricks - - - - -	82 9 2	16 9 10	98 19 -
Butter - - - - -	1,497 13 6	299 10 9	1,797 4 3
Candles (tallow) - - - - -	107 17 10	21 11 7	129 9 5
Candles, other kinds - - - - -	263 4 10	52 13 -	315 17 10
Carriages - - - - -	93 15 4	18 15 1	112 10 5
Casks and empty packages - - - - -	42 3 8	8 8 9	50 12 5
Cattle - - - - -	47 1 8	9 8 4	56 10 -
Cement - - - - -	209 14 11	41 19 -	251 13 11
Cheese - - - - -	194 11 7	38 18 4	233 9 11
Cigarettes - - - - -	1 18 7	- 7 9	2 6 4
Cigars - - - - -	309 7 2	61 17 6	371 4 8
Clocks and watches - - - - -	19 8 1	3 17 8	23 5 9
Coal - - - - -	1,307 16 6	261 11 4	1,569 7 10
Cocoa - - - - -	102 9 6	20 9 11	122 19 5
Coffee - - - - -	225 16 9	45 3 5	271 - 2
Cordage - - - - -	109 8 7	21 17 9	131 6 4
Corks - - - - -	24 17 9	4 19 7	29 17 4
Corn and grain - - - - -	3,603 - 1	720 12 1	4,323 12 2
Corn meal - - - - -	2,754 3 9	550 16 10	3,305 - 7
Drugs - - - - -	186 16 3	37 7 3	224 3 6
Earthenware - - - - -	108 - 11	21 12 3	129 13 2
Fish, dried, salted, and smoked - - - - -	757 6 2	151 9 3	908 15 5
Fish, pickled - - - - -	215 9 3	43 1 11	258 11 2
Flour - - - - -	7,666 1 -	1,533 4 3	9,199 5 3
Furniture - - - - -	77 16 4	15 11 4	93 7 8
Glass ware and porcelain - - - - -	64 11 3	12 18 3	77 9 6
Groceries - - - - -	190 14 8	38 3 -	228 17 8
Hardware - - - - -	1,176 18 9	235 7 9	1,412 6 6
Hardwood, cedar boards, &c. - - - - -	98 15 4	19 15 1	118 10 5
Hay and straw - - - - -	45 18 9	9 3 9	55 2 6
Hoops, wood - - - - -	565 7 10	113 1 6	678 9 4
Horses - - - - -	816 13 4	163 6 8	980 - -
Jewellery and plated ware - - - - -	130 4 10	26 1 -	156 5 10
Lard - - - - -	507 17 6	101 11 6	609 9 -
Lead, white - - - - -	18 11 3	3 14 3	22 5 6
Leather - - - - -	247 17 4	49 11 6	297 8 10
Linens, cottons, &c. - - - - -	5,154 13 -	1,030 18 8	6,185 11 8
Lumber - - - - -	1,800 2 3	360 - 6	2,160 2 9
Machinery - - - - -	414 3 6	82 16 9	497 - 3
Malt liquor in bottle - - - - -	230 14 8	46 3 -	276 17 8
Malt liquor in wood - - - - -	729 7 6	145 17 6	875 5 -
Matches - - - - -	27 8 -	5 9 8	32 17 8
Meat, salted and cured - - - - -	2,722 18 4	544 11 8	3,267 10 -
Miscellaneous - - - - -	62 - 7	12 8 2	74 8 9

RETURN of Amount derived from each Article imported into the Island of *Barbados*, &c.—*continued*.

ARTICLES.	Amount of Duty collected under the Tariff.	Additional Duty of 20 per Cent. collected under separate Act.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Molasses - - - - -	63 4 6	12 12 11	75 17 2
Mules - - - - -	1,735 - -	347 - -	2,082 - -
Musical instruments - - - - -	42 13 6	8 10 9	51 4 3
Oils and burning fluids - - - - -	68 13 -	13 14 8	82 7 8
Oil, kerosine - - - - -	1,294 19 -	258 19 10	1,553 18 10
Oil-meal and oil-cake - - - - -	606 15 6	121 7 2	728 2 8
Oilmen's wares - - - - -	53 10 2	10 14 1	64 4 3
Perfumery - - - - -	76 14 2	15 6 10	92 1 -
Powder:			
Blasting - - - - -	113 5 9	22 13 2	135 18 11
Sporting - - - - -	6 7 -	1 5 5	7 12 5
Rice - - - - -	1,315 14 4	263 2 11	1,578 17 3
Saddlery and harness - - - - -	51 5 9	10 5 2	61 10 11
Shingles:			
Wallaba and cypress - - - - -	335 6 1	67 1 3	402 7 4
Other kinds - - - - -	803 15 9	160 15 2	964 10 11
Snuff - - - - -	111 13 9	22 6 9	134 - 6
Soap - - - - -	565 1 10	113 - 5	678 2 3
Spars, oars, &c. - - - - -	49 2 3	9 16 6	58 18 9
Spirits, viz.:			
Brandy, whiskey, liqueurs, and cordials -	4,536 17 8	907 7 6	5,444 5 2
Gin - - - - -	1,757 16 7	351 11 4	2,109 7 11
Rum - - - - -	223 18 4	44 15 8	268 14 -
Used by druggists - - - - -	9 4 -	1 16 10	11 - 10
Stationery - - - - -	121 4 10	24 5 -	145 9 10
Staves and shooks - - - - -	1,224 14 -	244 18 10	1,469 12 10
Sugar:			
Muscovado - - - - -	11 7 9	2 5 7	13 13 4
Refined - - - - -	311 8 7	62 5 9	373 14 4
Other kinds - - - - -	136 13 8	27 6 9	164 - 5
Tar and pitch - - - - -	9 7 4	1 17 6	11 4 10
Tea - - - - -	251 9 10	50 6 -	301 15 10
Tobacco - - - - -	2,978 9 9	595 14 -	3,574 3 9
Wine - - - - -	770 2 2	154 - 6	924 2 8
TOTAL - - - £.	55,684 4 8	11,136 19 3	66,821 3 11

Customs, Barbados, }
5 June 1876. }

J. R. Browne, Comptroller.

NUMBER of CHILDREN of the BLACK and COLOURED POPULATION of the Island of *Barbados* between the Ages of 7 and 13, the Number of those who are in regular Attendance at Day Schools, the Amount which has been paid from the Revenue in aid of the Education of this Class of the Population during the Years 1874 and 1875.

1. OWING to the absence of any law for the registration of births and deaths in *Barbados*, no reliable information can be obtained as to the actual number of children between the ages of 7 and 13.

2. The report of a local education commission, composed of the bishop, the chief justice, the late attorney general, the auditor general, some clergymen, and others, has just been printed in *Barbados*, from which the following information is obtained:—

3. Number of Children in School Registers.—The inspector of schools reports that there are 15,000 children whose names are on the registers of the primary and infant schools.

4. Attendance of Children.—The Commissioners say:—"There are 22,000 children, of "age to attend school, who attend no school whatever."

* * * * *

"Irregularity of attendance is a grave question, and affects primary and infant schools generally as well as exclusively white schools.

"Many reasons are assigned for it: poverty, want of clothes, indifference to education on the part of parents, especially in that terribly large class of them who are united together in no lawful or permanent wedlock. The general employment of child labour, too, as being cheaper than that of adults, on the part of the agriculturist, has been alleged as a reason for deficient school attendance."

5. As a remedy for this, the Commissioners suggest that the principles of the English Factory Act should be applied, and that it should be declared unlawful, and penal, to employ child labour unless the child has attained a minimum educational qualification.

6. In some parishes there are schools (supported by general taxation imposed by the vestry) in which distinctions are still maintained between white and coloured children. The Commissioners recommend the abolition of these colour distinctions.

7. Expenditure on Education:—

EXPENDITURE (1873).

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. On Primary Education—						
In premiums, capitation grants, &c., and in payment of pupil teachers, including their instruction - -	3,371	19	1			
Inspector's salary and allowances - - - - -	400	-	-			
Vestry grants - - - - -	1,474	18	-			
				5,246	17	1
II. On Higher Education—						
Grant to central schools - - - - -	800	-	-			
To the Lodge School, in exhibitions - - - - -	600	-	-			
To Harrison's College - ditto - - - - -	200	-	-			
To Christ Church Middle School - - - - -	200	-	-			
To St. Lucy's Middle School - - - - -	100	-	-			
To the seminary - - - - -	100	-	-			
To Harrison's College, in Masters' salaries - -	900	-	-			
Island scholarships - - - - -	100	-	-			
				3,000	-	-
TOTAL present Expenditure - - - £.				8,246	17	1

8. The number of persons belonging to classes benefited by the grants for primary education is 160,000, or at the rate of ($7\frac{3}{4}d.$) seven pence three farthings each.

9. The number of persons belonging to classes benefited by the grants for higher education is 20,000, or at the rate of ($3s.$) three shillings each.

(signed) *Augustus Fred. Gore,*
Chairman of the Education Committee.

Barbados, 11 July 1876.

BARBADOS (ISLAND REVENUE, &c.).

RETURNS of the REVENUE of *Barbados* (for the last Financial Year returned), specifying the Amounts derived from each Description of Tax or Rate; and also the Amount derived from each Article Imported on which Duties are Levied; and, of the Number of Children of the Black and Coloured Population in the Island of *Barbados* between the Ages of Seven and Thirteen; the Number of these who are in Regular Attendance at Day Schools; the Amount which has been paid from the Revenue in Aid of the Education of this Class of the Population during the Years 1874 and 1875.

(*Mr. Edward Jenkins.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1876.*

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

CHURCH ENDOWMENTS

AND OTHER

ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS

IN

GIBRALTAR.

(IN CONTINUATION OF H.C. 259-1 OF 1873.)

Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1876.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

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CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

CHURCH ENDOWMENTS AND OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS IN GIBRALTAR.

No. 1.

GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART., G.C.B., to the EARL OF
KIMBERLEY.

(Received December 23, 1872.)

MY LORD,

Gibraltar, December 10, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter from the Reverend W. F. Addison, the Civil Chaplain, forwarding a letter addressed to me by the Reverend B. S. Dawson, the Assistant Civil Chaplain, soliciting, for the reasons assigned by him, that he may be considered as justly entitled to recognition as a Government official, in whatever changes may be made in the Church Establishment of this Colony.

2. In submitting Mr. Dawson's application to your Lordship's consideration, I have the honour to state that the creation of the appointment of Assistant Civil Chaplain was recommended by the Governor and the Bishop of Gibraltar in the year 1863, in order to give the requisite assistance to the Civil Chaplain.

3. The appointment was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War, after reference to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, who authorised the appropriation from the local revenue of Gibraltar of a sum of 75*l.* a year towards the salary of an Assistant Civil Chaplain, on the understanding that the latter contributes from his private means 50*l.* per annum for the Curate, the appointment not to be considered as a permanent Civil appointment, or as entitling the grant of a pension for the service as Curate.

4. In accordance with the arrangement originally suggested by the Governor, and concurred in by the Secretary of State, the selection of an Assistant Chaplain does not rest with the Governor, but with the Civil Chaplain, subject to the approval of the Bishop of Gibraltar; the Governor simply confirming the appointment when it shall have received the approval of the Bishop, as the authority for the payment of the Curate's salary from local funds.

5. With regard to the abolition of the office of Clerk in the Cathedral, which had become vacant in 1870, and the assignment of part of the duties of the office and the salary, with an addition of 25*l.*, to the Assistant Civil Chaplain, I beg leave to refer your Lordship to my predecessor's Despatch No. 20, of the 21st January 1870, and the Earl Granville's reply thereto, conveying the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of the arrangement, on the understanding that the appointment is not considered as entitling the holder to superannuation.

6. Mr. Dawson's appointment as Assistant Civil Chaplain was confirmed on the 3rd February 1871, and in recommending his case to your Lordship's consideration, I feel much satisfaction in stating that he has on all occasions zealously and faithfully discharged the duties of his office.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. WILLIAMS,
General and Governor.

Enclosure in No. 1.

CIVIL CHAPLAIN to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.

SIR,

Gibraltar, December 9, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a letter which has been sent to me for transmission to your Excellency by the Reverend B. S. Dawson, Assistant Civil Chaplain.

2. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Dawson has discharged the duties of his office since his arrival here in February 1871.

3. Mr. Dawson was chosen for the Assistant Chaplaincy out of a very large number of candidates, on account of the testimony borne in his favour by a number of gentlemen of high character and position; he has here shown himself worthy of their good opinion, and it is a matter of great regret to me that the proposed ecclesiastical changes should make it probable that I shall be deprived of Mr. Dawson's services for lack of means to secure a continuance of them.

4. Still more do I regret the hardship which such a possible occurrence would entail on Mr. Dawson, and I shall be greatly indebted to your Excellency if you will have the goodness to appeal on Mr. Dawson's behalf to the Government, and I heartily hope that you may be able shortly to inform me that Mr. Dawson's case has received consideration at home, and that either we may be enabled to retain his services here or may have the satisfaction of knowing that some post of usefulness, such as his abilities and other qualifications entitle him to aspire to, may be found for him elsewhere.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. FOUNTAINE ADDISON,
Civil Chaplain.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-enclosure in No. 1.

To His Excellency Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G.C.B.

SIR,

SINCE the changes proposed by Her Majesty's Government in the Church establishment of this colony have become known, it has been intimated that the Assistant Civil Chaplaincy is a merely temporary appointment, liable at any moment to be abolished, and that the holder of the office possesses no status, or claim to the salary of 140*l.* now granted by the Crown.

As the prevalence of any such opinion is calculated, at the present juncture, very seriously to affect my interests and position here, I crave your Excellency's permission to submit the following points for your consideration.

The inability of the Civil Chaplain to perform, unassisted, all the duties of his office has from the very first been apparent; and he was obliged, from time to time, to depend upon such help as he could procure from different clergymen here. This at length resulted in Her Majesty's Government sanctioning the appointment of an Assistant Chaplain; and the necessity of the office was subsequently further recognised, when in 1870, upon the death of the Clerk of the Cathedral, his salary, if not his office, was transferred to the Assistant Chaplain.

I submit that, whatever may have been the views of Her Majesty's Government in giving a temporary character to the Assistant Chaplaincy on its first institution, those views must have been modified, when they thought it expedient on a subsequent occasion to confirm the appointment, and increase its emolument.

Your Excellency will, I feel sure, allow that the office is as necessary now as when it was first established, or even more so, as the number of services has been increased, and that the duties of the Civil Chaplaincy cannot be satisfactorily discharged by a single clergyman.

With reference to matters more personal to myself, I must disclaim at the outset the slightest wish to establish for myself a position of independence. I can confidently appeal to the Civil Chaplain whether, while considering myself a Government official, I have not always shown the same submission and deference he would desire to receive from a curate.

I respectfully submit that by the withdrawal of the Government allowance of 140*l.* I should suffer a very grievous hardship. I accepted the appointment two years ago in the full belief that, subject to the satisfactory discharge of its duties, I might continue to hold it for such length of time as might be convenient to me. Had I believed it possible that I was liable at any time to be summarily dismissed from my office, I should certainly never have given up my prospects in England to accept it.

When first called upon to sign pay-sheets, entitled "Temporary and Provisional," I inquired the meaning of the term, and was informed that it was simply meant to bar any claim to a pension. As I had no thought of claiming such pension, I considered this of little moment.

I may add that shortly after my arrival I applied to the Bishop to license me to the Assistant Chaplaincy; his reply was that his license was unnecessary, as I was here under the authority of the Governor.

These several considerations will, I trust, in your Excellency's opinion, entitle me to just recognition, as a Government official, in whatever changes may be made in the Church establishment of this colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. S. DAWSON,
Assistant Civil Chaplain.

Gibraltar, December 9, 1872.

No. 2.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART., G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, January 8, 1873.

I HAVE had under my consideration your Despatch of the 10th of December,* on the subject of the position of the Assistant Civil Chaplain.

It appears that this appointment is not a permanent one, and that it does not entitle the holder to a pension.

The estimated Church of England expenditure for 1872 amounted to 755*l.*, viz. :

		£
Civil Chaplain	-	450
Assistant do.	-	140
Organist	-	40
Miscellaneous	-	125
		<hr/>
		755
		<hr/>

The future annual grant will be 500*l.* per annum, but the pew rents, estimated at 200*l.* per annum, which have hitherto been paid into the public Treasury, will be handed over to the Church Body, making 700*l.* per annum.

Upon this fund, with such further sum as may be contributed by supporters of the Church of England, the salaries and allowances of the Civil Chaplain and the Organist, amounting to 490*l.* per annum, will be a first charge.

The Assistant Civil Chaplain has not a vested interest. If one was conceded to him, the Church fund would be pledged to the extent of 630*l.* per annum, or 130*l.* in excess of the Government grant. In the circumstances of the case, I do not think that this would be a justifiable interference with the discretion of the Church Body, to whom it should be left to decide whether the services of the Assistant Civil Chaplain shall be retained, and if so, what salary shall be assigned to him from the funds at their disposal.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G.C.B.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

* No. 1.

No. 3.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY LORD,

Monk's Coniston, August 22, 1873.

I BEG leave to lay before your Lordship the following facts: The present Bishop of Gibraltar has intimated to me his wish to resign his see as soon as possible, on account of failing health.

The Bishoprick of Gibraltar is endowed by a grant from the Colonial Bishopricks Fund. There are, as I understand, no materials for forming a Church Body in connection with this See.

I shall be glad to know whether your Lordship is of opinion that I ought to look out for some one to recommend to the Queen for the office likely soon to become vacant.

I have, &c.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c.

(Signed) A. C. CANTUAR.

No. 4.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, September 9, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of Earl Granville, that his Lordship is informed by the Archbishop of Canterbury that the Bishop of Gibraltar is desirous to resign his see, and that his Grace has made inquiry as to the appointment of a successor to the Bishop.

I am to annex a copy of the Letters Patent creating the diocese of Gibraltar, from which it appears that the Diocese was limited to Gibraltar itself, but that the exercise of episcopal functions by the Bishop was to extend to Malta, and to Anglican congregations in foreign countries in and around the Mediterranean sea.

Lord Kimberley proposes to advise Her Majesty to revoke the Letters Patent creating the Diocese of Gibraltar, as has been done in the case of several colonial Dioceses; and as regards Gibraltar and Malta to issue Her mandate for the consecration of a Bishop in the accompanying form. If, however, it is desired that the Bishop to be so consecrated should exercise the same episcopal functions in foreign countries that have been exercised by the Bishops of Gibraltar it may be necessary to provide for this either in the same or in a separate mandate.

Lord Kimberley would be glad to be informed whether Earl Granville has any objection to offer to the course proposed, and whether his Lordship has any suggestion to offer respecting the form of mandate for the consecration of a new Bishop.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Enclosure in No. 4.

DRAFT of a MANDATE to be passed under the ROYAL SIGN-MANUAL and SIGNET, for the CONSECRATION of a BISHOP.

Dated , 187 .

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To the most Reverend Father in God, Archibald Campbell, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan: Greeting.

WHEREAS you the said Archbishop have humbly applied to Us for Our License by Warrant, under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, authorising and empowering you to consecrate Our Trusty and Well-beloved

Master of Arts, to be a Bishop, to the intent that he should exercise his functions in one of Our Possessions abroad. Now it is Our Will and Pleasure, and We do by this Our License under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, authorise and empower you the said Archbishop to Consecrate the said _____ to be a Bishop, and We do further authorise and empower you to do, perform, and execute all and singular those things which belong to your pastoral office in respect of such Consecration as aforesaid, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Canons in this behalf made and provided.

Given at Our Court at _____, this _____ day
of _____, 187____, in the thirty-____ year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

Superscribed.

To the Most Reverend Father in God, Archibald
Campbell, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,
Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, and
to all Bishops herein concerned.

No. 5.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,

Downing Street, September 10, 1873.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 22nd ultimo,* stating that the Bishop of Gibraltar desires to resign his See, and making enquiry as to the appointment of a successor to the Bishop.

I propose to defer my reply to your Grace's letter until I have been able to consult the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 6.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, September 25, 1873.

IN reply to your letter of the 9th instant† relative to the appointment of a successor to the present Bishop of Gibraltar, I am directed by Earl Granville to inform you that his Lordship has consulted the Lord Chancellor as to the proposed form of mandate for the consecration of the new Bishop, and that by the Lord Chancellor's advice Lord Granville would suggest that the first sentence of the mandate which, in the draft enclosed in your letter, terminates with the words "to the intent that he should exercise his functions in one of our Possessions abroad" should be altered to run as follows:—

"To the intent that he should exercise his functions in one or more of our Possessions abroad, and should also exercise with respect to the churches, congregations, and clergy of the members of the Church of England upon the Continent of Europe all such functions as were formerly exercised by the Bishop of London for the time being, and afterwards by the Bishop for the time being of Gibraltar."

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 6.

DRAFT of a MANDATE to be passed under the ROYAL SIGN-MANUAL and SIGNET for the
CONSECRATION of a BISHOP.

Dated 187 .

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith. To the Most Reverend Father in God, Archibald
Campbell, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all
England, and Metropolitan: Greeting.

WHEREAS you the said Archbishop have humbly applied to Us for Our Licence by
Warrant under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, authorising and empowering you to con-
secrate Our Trusty and Well-beloved

Master of Arts, to be a Bishop, to the intent that he should exercise his functions in
one [of Our Possessions abroad.]* Now it is Our Will and Pleasure, and We do by
this Our Licence under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, authorise and empower you the
said Archbishop to consecrate the said
to be a Bishop, and We do further authorise and empower you to do, perform, and
execute all and singular those things which belong to your pastoral office in respect of
such Consecration as aforesaid, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Canons in this
behalf made and provided.

Given at Our Court at , this day of
, 187 , in the thirty- year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

Superscribed.

To the Most Reverend Father in God, Archibald
Campbell, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,
Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, and
to all Bishops herein concerned.

No. 7.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

Downing Street, 7 October 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you that his Lordship concurs
in the form of mandate proposed in your letter of the 25th ultimo† for the consecration of a
Bishop to succeed the present Bishop of Gibraltar.

I am to enclose a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Archbishop of
Canterbury on the subject.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

No. 8.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP, Downing Street, October 7, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 10th ultimo,‡ I have the honour to inform
your Grace, after consulting Earl Granville, that I propose to advise Her Majesty to
revoke the Letters Patent of 1842, constituting the diocese of Gibraltar, and to issue a

* For words in brackets substitute "or more of our Possessions abroad, and should also exercise with respect
" to the Churches, Congregations, and Clergy of the Members of the Church of England upon the Continent
" of Europe all such functions as were formerly exercised by the Bishop of London for the time being, and
" afterwards by the Bishop for the time being of Gibraltar."

† No. 6.

‡ No. 5.

Mandate in the accompanying form for the consecration of a new Bishop, upon receiving an intimation that the present Bishop has resigned his See by instrument under his hand and seal in accordance with the provisions of those Letters Patent, and upon learning the name of the person for whose consecration you would recommend that a Mandate should be issued.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY

The Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

No. 9.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY

2, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.,

MY LORD,

October 18, 1873.

I AM desired by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to inform your Lordships that, on the 11th day of October instant, His Grace accepted the resignation by the Right Reverend Charles Amyand Harris of the Bishoprick of Gibraltar, and the instrument of resignation was, on the 15th day of the same month, registered at the Office of Faculties, and thereby the said Bishoprick became void.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

I have &c.
(Signed) JOHN B. LEE.

No. 10.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to the EARL OF KIMBERLEY.

MY DEAR LORD,

Addington Park, Croydon, October 28, 1873.

THE Clergyman whom I desire to recommend for the vacant See of Gibraltar for Her Majesty's licence is the Rev. Charles Waldegrave Sandford, M.A. Mr. Sandford was long Senior Student and Censor of Christ Church, Oxford, has been Whitehall Preacher to Her Majesty, is Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and has acted as my Oxford Examining Chaplain and as Commissary in my Diocese. He is a man of the soundest judgment, and will, I doubt not, in all respects prove himself fitted for this responsible post.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. C. CANTUAR.

No. 11.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,

Downing Street, November 3, 1873.

WITH reference to Mr. Lee's letter of the 18th instant,* in which I am informed by your Grace's direction that you have accepted the resignation of the Bishop of Gibraltar, and that the instrument of resignation has been duly registered, and to your Grace's letter of the 28th ultimo,† I have the honour to inform you that the necessary steps will now be taken for the revocation of the Letters Patent of 1842, creating the Diocese of Gibraltar, and that I shall have much pleasure in advising Her Majesty to issue Her Mandate, in the form enclosed in my letter of the 7th ultimo,† for the consecration of the Reverend Charles Waldegrave Sandford.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 12.

FOREIGN OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

SIR,

Foreign Office, November 14, 1873.

I AM directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter which he has received from the Archbishop of Canterbury,* suggesting an alteration in the wording of the Mandate which it is proposed to issue for the consecration of a new Bishop of Gibraltar. The alteration suggested by the Archbishop is marked in red ink in the draft which is inclosed in his Grace's letter, and is intended to include within the jurisdiction of the new Bishop certain territories not mentioned in the draft mandate, but which have hitherto been under the superintendence of the Bishop of Gibraltar.

Lord Granville sees no objection to the amendment proposed by the Archbishop, and would be glad to be informed whether the Earl of Kimberley concurs in that opinion in order that his Lordship may be enabled to return an answer accordingly.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) TENTERDEN.

Enclosure in No. 12.

MY LORD,

Addington Park, November 5, 1873.

I HAVE received a letter from the Earl of Kimberley informing me that after consulting his Lordship he proposed to advise Her Majesty to revoke the Letters Patent of 1842, constituting the Diocese of Gibraltar, and to issue a Mandate in the accompanying form for the consecration of a new Bishop.

Having regard to the fact that the Bishop of Gibraltar has had the spiritual superintendence of the ministers and congregations of English churches other than those on the continent of Europe, and as it is in my opinion desirable that the sphere of duty of the Bishop who may be consecrated in succession to Bishop Harris, under the Queen's licence, should be not less in extent than that which was committed to the latter, I have to suggest the introduction after the words "continent of Europe," in the red ink alteration the following words "and on the coast of Morocco, and in the Canary Islands, " the Islands of the Greek Archipelago, and of the Mediterranean."

The reasons for this proposed alteration will appear from the enclosed printed list of chaplaincies hitherto under the superintendence of the Bishop of Gibraltar.

I address this letter to your Lordship, instead of the Earl of Kimberley, as I am given to understand by the Colonial Office that this will be the most convenient course.

The Earl Granville,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. C. CANTUAR.

No. 13.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,

Downing Street, December 1, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th October last,† I have the honour to enclose for your Grace's information, a copy of the Letters Patent which have been passed under the Great Seal, revoking the Letters Patent of the 21st August 1842, constituting the Bishopric of Gibraltar, and appointing Dr. Tomlinson to be Bishop of the See (except so much of the said Letters Patent as relates to the erection of the town of Gibraltar into a city); and also revoking the Letters Patent of the 6th April, 1868, appointing the Honourable Dr. Harris to be Bishop of Gibraltar.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No. 13.

GIBRALTAR.

DRAFT of LETTERS PATENT passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom revoking the Letters Patent of the 21st August 1842, constituting the Bishopric of Gibraltar, and appointing the Reverend George Tomlinson, D.D., to be Bishop of the See, except so much of the said Letters Patent as relates to the Erection of the Town of Gibraltar into a City: also revoking the Letters Patent of the 6th April, 1868, appointing the Honourable and Venerable Charles Amyand Harris, M.A. (Archdeacon of Wilts), to be Bishop of the said See in succession to Dr. Walter John Trower.

Letters Patent, dated 15th November 1873.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the twenty-first day of August, in the year of Our Lord 1842, we did, amongst other things, constitute the Church of the Holy Trinity, within Our Town of Gibraltar, to be a Cathedral Church and Bishop's See, and did ordain that the whole town of Gibraltar should thenceforth be a city and be called the "City of Gibraltar;" and did ordain, make, constitute, and declare the said city, and all the territory comprised in Our said Possession of Gibraltar and its dependencies, to be the diocese of the Bishop of Gibraltar, and of his successors, Bishops of Gibraltar, and to be called in all time the "Diocese of Gibraltar;" and did name and appoint Our well-beloved George Tomlinson, Doctor of Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See of Gibraltar: And whereas, by subsequent Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the sixth day of April 1868, we did name and appoint Our well-beloved the Venerable Charles Amyand Harris (commonly called the Honourable and Venerable Charles Amyand Harris), Archdeacon of Wilts, to be Bishop of the said See of Gibraltar: And whereas the said Charles Amyand Harris has duly resigned the office and dignity of Bishop of Gibraltar, and such resignation has been accepted by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and has been registered in the Office of Faculties; and the said See of Gibraltar has thereby become, and now is, vacant: And whereas it is expedient to revoke and determine the said recited Letters Patent, except as herein-after excepted: Now know you that we have revoked and determined, and by these Letters Patent do revoke and determine the said recited Letters Patent of the twenty-first day of August 1842, and sixth of April 1868, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained, except the herein-before recited clause in the said first-recited Letters Patent, by which we ordained that the whole town of Gibraltar should thenceforth be a city, and be called the "City of Gibraltar."

In witness whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the fifteenth day of November, in the thirty-seventh year of Our reign.

By Warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

(Signed) C. ROMILLY.

No. 14.

COLONIAL OFFICE to FOREIGN OFFICE.

SIR,

December 1, 1873.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state to you, for the information of Earl Granville, that his Lordship concurs in the alteration of the Mandate to be issued for the consecration of the new Bishop of Gibraltar, which has been suggested by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his Grace's letter enclosed in your letter of the 14th of November.*

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary,
Foreign Office.

(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

* No. 12.

No. 15.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,

Downing Street, December 1, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Grace that the Queen has been pleased to approve of the issue of a mandate for the consecration of the Reverend Charles Waldegrave Sandford to be a Bishop in one of Her Majesty's possessions abroad, "and to exercise with respect to the churches, congregations, and clergy of the members of the Church of England upon the continent of Europe and on the coast of Morocco, and in the Canary Islands, the Islands of the Greek Archipelago and of the Mediterranean, all such functions as were formerly exercised by the Bishop of London, and afterwards by the Bishop for the time being of Gibraltar."

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 16.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS,
BART., G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 2, 1873.

I TRANSMIT to you the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Foreign Office, from which you will learn that Her Majesty has been advised to issue Letters Patent, revoking Her Letters Patent of 1842 creating the Diocese of Gibraltar, &c., and to issue Her Mandate for the consecration of a Bishop, on the resignation of Bishop Harris, in the accompanying form.

The Letters Patent revoking those of 1842 are transmitted to you in another despatch.

Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Colonial Office,
9 September.
No. 4.
Foreign Office,
25 September.
No. 6.
Colonial Office,
7 October.
No. 7.
(Extract.)
Foreign Office,
14 November.
No. 12.
Colonial Office,
1 December.
No. .
Form of
Mandate.

No. 17.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS,
BART., G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 2, 1873.

WITH reference to my Despatch of this date I have the honour to transmit to you Letters Patent which have been passed under the Great Seal, revoking the Letters Patent of the 21st August 1842, constituting the Bishopric of Gibraltar, and appointing Dr. Tomlinson to be Bishop of the See (except so much of the said Letters Patent as relates to the erection of the town of Gibraltar into a city); and also revoking the Letters Patent of the 6th April 1868, appointing the Honourable Dr. Harris to be Bishop of Gibraltar.

You will be pleased to make these Letters Patent known by proclamation or other public notice in accordance with the provisions of 26 and 27 Vict. c. 76.

Governor General Sir W. F. Williams,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

15 Nov. 1873.

No. 18.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,

Downing Street, December 8, 1873.

WITH reference to my letter of the 1st instant,* I have the honour to transmit to your Grace a Mandate, which the Queen has been graciously pleased to issue, authorising you to proceed to the consecration of the Reverend Charles Waldegrave Sandford, M.A., to be a Bishop.

5 Dec. 1873.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Enclosure in No. 18.

GIBRALTAR.

A MANDATE to be passed under the ROYAL SIGN-MANUAL and SIGNET for the
CONSECRATION of a BISHOP.

Dated 5th December, 1873.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. To the Most Reverend Father in God, Archibald Campbell, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan: Greeting.

WHEREAS you the said Archbishop have humbly applied to Us for Our licence by warrant, under Our Sign-Manual and Signet, authorising and empowering you to consecrate Our trusty and well-beloved Charles Waldegrave Sandford, Master of Arts, to be a Bishop, to the intent that he should exercise his functions in one or more of Our Possessions abroad, and should also exercise, with respect to the churches, congregations, and clergy of the members of the Church of England upon the Continent of Europe, and on the coast of Morocco, and in the Canary Islands, the Islands of the Greek Archipelago and of the Mediterranean, all such functions as were formerly exercised by the Bishop of London for the time being, and afterwards by the Bishop for the time being of Gibraltar. Now it is Our will and pleasure, and We do by this Our license under Our Sign-Manual and Signet authorise and empower you, the said Archbishop, to consecrate the said Charles Waldegrave Sandford to be a Bishop, and We do further authorize and empower you to do, perform, and execute all and singular those things which belong to your pastoral office in respect of such consecration as aforesaid, according to the laws, statutes, and canons in this behalf made and provided.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this fifth day of December 1873, in the thirty-seventh year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Superscribed:

To the Most Reverend Father in God, Archibald Campbell, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, and to all Bishops herein concerned.

Mandate for the

Consecration of

The Reverend Charles Waldegrave Sandford, M.A.,
to be a Bishop.

No. 19.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY to GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART., G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 11, 1873.

WITH reference to my Despatch of the 2d inst.,* I have the honour to inform you that the Queen has been pleased to issue a Mandate authorising the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate the Reverend Charles Waldegrave Sandford, M.A., to be a Bishop.

A copy of the mandate is herewith enclosed.†

Governor Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G.C.B.

I have, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 20.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART, G.C.B.

(Extract.)

Dated Downing Street, May 20, 1874.

“ I request that you will report what progress has been made with the draft Order in Council for establishing a Church body to administer the property of the Church in Gibraltar.”

No. 21.

GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART., G.C.B., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received October 19, 1874.)

MY LORD,

Gibraltar, October 10, 1874.

IN compliance with the request conveyed in paragraph 4 of your Lordship's Despatch of the 20th May 1874,‡ and previous correspondence, I have now the honour to transmit a draft, “ The Gibraltar Churches,” prepared by the Attorney-General, who advises in his letter dated May 21, 1873, copy herewith enclosed, that the document should be called a “ Draft,” omitting the words “ Order in Council ” or “ Ordinance ”; they being omitted throughout the whole draft.

2. I likewise desire to bring to your Lordship's notice that this draft was prepared during the life of the late Bishop Harris, and was by him considered and generally concurred in, but unless the present Bishop Sandford be granted “ Letters Patent ” as Bishop of Gibraltar—and which I trust may be graciously bestowed by Her Majesty, it being the strong wish of myself and the members of the Anglican Church that Her Majesty may be advised by Her Government to confer the same on Bishop Sandford—this “ Draft ” will need very considerable alteration.

3. It was the express wish of the late Bishop Harris to take part in the executive with the Colonial Chaplain, as laid down in paragraph 21 of the “ Draft,” but from what I gather, it is very doubtful if Bishop Sandford holds the same views, though this is a point which has not been submitted for his consideration; neither has the “ Draft ” officially been sent for any remarks he might desire to offer; in fact, the draft was so fully considered by his predecessor that it was only by a chain of circumstances the same was not transmitted to your Lordship's predecessor during the late Bishop's life. I venture to presume the observation, that in all probability your Lordship may be pleased to call on Bishop Sandford to peruse the draft.

4. By your Lordship's Despatch of the 31st December 1872,§ I was directed to proceed by “ Order in Council,” and when the draft was prepared, to publish it in the Gazette, in order to afford the parties interested the opportunity of objecting or making any counter-proposal. I have not complied with this, because I deemed it would, in a small place like Gibraltar, be impolitic, and be productive of acrimony and distrust between the two Church bodies—Protestants and Catholics.

5. I have, however, I trust, carried out in spirit your Lordship's instructions, for I caused copies of the “ Draft ” to be furnished to the senior Anglican clergyman and to the Vicar Apostolic.

* No. 16.

† See Inclosure in No. 18.

‡ No. 20.

§ Vide No. 23 of House of Commons Paper, 259-1 of 24 June 1873.

6. The two bodies were placed in full possession of all information I myself held, and much correspondence has ensued, and though voluminous, I enclose copies, so that your Lordship may be in entire possession of all which has taken place in regard to this important and momentous question.

7. Furthermore, the Reverend Canon Addison, as head of the Anglican Church, and the Vicar Apostolic, Dr. Scandella, have respectively prepared counter-drafts, which I also enclose.

S. The Reverend B. S. Dawson has this day addressed a letter to me, a copy of which accompanies this; and, notwithstanding the views expressed by your Lordship's predecessor in Despatch of the 8th January 1873,* in reply to a similar application from the reverend gentleman, I cannot but express my opinion that Mr. Dawson's statement is one deserving of every consideration. He sets forth his position so clearly and fully, that little can be added by myself. I quite concur in his statement that an assistant chaplain is needed; in truth, it is indispensable there should be one, for if the only clergyman of the Establishment, Mr. Addison, were sick or otherwise unable to perform duty, it would be impossible to procure a substitute, as the other clergymen here are military, naval, or civil, and have fixed duties; thus the large civil congregation at the cathedral would be deprived of the Church services. I am quite convinced Mr. Dawson is correct in thinking that there is not a single member of the Church community who would be aggrieved at his being retained on the Church establishment; nor can I think such would be an interference with the discretion of the Church Body hereafter to be named.

Mr. Addison is now absent, having left on 17 August, sick.

9. I therefore most strongly recommend the prayer of Mr. Dawson's petition, and do hope it will be received by your Lordship with all favourable consideration; and should your Lordship be enabled to comply with the reverend gentleman's wishes, I am certain the Protestant community will thoroughly appreciate such an act of kindness and be most grateful to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
W. F. WILLIAMS,
General and Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR, Gibraltar, May 21, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 16th instant, together with draft print "Churches," which I have inspected, and return together with two schedules.

2. It is necessary that the names of all the clergy of the Holy Trinity who were in office on the 31st of December last, whether their appointments were temporary or permanent, should be enumerated in clause 62, as will be easily seen on perusing the clause itself, which merely provides for the payment of salaries until the determination of their offices *otherwise than by death*, but the name of Mr. Dawson is omitted from clause 65, which only includes those whose appointments were of a permanent character.

3. In like manner, and for the same reason, it is necessary that the names of all the clergy of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned who were in office on the 31st December last, although *all their appointments* were temporary, and four out of the seven gentlemen are aliens on temporary permits, should be inserted in clause 66.

4. I advise that this document should be called a "Draft," omitting the words Order in Council or Ordinance, they being omitted throughout the whole draft.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. SOLLY FLOOD,
Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Colonel Robert S. Baynes,
Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

* No. 2.

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

THE GIBRALTAR CHURCHES, 1874.

WHEREAS Her Majesty, of Her mere motion, grace, and favour, is desirous to grant to lay corporations, to be for that purpose created, the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, and the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar respectively, and to enable such corporations to have and hold the same and such other churches and chapels, and sites for churches and for chapels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments as She, Her heirs or successors, may be pleased to grant to such corporations respectively,

1. It is hereby that this shall come into operation forthwith.
 2. And may be cited for all purposes whatsoever as "The Gibraltar Churches
 " 1874."

3. The following words and expressions in this shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something either in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:—

4. The word "Governor" shall mean and include as well the Governor as a Lieutenant-Governor or other person lawfully administering the civil government of Gibraltar.

5. The expression "Colonial Chaplain" shall mean and include the Clerk in Holy Orders duly authorised to celebrate Divine Service and to have the cure of souls in the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity as the minister thereof, by whatsoever name of office he may be known or described, and not being, or having, or claiming, or pretending to have, any jurisdiction as, or to be Bishop of Gibraltar or other prelate thereof.

6. The expression "Assistant Colonial Chaplain" shall mean and include the Clerk in Holy Orders duly authorised to assist the Colonial Chaplain in the celebration of Divine Service in the said Cathedral Church.

7. The expression "Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned" shall mean and include the Clerk in Holy Orders duly authorised to celebrate Divine Service, and to have the cure of souls in the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned as the Chief Minister thereof, by whatsoever name of office he may be known or described, and not being, or having, or claiming, or pretending to have, any jurisdiction as, or to be Bishop of Gibraltar or other prelate thereof.

8. The expression "Second Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned" shall mean and include the Clerk in Holy Orders duly authorised to assist the Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned in the celebration of Divine Service in the said Church as his principal assistant.

9. The words "a Warden" or "Wardens" shall mean and include one or more, or all, as the case may be, of the Wardens of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar.

10. The words "an Elder" or "Elders" shall mean and include one or more, or all, as the case may be, of the Elders of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar.

11. The expression "clerical Warden" shall mean any Warden who shall be in Holy Orders.

12. The expression "lay Warden" shall mean any Warden who shall not be in Holy Orders.

13. The expression "clerical Elder" shall mean any elder who shall be in Holy Orders.

14. The expression "lay Elder" shall mean any Elder who shall not be in Holy Orders.

15. The expression "Church Fund" shall mean all such moneys as the corporations hereby created are respectively authorised under and by virtue of this or otherwise to take, have, and receive, or which shall be payable to their treasurers respectively.

16. There shall be in Her Majesty's city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar two lay corporations to be called respectively "the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar," and "the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar," each of which shall, until the pleasure of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, be signified to the contrary, and not further or otherwise, have perpetual succession and have a common seal and be entitled to sue and be sued, and shall be known and described in all legal proceedings, and in all public and private instruments, by its respective corporate name.

17. No person shall be, or be deemed or taken to be, qualified to be or to act as a member of either of such corporations, unless he shall be a natural-born male subject of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, of full age, and be domiciled in Gibraltar, nor unless he shall be registered by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in manner and form herein-after mentioned.

18. Any person being disqualified, or not duly qualified and registered, who shall wilfully act as a member of either of such corporations, or as a Warden, or as an Elder, shall forfeit the sum of fifty doblones de Isabel for every day on which he shall so act; provided always, that no such acting shall prejudice or avoid the acts of the duly qualified and registered and not disqualified members of either of such corporations, or of the Wardens, or of the Elders, duly appointed and qualified, and not having notice or knowledge of such disqualification or of such want of qualification.

19. The community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar shall consist of any number of persons duly qualified and duly registered by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in manner and form herein-after mentioned, not being less than twelve such persons, of whom not more than two shall be in Holy Orders.

20. The Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar shall consist of any number of persons duly qualified and duly registered by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in manner and form herein-after mentioned, not being less than twelve such persons, of whom not more than two shall be in Holy Orders.

21. The members of the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar shall, subject to the provisions herein-after contained, consist of the following persons, that is to say:—The Right Reverend Father in God the Honourable Charles Amyand Harris, or other the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar for the time being, and the Reverend William Fountaine Addison, Master of Arts, or other the Colonial Chaplain for the time being, as clerical members of the said community, and Charles Aitkins, John Austin, Henry Baker, William Baker, Edward J. Baumgartner, Thomas Beal, Benjamin Carver, Sir James Cochrane, Richard E. Cowell, Edmund Creswell, John M. Duffield, Frederick Solly Flood, Henry Foote, Charles Francis, William T. Francis, Thomas Gardiner, William Glassford, Joseph Wright Harrison, Samuel Hasluck, Thomas Haynes, William Humfrey, Thomas Richard Key, Alfred W. King, David King, William King, Nicholas C. Matthiasen, Henry Maxted, John J. R. Morgan, Thomas Mosley, Andrew Patterson, Napoleon Henry Peacock, Louis Thomas Power, Thomas H. Roberts, William Henry Smith, James Speed, Martin W. Stokes, Henry Thornton, Charles Trenerry, William Weir, and all such duly qualified persons as shall, from time to time, be entitled to be, and shall be duly registered under the provisions of this , as lay members of the said community; provided always, that every person herein-before mentioned by name and ordered to be a lay member of the said community shall cease to be such lay member when and so soon after the thirty-first day of December next, as it shall be made to appear at any revision of the register of members of the said community that he is or has become disqualified, or is not, under the provisions herein contained, qualified to be a member.

22. The members of the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar shall, subject to the provisions herein-after contained, consist of the following persons, that is to say:—The Right Reverend John Baptist Scandella, Doctor of Divinity, or other the Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned for the time being, and the Reverend or other second Minister for the time being of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, as clerical members of the said community, and Peter Amigo, Joseph Baggetto, Francis Balestrino, Michael Ballou, John Bartibas, Stephen Berlingieri, Peter Bellotti, Joseph Benso, Emile Bonnet, Peter Canepa, Michael J. Coll, Vincent Corsi, Tomas Dalorto, Gustave Dautiez, Francis Francia, William Francia, Domingo A. Galleano, James Galleano, James Garbarino, John Gavarron, James Hepper, Francis Imossi, Joseph Imossi, Louis Imossi, Pablo Larios, Anthony Mateos, Joseph Montegriffo, John Onetti, Richard Parody, Henry Peter Pisani, John Pisani, Michael Joseph Pitman, Joseph Playa, Manuel Playa, Michael Porral, Joseph Rugeroni, Jerome Saccone, Ferdinand Schott, Horatio Sprague, Manuel Verano, and all such duly qualified persons as shall, from time to time, be entitled to be, and shall be, duly registered under the provisions of this , as lay members of the said community; provided always, that every person herein-before mentioned by name and ordered to be a lay member of the said community shall cease to be such lay member when and so soon after the thirty-first day of December next, as it shall be made to appear at any revision of the register of members of the said community that he is or has become disqualified, or is not, under the provisions herein contained, qualified to be a member.

23. No person shall be, or be deemed or taken to be, qualified to be a lay member of either of such corporations who shall be in Holy Orders.

24. Every male subject of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, of full age, domiciled in Gibraltar, and not being in Holy Orders or otherwise disqualified, who shall, on or before the 20th day of December in this present or in any succeeding year, have paid to the Treasurer of the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, at any time within twelve months previously, a sum of not less than four dollars of his own moneys *bonâ fide* as for and by way of rent for a seat in the said church, or a sum of not less than four dollars of his own moneys *bonâ fide* as and for a voluntary donation or subscription to the church fund of the said community, and shall have caused in either case a receipt for the said sum signed by the Treasurer, in a form to be approved by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to be registered in a register of the members of the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar to be kept by him, and whose name shall be registered by him as being duly qualified and as having paid such sum, shall be and become on the first day of the following month, and until the expiration of twelve months then next ensuing shall continue to be, if he shall so long live, a member of the said Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar.

25. Every male subject of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, of full age, domiciled in Gibraltar, not being in Holy Orders or otherwise disqualified, who shall, on or before the 20th day of December in this present or in any succeeding year, have paid to the Treasurer of the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, at any time within twelve months previously, a sum of not less than four dollars of his own moneys *bonâ fide* as for and by way of rent for a seat in the said church, or a sum of not less than four dollars of his own moneys *bonâ fide* as and for a voluntary donation or subscription to the Church fund of the said community, and shall have caused in either case a receipt for the said sum signed by the Treasurer, in a form to be approved by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, to be registered in a register of the members of the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar to be kept by him, and whose name shall be registered by him as being duly qualified and as having paid such sum, shall be and become on the first day of the following month, and until the expiration of twelve months then next ensuing shall continue to be, if he shall so long live, a member of the said Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar.

26. The Registrar of the Supreme Court shall make and keep separate registers of persons duly qualified to be members of the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar and members of the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar respectively, and shall for that purpose within one week after the promulgation of this , enter in such registers respectively the names of the several persons herein-before in that behalf mentioned by name as members of the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, and members of the Community of St. Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar respectively, and shall from time to time insert therein respectively the name of every duly qualified person who shall produce to him any such certificate of qualification, or any such receipt as shall, under and by virtue of this , authorise the insertion of the name of the person named in that behalf therein, in either of such registers, and shall also enter such certificate of qualification or such receipt in the said register, and thereupon such duly qualified person shall be and become a member of the community referred to in such certificate of qualification or in such receipt, or to which the same relates, or to be qualified to be a member of either of such communities.

27. The Registrar of the Supreme Court shall, from time to time, and on the first day of January in the next and every succeeding year, examine and revise such registers, and shall erase therefrom respectively the names of all persons who shall have ceased to be or to be entitled to be registered as members of either of the said respective communities, or who shall have died, and shall transmit to the Wardens and to the Elders respectively, as the case may be, under his hand, a list of all persons whose names he shall have erased, and of all persons whom he shall have registered since the first making of such register or since the examination and revision of such register on the first day of January previous, which lists he shall certify under his hand, and the Wardens and the Elders respectively shall, in the first week of every year, cause such lists to be published in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, or in such other manner as Government notices are or usually may be published.

28. When and as often as any vacancy among the clerical members of the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar shall occur by reason of any clerical Warden dying or ceasing to be Lord Bishop of Gibraltar or to be Colonial Chaplain, and some other person in Holy Orders shall have been duly appointed to succeed him in the exercise of

the like or similar spiritual functions, and shall have taken upon himself such like or similar spiritual functions in the room and stead of the person who shall have died or ceased to be Lord Bishop of Gibraltar or to be Colonial Chaplain, as the case may be, and a certificate of qualification to that effect according to a form to be approved by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, under the hands of a quorum of the remaining members of the said community, shall have been registered by the said Registrar, the person named in such certificate and so registered shall be and become a clerical member of the said community in the room and stead of the person who shall have died or ceased to be such clerical Warden.

29. When and as often as any vacancy among the clerical members of the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar shall occur by reason of any clerical Elder dying or ceasing to be Chief Minister or to be second Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, and some other person in Holy Orders shall have been duly appointed to succeed him in the exercise of the like or similar spiritual functions, and shall have taken upon himself such like or similar spiritual functions in the room and stead of the person who shall have died or ceased to be such Chief Minister or second Minister of the said Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, as the case may be, and a certificate of qualification to that effect according to a form to be approved by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, under the hands of a quorum of the remaining members of the said community, shall have been registered by the said Registrar, the person named in such certificate and so registered shall be and become a clerical member of the said community in the room and stead of the person who shall have died or ceased to be such clerical Elder.

30. In every case whatsoever in which any doubt may arise as to whether any person whatsoever ought to be registered as a member of either of the said communities, or whether any person registered as a member shall have died or have ceased to be entitled to be registered as a member, the same may be decided by the Supreme Court in a summary way upon motion by or on behalf of Her Majesty's Attorney General, ex officio, or upon motion on behalf of any member of the same community.

31. All the provisions of this , save and except so far as relates to acts, matters, and things hereby required to be performed, executed, and done at the first or at any annual or any special or extraordinary meeting of the said communities respectively, shall be carried into effect in their name and on their behalf by the Wardens of the Holy Trinity and the Elders of Saint Mary the Crowned respectively, as the case may be, and all covenants, promises, and agreements lawfully made and entered into by or on behalf of the said communities, or either of them, and all acts, matters, and things, save and except as aforesaid, lawfully required to be performed, executed, or done by the said communities respectively, shall be fulfilled, discharged, or satisfied and performed, executed or done by the Wardens or Elders, as the case may be, in the name and on behalf of their respective communities.

32. The Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar shall hold their first meeting of the members of the said community on a day in this present year, and at a place to be for that purpose appointed by the Governor, notice whereof shall be published by his command in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, or in such other manner as Government notices are or usually may be published, and shall afterwards during the month of January in the next and every succeeding year, hold an annual meeting. They also may and shall hold special or extraordinary meetings when and as often as they may think fit or as shall be necessary.

33. The Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar shall hold their first meeting of the members of the said community on a day in this present year, and at a place to be for that purpose appointed by the Governor, notice whereof shall be published by his command in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, or in such other manner as Government notices are or usually may be published, and shall afterwards during the month of January in the next and in every succeeding year, hold an annual meeting. They also may and shall hold special or extraordinary meetings when and as often as they may think fit, or as shall be necessary.

34. At every meeting of the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, not less than six members shall be a quorum, of whom not more than one shall be a clerical member, unless the number of lay members present shall amount to or exceed ten.

35. At every meeting of the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, not less than six members shall be a quorum, of whom not more than one shall be a clerical member, unless the number of lay members present shall amount to or exceed ten.

36. The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar shall be and be styled President of the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, and shall be the chairman at every meeting thereof, and of every meeting of the Wardens at which he shall be present.

37. The Chief Minister of Saint Mary the Crowned shall be and be styled President of the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, and shall be the chairman of every meeting thereof, and of every meeting of the Elders at which he shall be present.

38. At every meeting of either of the said communities every question shall be decided by the voice of the members present, including the chairman, who shall not have a second or casting vote, but every question as to which the voices may be equal shall be deemed to be passed in the negative; such voices may be taken by ballot in any case in which it shall have been previously ordered and determined that the voices shall be so taken.

39. At every meeting of the Wardens and otherwise for the carrying into effect by them all or any of the provisions of this , any number not being less than six Wardens shall be a quorum, of whom not more than one shall be in Holy Orders, unless the number of lay Wardens present at such meeting, or so otherwise carrying into effect such provisions of this , shall be not less than five.

40. At every meeting of the Elders and otherwise for the carrying into effect by them all or any of the provisions of this , any number not being less than six Elders shall be a quorum, of whom not more than one shall be in Holy Orders, unless the number of lay Elders present at such meeting, or so otherwise carrying into effect such provisions of this , shall be not less than five.

41. The Wardens of the Holy Trinity and the Elders of Saint Mary the Crowned shall each respectively keep a book in which they shall enter all their proceedings, and in which the proceedings at every meeting shall be signed by the chairman.

42. The Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar shall, at their first meeting, nominate and appoint any even number, not being less than ten lay members of themselves, who, together with the clerical members of the said community for the time being, shall be, and except in case of death, resignation, removal from office, want of qualification, or disqualification, continue to be, the Wardens of the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, until their successors shall be appointed.

43. The Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar shall, at their first meeting, nominate and appoint any even number not being less than ten lay members of themselves, who, together with the clerical members of the said community for the time being, shall be, and except in case of death, resignation, removal from office, want of qualification or disqualification, shall be and continue to be, the Elders of the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, until their successors shall be appointed.

44. One half of the lay Wardens, and one half of the lay Elders, whose names shall be determined by ballot among themselves, on or before the 31st day of December in this present year, shall go out of office on the day appointed for holding the first annual meeting of the said communities respectively, or so soon as their successors shall be appointed. The remaining lay Wardens, and the remaining lay Elders, shall go out of office on the day appointed for holding the second annual meeting of the said communities respectively, or so soon as their successors shall be appointed. In every subsequent year, one half of the lay Wardens and one half of the lay Elders, being in each case those longest in office, shall go out of office at the subsequent annual meeting of the said communities respectively, or so soon as their successors shall be appointed. At every annual meeting, each of the said communities shall appoint an equal number of themselves to be lay Wardens and lay Elders respectively, who shall be lay Wardens and lay Elders, as the case may be, until their successors be appointed, provided nevertheless that every person going out of office by rotation may, if otherwise duly qualified, be re-appointed immediately or at any future time a lay Warden or a lay Elder.

45. Every vacancy among the lay Wardens, and every vacancy among the lay Elders, occasioned by death, resignation, removal, want of qualification or disqualification, or by any cause other than going out of office by rotation, shall, with all convenient speed, be filled up at the next annual, or extraordinary, or special meeting of the community in which the said vacancy shall have occurred, by the members present thereat, who shall then appoint some other of themselves to be a lay Warden or a lay Elder, as the case may be, in the room and stead of the person who shall have died, or been removed,

or shall have ceased to be qualified or shall have become disqualified, or shall have gone out of office otherwise than by rotation, and the person so appointed to fill up such vacancy shall continue in office, being and continuing to be duly qualified and duly registered, so long, and so long only, as the person in whose room or stead he shall have been appointed would have been entitled to continue if he had remained in office.

46. The Wardens and Elders respectively shall, at their first meeting, and afterwards from time to time, appoint fit and proper persons to be their treasurers during their pleasure respectively, and each such treasurer hereby is, and shall be deemed and taken to be, authorised to receive voluntary contributions and donations, and all other monies whatsoever, which the respective communities may be authorised to receive, as, for and on account, or in aid of the Church funds of their said communities respectively, and shall account for the same.

47. The Wardens and Elders shall, with all convenient speed, notify to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, in writing under the hand of their President or Vice-President, and two others of them, every appointment of their treasurer, and every vacancy of such office, and shall publish a notice thereof in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, or in such other manner as Government notices are or usually may be published.

48. The Elders of Saint Mary the Crowned shall have, hold, use, and enjoy, and perform and be subject to, all the rights, privileges, matters, and things, and all the duties and liabilities at any time heretofore granted to, vested in, possessed, or enjoyed by, or imposed upon, or incurred by any persons, or body of persons, called or known by the name of the Elders of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, or other like name, under and by virtue of any Order in Council, judgment of any Court, written agreement, law, usage, or custom, and not expressly revoked, rescinded, or annulled by Parliament, or by any Order in Council, or by the judgment of Her Majesty's Supreme Court in Gibraltar in the exercise of competent jurisdiction in that behalf.

49. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by letters patent under the common seal of Gibraltar, to grant, for a term therein mentioned, to the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, and for them to enter, have, use, and enjoy the piece or parcel of ground, a map or plan whereof is delineated, drawn, or represented in Schedule A. to this annexed, together with the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity and the appurtenances erected thereon, and marked with the letter A and coloured blue on the said map or plan, and together also with all ways and easements thereto belonging or appertaining, to have and to hold the same to the said Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar from the day therein in that behalf mentioned, for and during the term also therein mentioned, or until the sooner determination thereof otherwise than by effluxion of time.

50. It shall also be lawful for the Governor by like letters patent to grant, for a term therein mentioned, to the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, and for them to take, have, use, and enjoy, any other lands, tenements, or hereditaments in Gibraltar, then being in the actual occupation of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, together with the buildings which then or which thereafter may be erected thereon, to have and to hold the same to the said Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar from the day therein in that behalf mentioned, for and during the term also therein mentioned, or until the sooner determination thereof, otherwise than by effluxion of time.

51. It shall be lawful for the Governor by like letters patent under the common seal of Gibraltar to grant, for a term therein mentioned, to the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, and for them to enter, take, have, use, and enjoy the piece or parcel of ground, a map or plan whereof is delineated, drawn, or represented in Schedule B. to this annexed, together with the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, and the appurtenances erected thereon, and marked with the letter B, and coloured green on the said map or plan, and the messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances adjoining the said church, and marked with the letters B C, and coloured red on the said map or plan, and together also with all ways and easements thereto belonging or appertaining, to have and to hold the same to the said Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar from the day therein in that behalf mentioned, for and during the term also therein mentioned, or until the sooner determination thereof, otherwise than by effluxion of time.

52. It shall also be lawful for the Governor by like letters patent to grant for a term therein mentioned to the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, and for them to take, have, use, and enjoy any other lands, tenements, or hereditaments in Gibraltar, then being in the actual occupation of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, together with the buildings which then or which thereafter may be erected thereon, to have and to hold the same to the said Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in

Gibraltar from the day therein in that behalf mentioned, for and during the term also therein mentioned, or until the sooner determination thereof, otherwise than by effluxion of time.

53. Provided always, that all such letters patent shall be upon the express conditions that the said Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar and the said Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar respectively, as the case may be, shall accept the same by instrument in writing thereunder or indorsed thereon under their common seal and the hands of a quorum of the Wardens or Elders, as the case may be, and thereby respectively bind the community of which they are members well and truly to perform and keep all and every the conditions and condition herein-after, or in the said letters patent contained or referred to, or herein-after mentioned, and in particular upon the express condition that the grantees shall and will respectively maintain and keep in good and substantial order, condition, and repair, and fully insured against fire in some respectable office or company approved by the Governor, all and singular the premises thereby granted, of whatsoever nature or kind they may be, and every church, chapel, or building which theretofore may have been or thereafter may be erected on any such or any part of any such premises, and that, save and except as herein-after excepted, the same shall not, nor shall any of them, or any part thereof, be used for any lay or secular purpose, or otherwise howsoever than for the public celebration of Divine Service, and the education of children, being exclusively natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, in the faith and doctrines of the religion of our most blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and that they, the said grantees, shall and will provide and maintain fit and proper accommodation therein for the inhabitants of Gibraltar, being Her Majesty's natural-born subjects, and for Her Majesty's naval and military forces there, and for Her officers and servants, and for all other natural-born subjects of Her Majesty resident or being in Her said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, or such of them as may be desirous thereof, or entitled thereto, which accommodation for Her Majesty's naval and military forces, and for Her officers and servants, shall be gratuitous, and also upon such other conditions as may be expressed therein, or which the Governor or any of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, after the making of such letters patent, and notwithstanding anything therein contained, decide to be necessary to promote the spiritual welfare or the education of Her Majesty's subjects, or of Her naval or military forces, or of Her officers or servants there; and also upon the further condition, that if at any time after the making of any such letters patent the said Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, or the said Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, as the case may be, shall at any time fail, neglect, or omit fully and effectually to observe, fulfil, and keep all or any of the conditions therein or herein in that behalf contained or referred to, or so decided to be necessary, the grant of the premises therein mentioned, and the term thereby or intended thereby to be granted, shall be and become ipso facto void, in like manner to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if the term therein mentioned had expired by effluxion of time, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, by the Governor or by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, or by the collector or receiver of Her or their revenues in Gibraltar, or by any other person authorised in that behalf, by writing under his hand, in and upon such premises, without writ or warrant, to enter, and to seize the same into the hands of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors.

54. Provided also and excepted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in and by any such letters patent to authorise and require, if he shall think fit, the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar to suffer and permit any buildings which may be or which may be erected on any lands, tenements, or hereditaments which may be thereby granted to them the said community; and which theretofore shall not have been and which then shall not be required or necessary to be used and maintained exclusively for the public celebration of Divine Service, to be thenceforth used and applied as and for a residence or residences for one or more clerical Warden or Wardens, or one or more Clerk or Clerks in Holy Orders authorised and required to officiate and having the cure of souls in the said Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, or in any other church or chapel granted to or erected by the said community under the provisions of this, and it shall also be lawful for the Governor, in and by letters patent in that behalf, to authorise and require the said Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar to suffer and permit the messuages or tenements adjoining the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, and marked with the letters B C, and coloured red on the said map or plan in the Schedule B. to this, annexed, to be used and applied, wholly or in part, as and for the purpose of a residence or residences for one or more clerical Elder or Elders, or one or more Clerk or Clerks in Holy Orders authorised and required to

officiate and having the cure of souls in the said Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, or in any other church or chapel granted to or vested in the said Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar under the provisions of this

55. Provided also, that no such Letters Patent shall have any force or effect unless nor until a draft thereof shall have been published in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, or in such other manner as Government notices are or usually may be published, for a period of five weeks next before the making and ensembling thereof, nor unless the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, or the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, as the case may be, shall, during the last of such five weeks, signify their acceptance thereof under their common seal, and the hand and hands of a quorum of the Wardens or the Elders, as the case may be.

56. The Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar shall, when and as often as the office of Colonial Chaplain shall be and become vacant, take order, at a special or extraordinary meeting to be held for that purpose, for the appointment of a Clerk in Holy Orders to be Colonial Chaplain, and for the due celebration and performance of Divine Service and the sacraments and rites and ceremonies of religion in or appertaining to the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in the meantime; and every Colonial Chaplain so appointed as aforesaid shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from and out of the Church fund of the said community such fit and proper salary and allowance, if any, as shall from time to time be ordered and determined by the said community at any special or extraordinary meeting to be held for that purpose.

57. It shall be lawful for the Colonial Chaplain to take order for the appointment from time to time of a Clerk in Holy Orders to be an Assistant Colonial Chaplain, and of fit and proper persons to be organist, clerk, and sexton respectively, when and as often as such or any of such offices shall become vacant, and also of all such other Clerks in Holy Orders, or such other fit and proper persons as shall be necessary for the maintenance of good order in, and the due celebration and performance of the sacraments and rites and ceremonies of religion in or appertaining to the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, or any other church or chapel which shall or may be granted to or vested in the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, who shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from and out of the Church fund of the said community such fit and proper salaries respectively as shall for that purpose be ordered and determined by the said community.

58. The Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar shall, when and as often as the office of Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned shall be and become vacant, take order, at a special or extraordinary meeting to be held for that purpose, for the appointment of a Clerk in Holy Orders to be such Chief Minister, and for the due celebration and performance of Divine Service and the sacraments and rites and ceremonies of religion in or appertaining to the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned in the meantime, and every Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned so appointed as aforesaid shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from and out of the Church fund of the said community such fit and proper salary and allowance, if any, as shall from time to time be ordered and determined by the said community at any special or extraordinary meeting to be held for that purpose.

59. It shall be lawful for the Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned to take order for the appointment from time to time of a Clerk in Holy Orders to be second Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, and of fit and proper persons to be organist and _____ respectively, when and as often as such or any of such offices shall become vacant, and also of all such other Clerks in Holy Orders, or such other fit and proper persons as shall be necessary for the maintenance of good order in, and the due celebration and performance of, the sacraments and rites and ceremonies of religion in or appertaining to the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, or any other church or chapel which shall or may be granted to or vested in the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, who shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from and out of the Church fund of the said community such fit and proper salaries respectively as shall for that purpose be ordered and determined by the said community.

60. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice, abridge, or derogate from the force, effect, and virtue of certain Orders made and passed by His late Majesty King George the Third in Council, bearing date the 30th day of August 1817, and the 19th day of March 1819, respectively, or of a certain Order made by His late Majesty King George the Fourth in Council, bearing date the 20th day of November 1826, or of a certain Ordinance made and passed by His Excellency Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Governor of Gibraltar, on the 4th day of November 1843, entitled "An Ordinance for improving the Gibraltar Police," which Ordinance Her Majesty, the now Queen, was afterwards

graciously pleased to sanction and allow, and the sanction and allowance whereof was afterwards signified to the said Governor in a despatch from the Right Honourable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated on the 10th of December in the year last aforesaid, and published by the said Governor on the 30th of the said month in the year last aforesaid, in a proclamation by him bearing date on the 28th day of December in the same year, or of certain Orders made and passed by Her Majesty in Council in the years 1865, 1867, 1868, and 1874 respectively, that is to say, the "Sanitary Order in Council, Gibraltar, 1865," the "Order in Council for the raising Capital for 'Public Purposes' in Gibraltar, 1867," the "Sanitary Order in Council, Gibraltar, 1868," and the "Sanitary Order in Council, Gibraltar, 1874."

61. It shall also be lawful for the Wardens and the Elders respectively to take, have, and receive, and to give acquittance, under the hand of their treasurer and any three other of themselves, for all such sums of money, if any, as may be granted to the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, or the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, respectively, as the case may be, by Her Majesty from and out of Her local revenue or otherwise, in aid of their respective Church funds.

62. The Wardens shall carry to the credit of their Church fund and shall debit themselves with all sums of money which they shall receive or of right ought to receive as voluntary donations or subscriptions to such fund, or for or by way of rent for seats or pews, or for fees, or for money granted from or out of Her Majesty's local revenue or otherwise howsoever payable or receivable in aid of such Church fund, and shall pay and defray thereout, by equal monthly payments, the following salaries, allowances, and other sums of money to the following persons during their lives respectively, or until the determination of the tenure of their offices respectively, otherwise than by death:—

Persons.	Name of Office.	Amount of Salary, Allowances, &c.
The Reverend William Fountaine Addison.	Colonial Chaplain.	£ s. d. 450 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.
The Reverend Benjamin Smith Dawson.	Assistant Colonial Chaplain.	140 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, if any, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.
Miss Mary Anne Patterson.	Organist at the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity.	40 0 0
Her successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in her place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.
Mr. Henry Walker.	Sexton attached to the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity.	36 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.

63. The Wardens shall, out of the remainder of the Church fund, pay and defray, in the first place, all their costs, charges, and expenses of repairing, and keeping in good and substantial condition and repair, and insuring against fire, all and singular the said Church of the Holy Trinity, when and so soon as the same shall be and become law-

fully vested in them, under and by virtue of any letters patent in that behalf, and all the organ and pews, seats and other fixtures therein, and all other lands, tenements, hereditaments, buildings, and premises which shall be and become lawfully vested in them in like manner, and all their costs, charges, and expenses of performing, keeping, and carrying into effect all and singular the covenants, agreements, and conditions by them to be performed, kept, and carried into effect under and by virtue or in pursuance of any such letters patent, or otherwise, and in the next place all such fit and proper salaries as shall, for the purposes herein-before mentioned, be ordered and determined as aforesaid, and in the last place, all other their costs, charges, and expenses of and in and about their lawful and necessary execution of this , and shall pay the balance thereof to the Colonial Chaplain for the time being, for the purpose of being applied by him in promoting the education of the children of the poorer classes of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects resident or being in Gibraltar.

64. If there should be no such remainder of the Church fund sufficient for the purposes aforesaid after the payments of the salaries, allowances, and other monies herein-before ordered to be paid in equal monthly payments, the deficiency shall be paid to the Treasurer of the said Wardens from and out of

65. In the event of the next determination of the following offices, that is to say, Colonial Chaplain, organist at the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, and sexton attached to the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, being occasioned otherwise than by death, the said Reverend William Fountaine Addison, Miss Mary Anne Patterson, and Mr. Henry Walker shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from and out of Her Majesty's Colonial Revenue such and the like pensions or superannuation retirement or other allowances as they would have been entitled to have been paid and to have received if this had not been made and passed.

66. The Elders shall carry to the credit of their Church fund, and shall debit themselves with all sums of money which they shall receive or of right ought to receive as voluntary donations or subscriptions to such fund, or for or by way of rent for seats or pews, or for fees, or for money granted from or out of Her Majesty's local revenue, or otherwise howsoever, payable or receivable in aid of such Church fund, and shall pay and defray thereout, by equal monthly payments, the following salaries, allowances, and other sums of money to the following persons during their lives respectively, or until the determination of the tenure of their offices respectively otherwise than by death:—

Persons.	Name of Office.	Amount of Salary, Allowances, &c.
The Right Reverend John Baptist Scandella, Doctor of Divinity.	Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned.	£ s. d. 100 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.
The Reverend Gabriel Femenias.	English Curate.	90 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being
The Reverend Narcissus Pallares.	Spanish Curate.	65 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.
The Reverend Constantine Stefanopole.	Assistant Curate.	45 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.

Persons.	Name of Office.	Amount of Salary, Allowances, &c.
The Reverend Joseph Bueno.	Chanter.	£ s. d. 40 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.
The Reverend Joseph Dotto.	Chaplain (South).	30 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.
The Reverend Gonzalo Canilla.	Sacristan.	30 0 0
His successor or successors, or person and persons appointed in his place or stead, when and as often as from time to time a vacancy shall occur.	Same.	The sum payable for the time being.

67. The Elders shall, out of the remainder of the Church fund, pay and defray in the first place all their costs, charges, and expenses of repairing, and keeping in good and substantial condition and repair, and insuring against fire, all and singular the said Church of Saint Mary the Crowned, when and so soon as the same shall be and become lawfully vested in them under and by virtue of any letters patent in that behalf, and all the organ and pews, seats and other fixtures therein, and all other lands, tenements, hereditaments, building, and premises which shall be and become lawfully vested in them in like manner, and all their costs, charges, and expenses of performing, keeping, and carrying into effect all and singular the covenants, agreements, and conditions by them to be performed, kept, and carried into effect under and by virtue or in pursuance of any such letters patent or otherwise, and in the next place all such fit and proper salaries as shall, for the purposes herein-before mentioned, be ordered and determined as aforesaid, and in the last place, all other their costs, charges, and expenses of and in and about their lawful and necessary execution of this , and shall pay the balance thereof to the Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned for the time being, for the purpose of being applied by him in promoting the education of the children of the poorer classes of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects resident or being in Gibraltar.

68. The said Wardens and the said Elders respectively shall keep, according to the most approved system of book-keeping, an account of all moneys which shall come to their hands from and out of Her Majesty's Colonial Revenue or otherwise howsoever, and of their disbursement thereof, and of moneys which of right ought to come to their hands, and shall once in every year make out and render to the Registrar of the Supreme Court a full and distinct account of all such moneys, and of their disbursement thereof, the correctness of which shall be certified by a quorum of such Wardens or Elders, as the case may be, under their respective hands, and they shall, if required, verify on oath or by solemn declaration the truth and correctness of such accounts. They shall make and deliver to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, when and as often as they shall be required by him so to do, such abstracts of their accounts as may be required by him, together with all proper vouchers.

69. The Registrar of the Supreme Court shall, in the month of January in every year, audit and examine the accounts of the Wardens and of the Elders respectively, and compare the same with the vouchers relating thereto, and the abstracts thereof, and shall correct all errors and omissions in such accounts and abstracts, and allow or disallow all such items in such accounts and abstracts as ought to be allowed or disallowed, as the case may be, and shall then sign such abstracts, and return one of them, together with the accounts and vouchers, to the Wardens and Elders respectively, who shall thereupon cause such abstracts so signed to be published in the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, or in such other manner as Government notices are or usually may be published.

70. The Registrar of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to take, have, and receive from the said communities respectively, as a remuneration for the performance of the

duties imposed upon him under and by virtue of this , a sum equal to two and a half per centum of the whole amount of the Church funds of the said communities respectively, and of all sums of money which shall or may be received or recoverable by such communities, or either of them, in aid of the said Church funds, or either of them, and to recover the same, in case of non-payment, by action of debt or other legal proceedings, from the Wardens or Elders, as the case may be, or from their respective treasurers, and by attachment of the said Church funds, and other sums of money, and every other lawful process, or suit, or action.

71. It shall be lawful for the said communities, at their first or at any annual or extraordinary or special meeting, to make all such fit and proper rules and regulations, under their common seal, and the hand of their chairman, as shall be necessary to enable them the better to regulate their own proceedings, and those of the Wardens and Elders respectively, as the case may be, and to enable them otherwise to carry into effect the provisions of this , and to perform, execute, and do all such acts, matters, and things as they of right ought to perform, execute, and do in that behalf.

72. No fee shall be required to be paid for the celebration of the sacrament of baptism in the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of the child of any natural-born subject of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, nor for the interment of the dead body of any such natural-born subject.

73. Nothing herein contained shall prejudice, derogate from, or abridge the right and privilege of the Colonial Chaplain or of the Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned to take, have, and receive voluntary offerings for the celebration of marriage, nor the alms and oblations which may be collected during the reading of the offertory, nor his or their duty in that behalf and with respect thereto.

74. From and after the time when the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity shall be and become vested in the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, under and by virtue of letters patent granted in pursuance of this , there shall be paid to the Wardens yearly and every year, from and out of Her Majesty's local revenue, a sum of money equal, according to the rate specified in a certain Order in Council made by Her Majesty in Council on the 21st day of February, 1872, establishing an uniform standard of value in Her city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, to the sum of five hundred pounds in equal monthly payments, on the first day of every month in every year, the first of which payments shall be made on the first day of the month next after such letters patent shall have been accepted in manner and form hereby provided.

75. From and after the time when the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned shall be and become vested in the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, under and by virtue of letters patent granted in pursuance of this , there shall be paid to the Elders yearly, and every year, from and out of Her Majesty's local revenue, a sum of money equal, according to the rate specified in a certain Order in Council made by Her Majesty in Council on the 21st day of February, 1872, establishing an uniform standard of value in Her city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, to the sum of five hundred pounds in equal monthly payments, on the first day of every month in every year, the first of which payments shall be made on the first day of the month next after such letters patent shall have been accepted in manner and form hereby provided.

76. It shall be lawful for the Wardens of the Holy Trinity, when and as long and so soon as the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity shall be lawfully vested in the Community of the Holy Trinity in Gibraltar, to let the pews, or seats, or sittings in the said Cathedral Church for the use whereof rents or other sums of money have hitherto been paid, and to take, have, and receive reasonable and moderate rents or other sums of money for the use of such pews, or seats, or sittings during the celebration of Divine Service, not exceeding such rents or other sums of money as have hitherto been paid; provided always, that not less than one third of the pews, or seats, or sittings in the said Cathedral Church shall always be free for the use and accommodation of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects entitled thereto or desirous thereof.

77. It shall be lawful for the Elders of Saint Mary the Crowned, when and as long and so soon as the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned shall be lawfully vested in the Community of Saint Mary the Crowned in Gibraltar, to let the pews, or seats, or sittings in the said church for the use whereof rents or other sums of money have hitherto been paid, and to take, have, and receive reasonable and moderate rents or other sums of money for the use of such pews, or seats, or sittings during the celebration of Divine Service, not exceeding such rents or other sums of money as have hitherto been paid; provided always, that not less than one third of the pews, or seats, or sittings in the said church shall always be free for the use and accommodation of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects entitled thereto or desirous thereof.

78. Nothing herein or in any letters patent as aforesaid contained, or any act which shall be done under the authority thereof, shall extend to prevent Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, at Her or their absolute will and pleasure, from revoking and annulling, either wholly or in part, or amending this , and all such letters patent, and matters and things whatsoever granted, done, or performed, or purporting to be granted, done, or performed by Her or them, or by the Governor, or otherwise howsoever in Her or their name, or on behalf of Her or them, which under and by virtue, or in exercise of this or any of the provisions which said , and all which letters patent, matters, and things are hereby ordered and declared to be subject to revocation and annulment, either wholly or in part, or amendment at the absolute will and pleasure of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors.

79. The schedules to this annexed shall be and be deemed and taken to be part of this same

80. And

give

directions

Her Majesty's

Enclosure 2 in No. 21.

The VICAR APOSTOLIC to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, November 12, 1872.

HAVING maturely considered the outlines of proposed arrangements for carrying into effect the transfer of certain churches, &c. in this Colony, published in the Chronicles of 2nd and 4th instant, I feel it my duty to pray His Excellency the Governor, through you, to be pleased to set aside said project altogether as far as it relates to the transfer of Catholic churches, &c.

The following reasons move me to submit this request to His Excellency:—

1. The proposed arrangements are exceedingly vague as regards the properties to be transferred to this Catholic Community; there is not the least indication either of their titles or of their boundaries.

From the title "The Elders of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned" proposed for the projected Catholic Church Body, it would appear as though said Church of Saint Mary the Crowned were, if not the only, at least the principal church to be transferred.

If such be the projector's view, it is based on a manifest and most glaring error. Saint Mary's was never Government property. From its original foundation as well as in virtue of the prescriptive right of long and absolutely uninterrupted possession, said church, with all its accessories, belongs to this Catholic Community; it has stood,—it now stands, not under the sanction of any solemn deed or other official document, but in virtue of a no less solemn official traditional recognition based on justice and common law in the name of the Vicar Apostolic, the sole legal representative of the Catholic Community.

In my letter of 17th August 1871, to your address, I submitted the most irrefragable proofs (to which no answer has yet been given me, and I am satisfied none can have ever been attempted) that the aforesaid church has always belonged to the Catholics of this city. Under such circumstances, to accept as a gift of to-day what is and has been from the beginning, and throughout 168 years of British rule here, so clearly and unmis-takeably our own, would be an unpardonable surrender of our prescriptive rights, and a shameful abdication of our dignity and character.

As for myself, I do not feel authorised to recognise any other master of said church than the Catholic Community represented by the ecclesiastical authority in whom it has throughout been vested, and who has invariably been the sole administrator.

Besides myself, I cannot acknowledge any other legal representative of this Catholic Community. That the Vicar Apostolic has always been such representative is a fact so public and notorious as to require no proof.

As to the other properties the "outline" says not a single word. Consequently it is impossible to form the least idea, and much less can I express any formal opinion in their regard.

2. Said outline is equally vague as regards the formation of the Body of Elders, the authority by whom they would be named, &c., points which it is necessary to have determined before any adequate judgment can be pronounced thereon.

3. Above all, said outline is especially vague as to the powers wherewith said body would be invested, and the authority it would be entitled to exercise; because although

it is stated that the Elders would enjoy all rights previously enjoyed by Elders, it is also true that during the period when a Body of Elders existed in this city, there was nothing fixed either as to the nature or the extent of its powers, powers which have varied considerably at different periods.

4. To these reasons it is my duty to add others incomparably more serious and weighty, and which, in my judgment, cannot but exclude all idea of the establishment of such a body.

As far as I have been able to understand, in proposing the establishment of a Catholic Church Body, Government had solely in view to prevent alienation. To secure this object I cannot see the necessity of resuscitating a body which, in its day, laid claim to the most absurd powers; as, for instance, to dictate to the Vicar Apostolic regarding the choice of priests for the Sacred Ministry, the exercise of said ministry as regards the hours of public worship, the celebration of marriages, funerals, and the amount of surplice fees, and other voluntary offerings by the faithful to their pastors, and the administration and application thereof. Should His Excellency require more ample information regarding the Body of Elders of St. Mary's in former times, I can cite a letter on the subject by my venerable and lamented predecessor, Right Reverend Dr. Hughes. I am absolutely at a loss to understand the necessity or even the utility of such powers to prevent alienation.

Such Body of Elders is altogether un-canonical, contrary to the discipline of the Catholic Church, and so totally unknown throughout said Church that the sole instance of such a corporation, at least with the powers to which our Elders formerly laid claim, was the one unhappily set up in this city in less liberal and enlightened times. Its re-establishment could not but weaken the dignity and authority of the Vicars Apostolic and of the clergy. Every sincere Catholic looks back with heartfelt pain to the notorious and afflicting dissensions between said body and preceding Vicars Apostolic, and particularly my aforesaid immediate predecessor. The Elders went so far as to procure his imprisonment for a lengthened period in the Moorish Castle. To put an end to such scandals, His Lordship had to sign a kind of agreement wherein it was determined, among other points, that thenceforth the Elders should be chosen by an electoral body composed of all Catholics contributing four dollars a year to the maintenance of Catholic worship.

For 10 years after my appointment to the charge of this Vicariate, the Body of Elders continued in existence. It is but just I should place on record, that during that period, owing, not to the character of the institution itself, but to the good dispositions of the gentlemen who composed it, Gibraltar was spared any renewal of the scandals and afflictions of former years. Nevertheless it could not shake off the odium of past miseries; it had become unpopular with the Catholic Community, it could not but succumb. At first, the number of electors under the new agreement was, I believe, about 200. In 1862, this number became so reduced, in all about 30, that the Elders felt it necessary to make, through their secretary, a general appeal to the Catholic Community. Said appeal had no effect. If I recollect well, the number of electors fell below 20. For the election of 10 members to compose the body, but three or four persons attended at the Exchange. As almost all the newly elected members renounced the office, the individuals forming one year's body were appointed also for that of the subsequent year. At length, in 1866, the Body of Elders did not succeed in collecting the contribution of four dollars necessary to constitute the electoral body. Consequently there was no election for 1867, and no Body of Elders was constituted. The institution died out under the weight of its own unpopularity. No effort was made to revive it. No one complained that it had ceased to exist.

Since then, I am happy to be able to state, the greatest harmony has existed between the Catholics of Gibraltar and the Vicar Apostolic. I cannot but add, that whenever I have called upon them for public meetings, subscriptions, bazaars, &c., I have found them all, without exception, in the best dispositions.

In presence of these reasons, it is absolutely impossible for me to consent to the re-establishment of any such body as the late "Elders of Saint Mary the Crowned." I would consider such re-establishment as a calamity for Gibraltar, because it has been condemned by the Sovereign Pontiff, and because it was in flagrant opposition with the canons of the Catholic Church.

Under such circumstances, I cannot but feel satisfied that His Excellency will kindly accede to my request. In making the concessions now about to be carried into effect, Earls Granville and Kimberley had in view to confer a favour. By the re-establishment of the Body of Elders, this favour would be changed into a most grave and serious injury,—an injury of such immeasurably ruinous character that every Vicar Apostolic would infinitely prefer the continuance of the present state of things to any such change.

No one unacquainted with the laws and discipline of the Catholic Church can form the least idea of the insuperable difficulty that would beset my position, and that of my successors, at every step under such arrangements as those which the notice of 2nd and 4th instant would seem to delineate.

In the confidence that His Excellency will set aside all idea of a Body of Elders for the Catholic Church of this city, and all the arrangements proposed in the "Outlines," I take the liberty to submit through you, with the greatest deference, for His Excellency's consideration, the two following plans which appear to me the best suited for the object Her Majesty's Government has in view, namely, to secure the non-alienation of the property which said Government is about to transfer as a donation to this Catholic Community, without injuring or prejudicing our interests in any manner whatsoever.

The first of these plans is that of placing the property which Government is about to transfer to this Catholic Community on the same footing as that on which said community has hitherto held and now holds the property at present in its possession; viz., the freehold of St. Mary the Crowned and its accessories, and the leaseholds of the site of St. Joseph's Church, of St. Bernard's College, and the Convent of Our Lady of Europe, of the Poor Schools on Castle Ramp, and the site of the chapel at Catalan Bay. All these properties are in the name of the Vicar Apostolic, pro tempore the sole and only legal representative of the said Catholic Community.

Besides the precedent thus established, which constitutes a solid and most powerful reason in favour of this plan, as well as the fact that such system has worked most admirably and without the least difficulty or embarrassment for many years, I find it is substantially the one adopted by Her Majesty's Government in England and in the Colonies.

With the view of securing the fullest and most accurate information as to the mode of transferring lands for the erection thereon of Catholic Churches followed by Government both at home and abroad, I addressed myself solely to two prelates, His Lordship the Bishop of Plymouth and His Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Malta. The former replies (21st October last), "At Devonport, they (Government) gave me a site for a church on condition of my giving accommodation to the troops to the number of 800, and permission to the military chaplain to officiate for the soldiers."

The latter is even still more explicit, inasmuch as he has sent me an authentic copy of a contract entered into in 1868 between Her Majesty's Government and himself. This very recent and apposite document is singularly remarkable for its simplicity. I beg to annex a true copy thereof, with translation. It establishes the fact that Government granted in 1868 a site for a church to the Archbishop Bishop of Malta, legitimate representative of the diocese of Malta, or to use the exact words of the deed, "to the diocese of Malta represented by His Excellency the most Reverend Archbishop." I beg most respectfully to solicit His Excellency's kind attention to this document, which has for so many reasons such an intimate relation with our present case. I am decidedly of opinion that if the Malta example be followed in the transfer about to be verified here, on the one hand the just requirements of Government to prevent alienation would be fully secured; on the other, the laws and discipline of the Catholic Church and the dignity and rights of the Vicar Apostolic would remain intact, and thus everything would be arranged so simply and so easily that future complications would be impossible, and all the parties concerned would be reciprocally satisfied. I feel so strongly the value of the aforesaid Malta precedent that I cannot but pray His Excellency with the utmost earnestness to adopt it for the transfer now pending in our favour.

But perhaps, for reasons which I cannot possibly anticipate, His Excellency may still prefer a Catholic Church Body. In such case, I would beg with the utmost deference to submit the following plan, having for its principal bases:—

1. That such Church Body be called Trustees for certain Gibraltar Catholic property.
2. That such Church Body consist of the Vicar Apostolic, his Vicar-General, the Deputy Governor of the Catholic Division of the Civil Hospital, the senior Trustee of Gavino's estate, and the Treasurer of the Catholic Poor Schools, or the President of the Conferences of Saint Vincent de Paul.
3. That the sole object of said trusteeship and the sole power vested in said trustees be to prevent alienation.
4. That the Vicar Apostolic, and, in his absence, his locum tenens, be the sole administrator of the properties granted by Government.

Should the title of Vicar Apostolic present any legal difficulties, this hypothesis may appear strange and even ridiculous; nevertheless I am forced to take note of it in presence of several credible reports that the Attorney-General is of opinion that the said title of Vicar Apostolic represents not an ordinary authority, but only one of a

delegated and fluctuating character, which reports would seem to be confirmed by the language of the outlines above referred to, wherein mention is made of a Priest or higher degree, terms manifestly chosen for the express purpose of avoiding the mention either of Vicar Apostolic or of Bishop: in such case the title of Bishop of Gibraltar could be easily substituted; the necessary canonical sanction could readily be secured for the change. I am free to confess that the title of Bishop of Gibraltar might give occasion to some difficulty or embarrassment. In presence of the fact that the Catholic Community constitutes the immense majority of the population of this city, I have been frequently pressed with very great and singular earnestness to take the necessary steps for securing the elevation of the Catholic Church of Gibraltar from its present status to the position of a Catholic Diocese, and investing its chief with the title of Bishop of Gibraltar, but I have invariably declined to entertain such petition, simply to avoid all the controversy and differences which would doubtless have followed such a measure, inasmuch as the chief of the Anglican Church here enjoys that same title. Nevertheless, if in our case the new concessions sanctioned by Government could not be legally executed under the title of Vicar Apostolic, I would then find myself in the disagreeable position of being obliged to take the canonical steps for securing a title without which the spiritual chief of this Catholic Community could not hold property as their representative; such necessity would justify me before Government, the more so that the decisions set forth by Earls Granville and Kimberley suppressing the official relations heretofore existing here between the Anglican Church and the state puts an end to all preference above us in favour of the latter.

Before concluding, I would beg to observe that the clause in the above-cited outlines requiring as a qualification for members of the projected Church Body, that they be natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, presents many grave difficulties. Owing to the great dearth of British priests here, all the Vicars Apostolic, with the sole exceptions of my predecessor and myself, were aliens domiciled here for many years, and it is not improbable that it may again occur when least expected, that no British priest be found on the spot fitted for such a charge. To bring hither from England or Ireland a priest totally unacquainted with the flock, and without the least knowledge of the ideas, sentiments, and traditions of the place, and invest him with so responsible a charge, might prove irreparably ruinous to the interests of religion, and to the maintenance of harmony and a good understanding between this Catholic Community and Government. I would beg to add that there are at this moment upwards of 25 alien prelates in the Colonies, some with the episcopal title, others with that of Vicar Apostolic, exercising their functions with the full cognizance and consent of Government. Why should not the like state of things be perfectly warranted here?

Should His Excellency not feel himself authorised to accept either of the plans I have taken the liberty of suggesting, may I respectfully solicit the favour of an early intimation on the point, that I may be enabled to submit the necessary representations on the case to the Colonial Minister?

Colonel R. S. Baynes,
Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN B. SCANDELLA,
V. A.

Enclosure 3 in No. 21.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, March 6, 1873.

HEREWITH I have the honour to transmit to you, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, a Draft Order in Council (Churches).

2. The measure is one which, owing to the exceptional condition of Gibraltar, required exceptional provisions.

3. The subject is one of peculiar delicacy, and surrounded by unparalleled difficulties.

4. I am, as on a former occasion I stated, extremely diffident of my ability to deal with it.

5. I beg leave, therefore, most earnestly to advise His Excellency to examine with the utmost severity the accompanying draft, and to call upon me for explanations upon

every sentence which may seem to him of a doubtful character, and to weigh well every detail before he decides upon publishing it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. SOLLY FLOOD,

Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Colonel Robert S. Baynes,
Colonial Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4 in No. 21.

Reverend Mr. ADDISON to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, December 6, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that a meeting of the members of the Church of England in this Colony was held last evening, December 5, and that the following resolutions were passed :

" I. That a committee be formed to take into consideration the proposed arrangements of the Government, and to report upon the advisability or not of accepting them, and also to consider what other steps should be taken in the matter.

" II. That the committee shall consist of the following gentlemen :

" Messieurs Carver.	Messieurs S. Hasluck.
" Glassford.	" A. King.
" Gross.	" T. T. Roberts.
" J. Harrison.	" W. Thomson.

" III. That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor, and that the chairman at the same time inform him that the committee will meet on an early day for the careful consideration of the whole question.

" IV. That the committee be called the Anglican Church Committee."

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. FOUNTAINE ADDISON,

Chairman of the Meeting.

The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 5 in No. 21.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, December 7, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, a draft of an Order in Council creating bodies to whom churches may be granted, and providing for their endowment.

2. Blanks are left in sections 8 and 9 which it will be necessary to fill up with the names of the first members of such bodies.

3. Any other course than that of nominating in the Order itself the first members might result in the total failure of the measure.

4. I have felt myself constrained by my instructions to insert the name of the Bishop of Gibraltar as a member of the Church of England body, but, with the profoundest respect, I must beg leave to say that I adhere to my former opinion that such a provision is open to very grave objection, and that the operation of the measure would be very greatly simplified by the omission of his name, and eliminating the complicated details which the mention of his name would render necessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. SOLLY FLOOD,

Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Colonel Baynes,
Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 6 in No. 21.

CIVIL CHAPLAIN to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, January 17, 1873.

HEREWITH I have the honour of forwarding to you a copy of certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the members of the Anglican Communion in this Colony, held in the Public Room of the Exchange, on Wednesday last, and I have to request that you will have the goodness to submit the same to His Excellency the Governor.

You will observe that in Resolution II. the sanction of the Governor is requested to the appointment of a committee to manage such temporal matters connected with the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity as may require attention before the legal appointment of the proposed Church Body can take place.

May I beg you to let me know at your early convenience whether this temporary arrangement will meet with His Excellency's sanction and approval?

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. F. ADDISON,
Civil Chaplain.The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure 6 in No. 21.

COPY of the RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting of the MEMBERS of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND in GIBRALTAR, held at the Public Room of the Exchange, on the 15th day of January 1873.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese in the chair.

I. It was moved by the Reverend W. F. Addison, and seconded by H. Foote, Esquire, and resolved—

(1.) That this meeting, accepting as an established fact that it is the determination of Her Majesty's Government to hand over immediately to trustees or wardens to be appointed either by charter or ordinance, the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, together with an annual sum of 500*l.* towards the maintenance of Divine services in the said Cathedral Church; and,

(2.) Having heard with satisfaction that the liability of all persons composing the Church Body above referred to as trustees or wardens will be limited to the due care of the fabric of the aforesaid Cathedral Church, and to the proper application of and accounting for the sums of money which may from time to time be actually received by them, desires to express the readiness of those here present to co-operate to the utmost of their power in the endeavour to support and maintain the Church of England in this Colony.

II. It was moved by Captain Phillimore, R.N., and seconded by C. Trenerry, Esquire, and resolved—

That until the trustees or wardens mentioned in the last resolution shall be legally appointed, the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee for the administration of the temporal affairs of the church, and that His Excellency the Governor be requested to sanction this arrangement.

III. It was moved by H. E. Stokes, Esquire, and seconded by C. J. Trenerry, Esquire, M.D., and resolved—

That the thanks of this meeting be offered to Mr. Carver and the members of the committee appointed at a meeting held in this room in December last.

IV. It was moved by Reverend W. F. Addison, and seconded by H. W. Smith, Esquire, and resolved—

That a copy of the resolutions passed at this meeting be submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop of the diocese for his kindness in presiding over this meeting, and for his conduct in the chair, was moved by the Reverend W. F. Addison, and carried by acclamation.

Names of the committee appointed by Resolution II. :

Messrs. Hasluck.	Messrs. Glassford.
T. T. Roberts.	A. King.
J. Harrison.	B. Carver.
E. J. Baumgartner.	L. T. Power.
R. Cowell.	E. Creswell.

H. Thornton.

With the Civil Chaplain and Assistant Civil Chaplain.

Enclosure 7 in No. 21.

CIVIL CHAPLAIN TO COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, February 27, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the enclosed copy of certain resolutions passed at a meeting of the committee provisionally appointed for the management of the temporalities of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in this city.

The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) I have, &c.
W. FOUNTAINE ADDISON.

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure 7 in No. 21.

COPY of certain RESOLUTIONS passed at a Meeting of the PROVISIONAL CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMMITTEE, held at the Exchange Rooms, February 1873.

Mr. S. Hasluck having been called to the chair, it was resolved—

1. That the Civil Chaplain, Reverend W. F. Addison, be requested to act as treasurer of the committee until the legal appointment of the Church Body about to be created by an Order in Council.
2. That the Colonial Secretary be requested to notify in the Gibraltar Chronicle, in the usual manner, that the rents of sittings in the Cathedral, hitherto paid to Her Majesty's Collector of Revenues, will be received at the vestry of the Cathedral on Wednesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 12 and 1.
3. That until the proposed legal arrangements come into effect, Mr. H. Walker, sexton, be appointed to collect the pew rents, and to pay the amounts received to the Civil Chaplain as acting treasurer, and that the said sexton shall receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the sums collected by him.

Enclosure 8 in No. 21.

RIGHT REVEREND J. B. SCANDELLA to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, March 29, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, an authentic printed resumé of the proceedings of the Catholic Meeting held in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday, 19th instant, the resolutions adopted at said meeting being set forth in full.

2. In the first place, may I be permitted through you to solicit His Excellency's kind attention to the 4th resolution, whereby the Catholics of Gibraltar, on my proposal, named a Church Body in conformity with the requirements laid down in Acting Colonial Secretary's letter of 26th September 1872; and, in the confidence that said resolutions will meet His Excellency's approbation, most respectfully to request that, pending the due completion of the necessary charter or ordinance, I may be put in possession of Levy's ground, the concession of which by Her Majesty's Government to this Catholic community was notified to me by your letter of 18th July 1872; as also that I may be authorised to receive from this Colonial Treasury the full subsidy fixed by Her Majesty's Government from 1st January last, in consideration of the services rendered to civil servants, of which, as regards these three past months taken inclusively, the sum of 25*l*. remains yet unpaid.

3. Secondly, may I respectfully solicit His Excellency's gracious consideration of the 6th resolution, whereby, in presence of the continued official opposition on the part of Her Majesty's Attorney-General to the Catholic Church in this city, the Catholics of Gibraltar earnestly pray His Excellency "that as regards the future relations of this community with the authorities, the services of the said functionary be kindly dispensed with."

4. The unanimous reception said resolution met with from the entire meeting, without a single exception, and the enthusiasm with which it was hailed and adopted by all, and specially by the most respectable members of our community, the immense majority of whom surrounded me on the occasion, afford most unquestionable proof that the prayer of said resolution is the genuine expression of the earnest desire of this Catholic community, which alone constitutes almost the entire civil population of this city. Moreover, I am in a position to assure His Excellency that those Catholics who were not actually present at our meeting partake of the same sentiments. Several have made it their business to call and assure me personally of their fullest sympathy with the prayer put forth thereat.

5. In presence of so universal and so earnest a desire, the Catholic clergy and people of Gibraltar unite with me in the confidence that His Excellency will give his best consideration to the respectful representation of an entire community. For my part I am satisfied that if His Excellency would think proper to seek information as to the feelings of the whole city regarding Mr. Flood, he would find all I have ventured to submit most fully and most abundantly confirmed. I entertain not the least doubt that not a single individual will be found even amongst the highest authorities to question the cogency of our reasons, or to dispute the justice and moderation of our prayer.

6. Should His Excellency not deem himself authorised to adopt the measure we thus most respectfully solicit, may I be allowed to request that he will be kindly pleased to submit our prayer, with this letter and the report of our late meeting, which accompanies it, to the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

7. Finally, may I be permitted to solicit His Excellency's kind acceptance, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, of himself and of the authorities, of the vote of thanks embodied in the 5th resolution, and which was adopted with most affectionate enthusiasm by the meeting under notice.

8. It only remains for me to add that said resolution is but a feeble expression of the sentiments entertained by each and every member of this great Catholic community.

I have, &c.

(Signed) + JOHN B. SCANDELLA,
V. A.

To R. S. Baynes, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary,
Gibraltar.

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure 8 in No. 21.

CATHOLIC MEETING AT GIBRALTAR.

RESUMÉ OF PROCEEDINGS.

Pursuant to previous public notice, a General Meeting of the Catholic Community of Gibraltar was held in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday, 19th instant.

Shortly after 8 P.M. the Right Reverend Bishop Vicar Apostolic took the chair. Honorary Secretaries to the Meeting having been duly appointed, his Lordship proceeded to state what had taken place from the General Meeting of 13th April 1868 to the present day, and to set forth the concessions secured on behalf of this Vicariate. After having referred especially to the site granted by Government, and established the necessity of creating a committee for the settlement of all matters regarding the new Church, his Lordship proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Dn. F. Francia:—

1st Resolution.

That a Committee of Catholics be appointed, charged with all matters concerning the building of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with full powers to fill up all vacancies in their body; and that the same be divided into the following sub-committees:—

1st sub-committee.—To determine the dimensions, style, and plan of the new church.

2nd.—To direct and watch over the works, purchase materials, and enter into the necessary contracts.

3rd.—To organise and hold two bazaars, with the gifts presented by the Right Reverend Bishop Vicar Apostolic and others, in aid of said building.

4th.—To collect funds (donations, subscriptions, &c.) for the work.

That the Right Reverend Bishop Vicar Apostolic be President of the committee, and of the four sub-committees; that each committee choose its own vice-president and secretary; and that the 4th sub-committee have also a treasurer to take charge of the funds (donations, subscriptions, &c.), who will be appointed by the general committee at their first meeting.

(Carried unanimously.)

2nd Resolution.

It was proposed by the Lord Bishop of Cadiz :—

That the new church building committee be composed of the following members :—

Very Rev. Mgr. Thomas Bryan, Messrs. P. Amigo, C. T. Armstrong, S. Berlingieri, M. J. Coll, V. Corsi, M. Gomez, L. Imossi, V. Ferretti, F. Francia, R. Holmes, A. Lavarello, D. Madden, B. Mascardi, A. Mateos, J. Onetti, C. Parody, R. Parody, M. Pitman, J. Saccone, F. Schott, J. Terry, T. Tudury, M. Verano, five Presidents of the Gibraltar Benefit Societies, to be chosen by the body of the said Presidents from among themselves by a majority of votes, and seven other members to be elected by the above-named at their first meeting.

That said first meeting be held at Saint Mary's Catholic Presbytery on Sunday next, 23rd instant, for the appointment of the sub-committees and despatch of other business.

In urging the foregoing resolution on the attention of the meeting, the Lord Bishop of Cadiz was pleased to address a few most eloquent and affectionate words to the gentlemen named therein, urging them to accept the membership of the committee, and to fulfil its duties with ready cheerfulness, inasmuch as, by thus aiding in the erection of a church, they would but co-operate in the most meritorious of all works, the redemption of mankind.

The resolution was seconded by Dn. P. Larios and carried unanimously.

The Lord Bishop of Cadiz rose again, and said that what he witnessed in Gibraltar presented the vista of true liberty of worship, and that the justice with which Catholics are treated here could not but move him to offer most fervent prayers to the Almighty for the prosperity of England and the happiness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Dr. Patron then addressed the meeting. Alluding to the property possessed by the Catholic Church here when Gibraltar was under Spanish rule, of which said Church had been deprived, and which is now in the hands of the English Government, he maintained, that in order to do full and complete justice to this Catholic Communion, Government should have granted, not only the site for a new church, but also funds for its erection; he considered such a church necessary, not only in an hygienic point of view, but for the honour and respectability of the city. He concluded by presenting the following (3rd) resolution, which was seconded by D. Joseph Rugerone :—

3rd Resolution.

That as the site for the proposed church offers several difficulties and will necessitate an extraordinary outlay, this meeting confides that Her Majesty's Government will have no hesitation in acceding to our just claim by granting us a generous subsidy in order thus to aid this Catholic Community in the work, on due representation being made on the subject.

(Carried unanimously.)

Mr. H. P. Pisani congratulated the Right Rev. Chairman and his Catholic fellow-citizens on the concessions obtained by his Lordship from Government, and referred, in terms of affectionate gratitude, to the Right Rev. Prelate's efforts in the cause of education, especially in the establishment of Saint Bernard's College, of Loretto Convent, of the Institute of the Immaculate Conception now incorporated with the College, &c. He also offered a warm tribute of thanks to the Lord Bishop of Cadiz for his kindness in honouring this Catholic Community with his presence both at Saint Mary's and at the present meeting, and with his fatherly instruction and encouragement.

The Right Reverend Chairman then rose to explain that, as a condition for the cession of certain properties belonging to Government and for the granting of an annual subsidy, the Colonial Minister had stipulated that a Church Body be formed, whose duties and powers would be to ensure the fulfilment of the intentions of Government, namely, that said property be used solely for religious and educational purposes; and that said grant be placed at the disposal of the Vicar Apostolic, in consideration of the services rendered to civil servants. Under these circumstances, his Lordship proposed the following (4th) resolution, which was seconded by Dn. Peter Amigo :—

4th Resolution.

Her Majesty's Government having decreed :

That the churches and chapels of Gibraltar be handed over to the different communions :

That no further votes should be made for purposes of repairs or church-building :

That in consideration of the services rendered to civil servants, an equal sum will be hereafter paid annually to the Anglican and Roman Catholic Communions; the Roman Catholic subsidy being placed at the disposal of the Vicar Apostolic :

That this decision must be regarded as final :

(Earl Granville's Despatch, No. 100, 20th September 1869.)

That the Church Bodies to which property may be transferred and the state grants may be paid should be constituted either by charter or by ordinance, for both the Roman Catholic and Anglican Communions; and that all transfers of property and grants of money should be made on condition that the property transferred and money paid is used for the purposes for which it is intended [said purposes being religious and educational], and that the Government should satisfy itself that they are so used :

(Acting Colonial Secretary's letter, 26th September 1872.)

We, the Catholics of Gibraltar, assembled in a General Meeting, in order to carry into effect the aforesaid decision of Her Majesty's Government, and as there does not exist any Catholic Church Body in this city, do adopt the following resolutions :—

- 1st. That a Church Body be formed, composed of five (two clerical and three lay) members of this Roman Catholic Community, with full powers to receive, to hold, and to have said properties and grants as trustees in behalf of this Roman Catholic Community of Gibraltar.
- 2nd. That said Church Body be called The Trustees of the Property transferred and the Money granted by Her Majesty to the Roman Catholic Community of Gibraltar.
- 3rd. That the duties and powers of said Trustees be to ensure the faithful fulfilment of the intentions and decision of Her Majesty's Government, namely, that the property transferred be used for religious and educational purposes, and that the grants of money be placed at the disposal of the Vicar Apostolic in consideration of the services rendered to civil servants; as well as to afford Government every facility to satisfy itself that said property and grants are so used.
- 4th. That the said five Trustees be :—
 - 1st. The Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar.
 - 2nd. His Vicar-General or the priest designated by the Vicar Apostolic.
 - 3rd. The Deputy Governor of the Roman Catholic Division of the Civil Hospital.
 - 4th. A member of the Board of Trustees of Gavino's Asylum.
 - 5th. The Treasurer of the Catholic Poor Schools.

(Carried unanimously.)

Dr. MacAuliffe feared that his good friend Dr. Patron expected too much all at once. Much allowance should be made for the difficulties in the way of full justice to Catholics; opposition had to be met and combated, deep-rooted, honest, though mistaken prejudices had to be overcome. Much yet remained to be done; nevertheless he submitted that, as regards the concessions under consideration, Government was eminently entitled to our gratitude. He could not but add that, in endeavouring to carry out the detail, His Excellency the Governor and the local authorities in general had manifested thus far

the utmost kindness and the most earnest anxiety to meet our wishes. He therefor begged to move:—

5th Resolution.

That this Meeting offers the tribute of its heartfelt gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for its gracious concessions to the Catholic Communion of Gibraltar, as also to His Excellency the Governor and the authorities of this city in general, for their kind and ready attention to our wishes.

The Right Reverend Chairman then said—

I rise to confirm what Dr. MacAuliffe has urged upon your attention. Justice requires that I should avail of the opportunity to give public testimony of my gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for the spirit of impartiality and justice which has animated all its decisions with regard to the Catholics of Gibraltar. I can declare with perfect truth that all my appeals to the supreme authority (and it is publicly known that these have been numerous) have been decided in my favour; I have never put forward any reasonable request but it has been granted in some form or other.

Hence, in both the audiences I was honoured with by His Holiness on occasion of the Council, I could not but lay before him my humble opinion, that of all non-Catholic governments, and even as compared with the majority of those that are Catholic, the Government of England is the one that measures out the fullest justice to our brethren, and treats the Bishops with the greatest consideration, especially in the colonies. I added, futhermore, that the Catholic Church enjoyed nowhere more liberty and greater security than in England. His Holiness was pleased to accept the respectful expression of this my opinion, and replied that many Colonial Bishops had given him regarding their churches the same assurance that I had submitted regarding the Vicariate of Gibraltar. Hence I unite most cordially with the resolution proposed by Dr. MacAuliffe, and I congratulate you on having so solemnly approved and adopted it.

As regards our local authorities, I must acknowledge that there have frequently been important differences between them and me. On this point, however, I must be silent; they are absent and cannot be heard in self-defence. I will only observe that, notwithstanding our official disagreement on many points, they treated me invariably with the utmost possible personal attention and consideration.

Happily, our relations with the present authorities are very different; their impartiality in every matter concerning the Catholic Church, and their consideration and respect for my authority and for the dignity with which I am invested, are such that, without grave injustice, I could not fail to give public testimony thereof. Above all the rest, and in a most special manner, His Excellency the Governor deserves my gratitude and that of this Catholic Community. The delicacy of the subject forbids my dwelling further thereon. My priests here present, the depositaries of my most intimate feelings and sentiments, and a large number of my lay friends who are now listening to my words, are fully cognizant of my sentiments.

Having fulfilled this duty, which I consider to be one of justice, I have to comply with another of not less strict obligation, namely, to declare frankly and openly that, while offering the tribute of our thanks to the local authorities, we cannot but make a most explicit exception as regards the present Attorney-General, Mr. Flood. From his first official act as police magistrate to the present day, that functionary has invariably been, in his public capacity, a most determined persecutor of the Catholic Church in this Vicariate.

As this is a most grave affirmation, may I be permitted to point out, very briefly, the principal heads of my charge against the Attorney-General? These are, his persecution of Saint Bernard's College and his openly declared determination not to sanction the residence of alien students therein, on which account I was obliged to go to England in 1866 in defence of said establishment; his various draft laws in opposition to the rights and dignity of the Catholic Church; his efforts to subject alien priests, nuns, young gentlemen students at Saint Bernard's, and young ladies, pupils at Loretto Convent, to the humiliation of being obliged to appear personally at the police office; his public repudiation of the Catholic Marriage Law in force in this city; his refusal to admit my undoubted rightful title of Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar, and his endeavours to substitute for said rightful title the humiliating one of Chief Minister of the Church of Saint Mary the Crowned; his assertion to the Colonial Minister that said church is not the property of this Catholic Community, but that it belongs to Government; finally, his having, in an official document of which I had no cognizance, denounced Saint Bernard's College

as a focus of Carlism and as an institution likely to cause grave complications with the Spanish authorities.

Considering, for these and other reasons, that the official intervention of the Attorney General in Catholic affairs cannot fail to be highly prejudicial to the interests of this Vicariate, I deem it of the utmost importance and necessity that this meeting pray His Excellency the Governor to be graciously pleased, whenever dealing with Catholic questions, to exclude said functionary from all intervention therein. Wherefore I beg to submit the following resolution for your approval and adoption :—

6th Resolution.

That in presence of the continued official opposition, by Her Majesty's Attorney General, to the Catholic Church in this city, the Catholics of Gibraltar most earnestly pray His Excellency the Governor that, as regards the future relations of this community with the authorities, the services of the said functionary be kindly dispensed with.

This resolution was seconded by Dn. B. Mascardi, and unanimously adopted in the midst of loud and most enthusiastic applause.

Proposed by Dn. B. Mascardi and seconded by Dn. Richard Abrines :—

7th Resolution.

That although this meeting has for its object a matter solely of local interest, it gladly avails itself of the present opportunity to give, in name of the Catholics of Gibraltar, public and solemn testimony of their love, and veneration for,—and submission to—the august Head of the Church, sympathising with him at the same time in his great tribulations, and forming the most fervent wishes and prayers that his merits and labours may be speedily crowned with the complete triumph of justice.

Furthermore, to our Brethren who are oppressed at this moment in so many nations under the weight of most terrible persecutions, this meeting sends the expression of its deepest sympathy and the assurance of its earnest desire for the return of serene and happy days wherein the Church may be enabled to fulfil her Divine Mission in peace and tranquility.

(Carried unanimously. Loud vivas to Pius IX.)

8th Resolution.

Proposed by Dn. J. Saccone and carried by acclamation.

That before closing this meeting, a subscription be opened to enable those present to inscribe the amounts, either of donation or subscriptions, they may be generously disposed to contribute towards the erection of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

The meeting unanimously requested the above-named Dn. J. Saccone to act as treasurer of the new church fund until the appointment of a permanent treasurer by the Committee.

9th Resolution.

Proposed by Rev. Joseph Bueno and seconded by Dn. A. Bertuchi :—

That this meeting begs to present to the Lord Bishop of Cadiz the homage of its affectionate gratitude for the honour and favour conferred on this Catholic Community by his Lordship's kind attendance on the present solemn occasion, and by his eloquent and affecting discourse.

(Carried unanimously.)

10th Resolution.

Proposed by Dn. J. Rugerone and carried by acclamation.

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Chronicle*,* *Guardian*, and *El Calpense*, for general information.

* The Editor of the *Gibraltar Chronicle* has been pleased to decline authorising the publication (in any form) of the above "Resume," unless on condition that the sixth Resolution and the discourse of the Right Rev. Chairman in regard thereof be entirely struck out. Such grave mutilation of said "Resume" could on no account be acceded to.

11th Resolution.

Proposed by Dn. J. Danero and seconded by Dn. A. F. Ferro :

That this meeting prays the Right Rev. Chairman to accept the expression of its filial gratitude for his Lordship's statement of what has passed with Government in the matter of the proposed new church, for his very efficacious efforts in the cause of religion and education, and for having convoked and so worthily presided over this Catholic Assembly.

(Carried unanimously.)

† JOHN B. SCANDELLA,

Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar,

Gibraltar, 21st March 1873.

Chairman.

Enclosure 9 in No. 21.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, April 7, 1873.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum of the 5th instant, forwarding for my examination and correction Draft Order in Council (Gibraltar Churches), and printers proof of the same.

2. I have carefully revised the proof sheets, and have supplied some casual omissions which I discovered to have occurred in the fair copy which I had the honour to transmit on the 5th instant.

3. I feel it my duty again to express my great diffidence of my powers to prepare a draft calculated to fulfil the desire of Her Majesty's Government.

4. I have, however, obeyed their instructions to the best of my ability, and with the utmost impartiality; there is not a single denominational or sectarian expression in the whole draft; but

5. I beg leave, most earnestly, to advise His Excellency the Governor once more most rigidly to weigh and examine every single provision before authorising publication.

6. In pursuance of the general instructions forbidding the publication of Draft Orders in Council, blanks are left for the purpose of inserting after the draft shall have been published for a month, and before transmitting it to the Secretary of State, the words "Order in Council" where necessary, and other formal expressions at the commencement and termination, which are incidental to an Order in Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. SOLLY FLOOD,
H.M. Advocate-General.

Colonel R. S. Baynes,
Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c.

P.S.—Four blanks in rider D are required to be supplied.

Enclosure 10 in No. 21.

MINUTES of a MEETING of the MEMBERS of the PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE for the MANAGEMENT of the TEMPORAL AFFAIRS of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND in this Colony, held at the Exchange Rooms, April 16, 1873.

1. Submitted to the meeting a letter from Lieut.-Colonel P. Smith, Assistant Military Secretary to the Civil Chaplain, in which it is stated, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, that H.M. Government is willing to give to the Church Body the sum of 40*l.* for the use of the portion of the cathedral assigned to the troops in garrison at the morning service on Sundays, according to the present custom.

Resolved—

That the offer of H.M. Government, as detailed above, be accepted, and that the Civil Chaplain be requested to write to that effect to Colonel Smith.

2. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the quarter ending 31st March 1873 having been laid before the meeting :

Resolved—

1. That a stipend at the rate of 100*l.* per annum be offered to the Reverend B. S. Dawson, as Assistant Civil Chaplain, this sum being in the judgment of

the Committee, the highest amount which the present state of the funds will afford.

2. That a monthly offertory collection be made in the Cathedral to form a Church Maintenance Fund, and that should the moneys thus contributed (including the 40% offered by H.M. Government, as per letter April 8th, 1873) leave a balance after the payment of the usual current expenses of more than 60%, such excess shall be paid to the Reverend B. S. Dawson, Assistant Chaplain, up to the amount of 40% per annum.

3. The balance of all receipts shall be invested in any way that may present itself for the benefit of the Church Maintenance Fund.

N.B. The offer of the Committee as detailed in the above resolutions having been notified to the Reverend B. S. Dawson, he has expressed his willingness to accept the same.

W. FOUNTAINE ADDISON,

Civil Chaplain.

May 9, 1873.

There were present at the above meeting—

S. Hasluck, Esq., in the Chair.

J. T. Power.

J. Harrison, and

T. H. Roberts.

Reverend W. Fountaine Addison.

Enclosure 11 in No. 21.

CIVIL CHAPLAIN to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, June 28, 1873.

WITH reference to the Draft Order in Council on the ecclesiastical affairs of the colony, of which you have been so good as to supply me with a copy, I venture to suggest to His Excellency the Governor that the position and circumstances of the churches of England and of Rome in this colony are so very different, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to frame a single legislative document which would have the effect of dealing with the affairs of both communities in a manner equally satisfactory to each. Feeling very strongly that this view of the case is correct, I have taken the liberty, for which I hope His Excellency will pardon me, of enclosing herewith a rough draft prepared at my request by a competent barrister of this city, to serve as a kind of suggestion of that which would, in my opinion, be likely to provide a suitable and advantageous settlement of the affairs of the Anglican Communion in this colony. It includes, I think, all the points referred to in the despatches of Her Majesty's late and present Secretaries of State for the Colonies, and has, at any rate, the merits of comparative simplicity and brevity.

Trusting that His Excellency will see that my only motive for troubling him with my suggestions is to promote the satisfactory arrangement of a matter which has been now for a long time under consideration,

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. FOUNTAINE ADDISON,

Civil Chaplain.

The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure 11 in No. 21.*

ANNO TRICESIMO SEXTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

By His Excellency Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, &c., &c., Governor, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the City Garrison and Territory of Gibraltar.

An Ordinance to constitute in the city of Gibraltar an Anglican Church Body, and to vest in the said Body the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and the annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling granted by Her Majesty's Government for the use of the Anglican Church Community in Gibraltar, and to vest in the said Body other moneys specified in this Ordinance for the purposes herein declared. Title.

* Note.—The obliterated type represents the parts omitted, and that in italics the proposed additions.

Whereas Her Majesty is desirous of granting and conveying unto a duly constituted body of persons, members of the Church of England as now by law established, the sacred edifice known in Gibraltar as the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, and of vesting in the said body the sum of five hundred pounds sterling granted annually by Her Majesty to the Anglican Church Community of Gibraltar, and hath given instructions to constitute, in the city of Gibraltar, either by Ordinance or by Charter, an Anglican Church Body, to which the said Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity shall be granted and conveyed, and to which the said annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling, so as aforesaid granted by Her Majesty, shall be paid, for the ends and purposes herein-after expressed, and upon the trusts herein-after declared in respect thereof.

Now, in pursuance of the power and authority in this behalf vested in His Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar, it is hereby enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor, as follows :

1. That there shall be in Her Majesty's city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar an Anglican Church Body, which shall have perpetual succession.
2. That the said Anglican Church Body shall be called and designated the Church Wardens of the Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.
3. That the Church Wardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall consist of the Bishop of ~~Gibraltar~~ and for the time being duly appointed to exercise episcopal functions in Gibraltar, the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being as ex officio members thereof, and of four lay members : *Provided, that the said Bishop may from time to time, by writing under his hand, nominate some person to represent him during his absence from Gibraltar ; and such person shall, so often as the said Bishop shall be so absent, and during the period for which he shall be nominated as aforesaid, be deemed to be an ex officio member of the Church Body.*
4. That the first officiating lay members of the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be nominated by the person administering the Government of Gibraltar for the time being.
5. That all male persons *being not less than 21 years of age* who are registered as renters or occupiers of pews or sittings in the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, *in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance*, shall be eligible to become and be lay members of the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.
6. And be it enacted and ordained by the authorities aforesaid, that the Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be, and the same is hereby vested in the Church Wardens of the said Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, to be held by them and their successors in office in perpetuity for the purposes, for the uses, and upon the trusts herein-after expressed and declared concerning the same.
7. That the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be held by the said Body of Church Wardens upon the express condition that Divine service shall be performed therein according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England as by law established.
8. That all matters connected with the religious services of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and all its spiritual and ecclesiastical concerns, shall be under the direction and management of the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being, subject to the episcopal control of the ~~said Lord Bishop of Gibraltar~~ for the time being.
9. That the temporal affairs of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be managed, directed, and governed by the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.
10. And it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the said annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling granted as aforesaid by Her Majesty's Government, together with all pew rents received and sums collected for the purpose of raising a fund to keep the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity in a state of proper repair, and the sum of forty pounds sterling contributed by the War Department of Her Majesty's Government, and all other moneys received or collected for the use of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, shall be vested in the Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, upon trust and to and for the ends, intents, and purposes herein-after expressed and declared concerning the same, upon trust to pay from and out of the said moneys the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds sterling yearly and every year to the Reverend William Fountaine Addison, the present Colonial Chaplain, during his tenure of office ; upon trust after the decease, resignation, or retirement from the office

of Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar of the said William Fountaine Addison, to pay to his successors, the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being, such yearly sum as shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient to the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar; upon trust, from and out of the said moneys, to pay to Mary Ann Paterson, the present organist of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, the sum of forty pounds sterling yearly, and every year during her tenure of the said office, and upon the decease, or the resignation or retirement of the said Mary Ann Paterson, then to pay to the organist of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar for the time being such yearly sum as shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient to the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

Upon further trust to pay to Henry Walker the present sexton of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, from and out of the said moneys, the sum of thirty-six pounds sterling yearly, and every year during his tenure of the said office, and from and after his decease or upon his resignation or retirement from the said office of sexton then to pay to his successors the sexton of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, such yearly sum as to the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient.

11. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, to let the pews and sittings in the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, ~~to let the pews and sittings in the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar,~~ is hereby authorised and empowered to collect and receive the rents of the said pews and sittings, and do and shall stand possessed of and inherited in the moneys received therefor, and of all other the aforesaid moneys upon the trusts herein-before declared, and for the use of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and therefrom and thereout to repair, cleanse, and beautify the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and defray all incidental expenses incurred by them as such Church Wardens as aforesaid: provided always, that if the said moneys shall be found insufficient, that the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall not be called upon and is not hereby required to incur any personal costs or liabilities for any of the purposes aforesaid.

12. And it is hereby further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that proper books of account shall be kept by the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and that true and proper entries be made therein of all receipts and disbursements, and of all debts contracted by them in respect of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and of all such other matters, transactions, and things as are usually entered in the books of account kept by Church Wardens; and that the person administering the government of Gibraltar for the time being shall, at all reasonable times, be entitled to call for the production of the said books of account to inspect and examine the same, and to cause the same to be audited by the Colonial Auditor, if he deem it expedient to do so, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the moneys received by the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar have been properly applied and expended in accordance with the trusts, and for the uses and purposes herein-before declared concerning the same; and the accounts of the said Body of Church Wardens shall be published in the *Gibraltar Chronicle* on or before the thirty-first day of March in each year, for general information.

13. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any of the said *lay members* of the Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall die or be *continuously* absent from Gibraltar *for the space of twelve months*, or be desirous of being discharged from, or refuse or decline, or become incapable to act as such Church Wardens ~~that it shall be lawful for the surviving or continuing Church Wardens for the time being to appoint~~ such male persons, being not less than 21 years of age, as for the time being are registered as renters or occupiers of pews or sittings in the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar by a majority of the votes of those present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose by the Church Wardens, to elect any other eligible person or persons to be a Church Warden or Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and upon such appointment of new Church Wardens so as aforesaid made, the said trust pro-

perty and moneys shall vest in the newly appointed Church Wardens as effectually as if he or they had been originally appointed Church Wardens of the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

14. Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to become a Church Warden of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, unless he be a natural-born subject of Her Majesty and his appointment as such Church Warden as aforesaid be approved by the person for the time being administering the Government of Gibraltar.

15. And be it further enacted, that the said Reverend William Fountaine Addison, Mary Anne Patterson, and Henry Walker shall be entitled to retiring pensions, to be paid out of the Colonial Revenues, subject to the laws which regulate the retiring pensions of the civil servants of the Colony of Gibraltar.

16. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar *shall enter or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for the purpose, the names of all renters or occupiers of pews or sittings in the said church, with the dates of commencement and termination of such occupancy, and from such book shall compile at all times such a register of such renters and occupiers as are males of not less than 21 years of age, and that they shall provide proper books of registry of all baptisms, marriages, and burials solemnised in the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and shall also provide a fire-proof chest for the safe custody of the said books, which said books of registry shall for ever hereafter be kept in the vestry room of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar by the Colonial Chaplain for the time being of Gibraltar, or by the person temporarily officiating as such Colonial Chaplain; and it shall be lawful for the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being to select and nominate from time to time fit and proper clerks in Holy Orders to assist in the service devolving on the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar, and that the remuneration to the said assistant clerks shall be fixed and determined by the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar and the said Body of Church Wardens of the said Anglican Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar: Provided always, that no such appointment of Assistant Chaplain shall be valid until the same have been first approved by the aforesaid Bishop of the diocese of Gibraltar.*

17. And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the right of nomination and appointment of the Colonial Chaplain shall be, and the same is hereby vested in the ~~Right Reverend the aforesaid Bishop, of the diocese of Gibraltar for the time being~~ *and that the said Chaplain shall be removable by the said Bishop, subject to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, whose decision shall be final.*

18. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Anglican Church Ordinance, 1873."

19. Provided always, that nothing in this Ordinance shall have any force or effect until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

Enclosure 12 in No. 21.

ANNO TRICESIMO SEXTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

By His Excellency Sir William Fenwick Williams, Bart., &c., &c., Governor, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the city and garrison of Gibraltar, &c., &c.

Title.

An Ordinance to constitute in the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, a Roman Catholic Church Body, and to vest in them the Roman Catholic Church properties granted by Government in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, and the annual grant of five hundred pounds sterling.

Whereas Her Majesty is desirous to grant and transfer to the Roman Catholic Community of the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar certain Roman Catholic Church properties in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, and the annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling, and for such purpose to constitute in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, either by charter or by ordinance, a Roman Catholic Church Body to which the said properties may be granted and transferred, and the said annual grant may be paid, under the conditions, however, herein-after ordained and enacted.

In pursuance of the power in that behalf vested in His Excellency the Governor, it is hereby ordained and enacted by His Excellency the Governor as follows; that is to say,

1. That there shall be in Her Majesty's city, garrison and territory of Gibraltar a Roman Catholic Church Body, which shall have perpetual succession.

2. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body shall be called and designated "The Trustees of certain properties, churches, and chapels granted and transferred, and of

“ the money by Her Majesty’s Government to the Roman Catholic Community of Gibraltar.”

3. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees shall consist of five members of the Roman Catholic Community of Gibraltar, two of which members shall be clerical and three lay.

4. That the said several members forming the said Roman Catholic Church Body for the time being shall be persons qualified to hold lands in the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar under the provisions of the Orders in Council relating to the titles to lands in Gibraltar.

5. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees shall consist of the following persons : the Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church of Gibraltar, or a duly qualified priest designated by the Vicar Apostolic ; the Deputy Governor of the Roman Catholic Division of the Civil Hospital ; the senior member of the Board of Trustees of Gavino’s Asylum ; and the Treasurer of the Roman Catholic Poor Schools and their successors in office for the time being : Provided the said several members for the time being be severally qualified as herein-before ordained and enacted to hold lands in Gibraltar. In the event of a vacancy among the aforesaid lay trustees the remaining members of the Board be hereby empowered to fill up such vacancy from the Roman Catholic Community, and the Trustee so appointed shall not enter into office until the approval of His Excellency the Governor shall have been made known.

6. That when and so often as any vacancy shall occur amongst the said several members by death, resignation, or removal from office it shall be requisite before any of the newly elected members be permitted to act as a member of the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees to obtain His Excellency the Governor’s approval to such new nomination or appointment.

7. That all said Roman Catholic Church properties in Gibraltar now existing, as well as any other lands or sites for building churches or chapels which Her Majesty may hereafter be pleased to grant to the Roman Catholic Community of Gibraltar shall be granted and transferred by letters patent under the common seal of the garrison to the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees and their successors, who shall hold the same as Trustees on behalf of the Roman Catholic Community of Gibraltar, upon and for the trusts, intents, and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers, provisions, and declarations herein-after ordained and enacted of or concerning the same.

8. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees do and shall uphold and maintain in good repair and condition and from time to time as often as occasion shall require, repair, uphold, support, paint, maintain, amend, and keep the said several church properties, with all and all manner of needful reparations and amendments whatsoever.

9. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees shall be responsible that the Church properties be devoted solely to the objects and purposes for which they were granted by Government, said objects and purposes being religious *and educational*.

10. That the said annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling, granted by Her Majesty’s Government, shall be paid by equal monthly payments to the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees, and by them placed at the disposal of the Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar for the time being in consideration of the services rendered to civil servants.

11. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar for the time being from time to time to satisfy himself that the said annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling so as aforesaid granted by Her Majesty’s Government has been used and expended for the purposes for which the same is intended.

12. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees, or the said Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar alone, shall keep or cause to be kept a proper account with true and proper entries made therein of the receipts and disbursements of the said annual grant of five hundred pounds sterling.

13. That in order better to enable His Excellency the Governor to satisfy himself as to how the said annual grant of five hundred pounds sterling has been used and expended, it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor for the time being to call upon the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees or on the said Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar alone to produce, and if necessary to give copies of every such account or accounts so as aforesaid to be kept by them or him respecting the said annual grant of five hundred pounds sterling.

14. That this Ordinance may be cited for all purposes whatsoever "The Gibraltar Roman Catholic Ordinance, 1873."

15. That nothing in this Ordinance contained shall have any force or effect till Her Majesty's pleasure be known hereon.

Gibraltar, April 16, 1873.

(Signed) MARTIN H. STOKES.
H. F. RECAÑO.

Enclosure 13 in No. 21.

The REVEREND B. S. DAWSON to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR.

SIR,

As I understand that the draft of the Church Order in Council is about to be sent home for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, I venture again to address Your Excellency on the subject of my position on the Church Establishment.

2. It will be necessary for me briefly to recapitulate the circumstances of my appointment.

3. When I accepted the office of Assistant Civil Chaplain, nearly four years ago, I did so upon the express declaration that it was a Colonial appointment, and under the full conviction that I was entitled to retain my office so long as I satisfactorily discharged its duties. My appointment was confirmed by Your Excellency and gazetted in the usual form, and in all other respects I was placed upon the same footing with other Colonial servants of the Crown.

4. It was not until the Church in Gibraltar was disestablished that I received any intimation that my position was endangered.

5. That the Assistant Civil Chaplaincy was at its first institution "temporary and provisional" may be fully conceded. The history of the appointment is in this respect analogous to that of many others. A necessity arose; it was met by a provisional appointment. But the necessity continued, and was fully recognised. Assistant Chaplain succeeded Assistant Chaplain, and in the beginning of 1870, upon the abolition of the clerkship of the cathedral, the clerk's salary, together with an addition of 25*l.* per annum, was assigned to the Assistant Civil Chaplain.

6. To this arrangement, it is true, was attached the condition that "the appointment is not considered as entitling the holder to superannuation" (I quote from a despatch of Lord Granville No. 131, dated Downing Street, March 1st, 1870), but to superannuation I advance no claim; I understood from the first that my appointment entitled me to none; but at the same time I was told that this was the only respect in which it differed from other Colonial appointments. And surely, whatever may have been the motives of Her Majesty's Government in thus barring the Assistant Civil Chaplain's claim to a pension, it could never be meant that he was liable at any moment to be summarily dismissed from his office.

7. I need not dwell upon the necessity that still exists for an Assistant Chaplain, or on the fact that the duties of the Anglican Civil Chaplaincy cannot satisfactorily be discharged by a single clergyman, for these are matters within your Excellency's personal knowledge.

8. In December 1872, your Excellency was kind enough to receive a letter from me on the subject of my claim to be retained on the Gibraltar Church Establishment, and to forward it for the consideration of the Secretary of State. Upon the reply received from Lord Kimberley I may be allowed to make a few remarks: His Lordship's despatch commences "It appears that this appointment is not a permanent one, and that it does not entitle the holder to a pension." That my office is not a permanent one in the sense entitling me to a pension I am, as I have said, prepared to admit; but that it is permanent in all other respects I submit enough has been said to prove. The appointment,—an experiment no doubt at the first,—has been filled by one assistant chaplain after another; its necessity has been again and again recognised, its emoluments have been increased; surely then its present holder, because certain changes are effected during his tenure of office, cannot, with any justice, be told that he has no title to be continued in his appointment, no claim to its salary, and that his services may, at any moment, be dispensed with.

9. The despatch further states: if a vested interest was conceded to the Assistant Civil Chaplain, the church fund would be pledged to the extent of 630*l.* per annum, or "130*l.* in excess of the Government grant." To this argument, I submit, the despatch itself furnishes an answer, for therein it is expressly shown that the salary of the Assistant Civil Chaplain was taken into account in fixing the amount of the grant at which the sum hitherto paid for church purposes should be commuted; had it not been so taken

into account, the grant might probably have been less than it now is. It will be seen too from the despatch, that the allowance of my claim will not interfere with the vested interests of others. The Government grant, with the addition of the cathedral pew rents now handed over, is amply sufficient for the payment of all the salaries, my own included, and leaves an actual surplus available for other purposes. If, however, it be contended that the payment of my salary is to be postponed to the maintenance of the cathedral fabric, I must protest, and continue to protest, against such an injustice being done me. It cannot, I conceive, be seriously meant that I am to hold my office, which I accepted on the faith that it was a colonial appointment, at the mercy of contingent expenses, or subject to any extensive repairs that may be deemed necessary to the cathedral fabric.

10. The despatch concludes with the expression of an opinion, that the recognition of my claim to be retained on the church establishment "would not be a justifiable interference with the discretion of the church body." On this point I think I may with confidence appeal to your Excellency, whether there is a single member of the Church Community who would be likely to feel himself aggrieved at my being retained on the church establishment; or to consider the recognition of my claim as an interference with the discretion of the church body hereafter to be constituted.

11. My whole claim, as your Excellency will perceive, amounts to this: That I should be considered entitled to hold my appointment as Assistant Civil Chaplain, and receive the salary attached to it, as long as I satisfactorily discharge its duties. That in the Church Order in Council my name and office be retained on the church establishment; and that it be therein provided that (respect being first had to other vested interest) my salary be a charge upon the church fund, prior to any deduction from the fund for church expenses or repair to the cathedral fabric.

12. Your Excellency, knowing the whole circumstances of my appointment, will not, I feel assured, be of opinion that I am advancing any undue claim, or be surprised at my persistence in maintaining what I, and others far better qualified to judge of the matter than myself, firmly believe to be my equitable right, the disavowal of which on the part of Her Majesty's Government would, I most respectfully submit, inflict upon me grievous hardship and injustice.

Gibraltar,
October 10, 1874.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. S. DAWSON.

No. 22.

REVEREND W. F. ADDISON to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received, May 20, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Gibraltar, March 4, 1875.

I HOPE your Lordship will pardon me for troubling you on a matter of considerable importance to myself.

In October 1869 I became Civil Chaplain of Gibraltar, by exchange with my predecessor, on account of the health of my sons, to whom a residence in the south of Europe was then recommended. Since that time it has become necessary for them to live in a more bracing climate, and for nearly two years they have been in England, whilst I have remained here. This naturally entails much expense and anxiety, and I am desirous of making a home for them in England as soon as possible, but cannot afford to give up my clerical income here and to return at my age (57) to the position of a curate.

Under these circumstances I venture to ask your Lordship's permission, as patron of this chaplaincy, to exchange my appointment here with some beneficed clergyman in England. I need hardly say that, in the event of my request being granted, I shall be most ready to comply with any conditions which may tend to secure that my successor shall be one of whom your Lordship and the Bishop of Gibraltar can entirely approve.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. FOUNTAINE ADDISON.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 23.

The BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR to the EARL OF CARNARVON.
(Received June 8th.)

Chaplaincy, Gibraltar.

Hotel Trinacria, Palermo.

March 20, 1875.

MY DEAR LORD,

THE Rev. W. F. Addison, the Chaplain at Gibraltar, informs me that he is applying to your Lordship for leave to exchange his Chaplaincy for a benefice in England. May I venture to express a hope that extreme care may be taken to secure the services of a Chaplain, whether by exchange or by direct appointment, who is in all respects fitted for this important and very difficult post.

Is the English Church at Gibraltar disestablished? If it be, then I suppose that your Lordship will reply to Mr. Addison that you have no concern with the matter which you are asked by him to decide. If such be your Lordship's answer, I know not who has authority to grant or refuse Mr. Addison's request. Nothing has been settled on the subject of Patronage: no constitution has been given to us by the Colonial Office, and no authority to frame a constitution for ourselves. I could of course suggest one at once, if I had permission.

I have very decided views as to the best mode of dealing with the Patronage, whenever the Colonial Office finally casts the English Church adrift. When the proper time arrives, I should be glad to have an opportunity of expressing my opinion on this, and on all other matters affecting the future constitution of the English Church at Gibraltar. I trust that the settlement of Mr. Addison's case rests with your Lordship.

Believe me, &c.,

C. W. GIBRALTAR.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 24.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART., G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, June 30, 1875.

1. I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter which should have been transmitted to me through yourself in accordance with Colonial Regulation, No. 218, from the Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Addison, in which he asks for permission to exchange his present appointment for an incumbency in England.* I also enclose a copy of a letter from Bishop Sandford on the subject of Mr. Addison's request.†

2. A Church Body not yet having been formed, in pursuance of my predecessor's despatch of the 13th of September 1872,‡ to which the administration of church funds and the provision of church services may be entrusted, I consider that the old relations between the Government and the Colonial Chaplain are still subsisting.

3. Mr. Addison has therefore my permission to enter into negotiations, which must of course be subject to approval before they are concluded, for the exchange which he desires, provided it is made before the formation of a church body, from which date the permission would probably rest with that body and not with myself.

4. Mr. Addison, however, should understand that the clergyman with whom he exchanges will not have the right to pension which is guaranteed to himself by my predecessor's despatches of the 13th of September and 20th of November 1872.§

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. F. Williams, Bart.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

* No. 22.

‡ No. 11 of House of Commons Paper, 259-1, June 1873.

† No. 23.

§ No. 18 of same Paper.

No. 25.

GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART., G.C.B., to the EARL OF
CARNARVON.

(Received August 2, 1875.)

MY LORD,

Gibraltar, July 20, 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 63, of the 30th June 1875,* on the subject of an application addressed to your Lordship by the Reverend Mr. Addison, for permission to exchange his present appointment for an incumbency in England.

2. I have informed Mr. Addison that your Lordship has been pleased to grant him permission to enter into negotiations for an exchange, subject to the conditions stated in your Lordship's despatch, and I now transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter from Mr. Addison, in which he requests to be informed whether he is right in supposing that although the clergyman who may succeed him by exchange will not be entitled to a pension, he will receive the same income as Mr. Addison is now in receipt of, viz., 450*l.* per annum, this amount being made up as follows:—

	£
Salary	300 a year.
Allowance in lieu of a house	100 „
Horse allowance	50 „
	—
	£450

3. The above salary was fixed in the year 1833, the allowance in lieu of a house was sanctioned in 1834, and the allowance for the keep of a horse in 1870.

4. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship that Mr. Addison's inquiry should be answered in the affirmative, the salary and allowances enjoyed by him being reasonable and calculated to secure the services of a clergyman who shall be in all respects fitted for the responsible post of Civil Chaplain in this fortress.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. W. WILLIAMS,
General and Governor.The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 25.

CIVIL CHAPLAIN to COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, July 19, 1875.

I BEG to acknowledge, with many thanks, your letter of the 13th instant, in which you acquaint me that His Excellency the Governor has received a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which His Lordship informs the Governor that he is pleased to give me permission to exchange my appointment here for a Benefice in England; provided always, that the clergyman with whom I may desire to exchange shall be one of whom His Lordship can entirely approve.

I shall be much obliged to His Excellency the Governor if he would, in writing to Lord Carnarvon, convey to His Lordship my best thanks for his favourable reply, which I ventured to prefer in the spring of the present year.

I have to apologize to His Lordship, and also to His Excellency the Governor, for having, in ignorance of what would be in my case the proper course, sent my letter to Lord Carnarvon through the Bishop of Gibraltar, instead of the Governor.

I should be much obliged if His Excellency would inform me whether I am right in supposing that, although the clergyman who may succeed me by exchange will not be entitled to a pension, he will receive the same income with myself, viz., 450*l.* per annum.

This is, of course, an important element in the negotiations for an exchange into which I shall now enter without delay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. FOUNTAINE ADDISON,
Canon and Civil Chaplain.The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 26.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS,
BART., G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, August 7, 1875.

IN reply to your Despatch of the 20th of July,* I have to authorise you to acquaint Canon Addison that his successor in the Civil Chaplaincy will receive the same official emoluments as he does, viz., 300*l.* a year salary, 100*l.* a year in lieu of a house, 50*l.* a year horse allowance.

Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G.C.B.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 27.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BISHOP SANDFORD.

(Extract.)

" RIGHT REVEREND SIR,

Downing Street, October 21, 1875.

I AM desired by the Earl of Carnarvon to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Bill to provide for a Church Body in Gibraltar, which was submitted to the Governor by the Colonial Chaplain in 1874, and I am to request to be informed whether it meets with your approval, and whether in your opinion a measure of a similar character would be appropriate for Malta.

The Right Rev. Bishop Sandford,
c/o British Consul, Florence."

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. A. PEARSON.

No. 28.

The BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Extract.)

MY DEAR LORD,

British Consulate, Florence, October 26, 1875.

I THANK your Lordship for sending me a copy of "a Bill to provide for a Church Body in Gibraltar," and for asking my opinion on the same.

In the main I approve of the scheme proposed. Three suggestions only I have to make.

1. If it be thought desirable that the Bishop of Gibraltar should be represented on the Anglican Church Body, this might be secured by his nominating one of its members. Owing to the great extent of his diocese the Bishop cannot be resident at Gibraltar for more than a month or so in the year. The business of the Church Body would be confined for the most part to matters of detail, with which persons more permanently resident at Gibraltar would be best qualified to deal. If, as is proposed in the scheme, the Bishop is to have the appointment of the Chaplain, the Bishop would have a representative in him, even should he not have the nomination of one of the Wardens.

2. It is proposed in the scheme that on the occurrence of any vacancy in the Body of Lay Wardens, the appointment should be in the hands of the surviving Wardens. This plan gives to the Church Body somewhat of a close character. It would be better, I think, that the nomination to vacancies should be vested in the renters of sittings. If such elections are feared, as likely to create ill-feeling, on the other hand they would give a popular character to the constitution, would promote interest in the affairs of the Church, and would prevent them from falling into the hands of a party.

3. Means should be provided for superseding a Chaplain, in case that such a step should be found necessary.

Believe me, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. W. GIBRALTAR.

No. 29.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR SIR W. F. WILLIAMS, BART.,
G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, December 15, 1875.

1. I HAVE given full and lengthened consideration to the subject of your Despatch of the 10th of October 1874,* and whilst I am bound to say that had the question been an open one I could not, as at present advised, have recommended to the Crown the recall of the Royal Letters Patent creating the diocese of Gibraltar, I do not think that it would be expedient to reverse the measure already adopted or indeed that a sufficient purpose would be answered by their restoration which might not be otherwise accomplished.

2. It only therefore remains for me to decide between the different measures which have been proposed for the constitution of church bodies for the purposes contemplated in my predecessor's Despatch of the 13th of September 1872.†

3. In a careful and elaborate draft, your Attorney-General has proposed to provide in one and the same ordinance both for an Anglican and for a Roman Catholic Church body. I am disposed, however, to concur in the view that it will be best that these corporations should be constituted by separate ordinances. It appears, moreover, that the particular kind of Roman Catholic Church body proposed by Mr. Flood, has been found acceptable neither to the Vicar Apostolic nor to the Roman Catholic community, as represented at a public meeting in March 1873.

4. On the other hand, the draft ordinances submitted by the Colonial Chaplain and the Vicar Apostolic for the incorporation of an Anglican and a Roman Catholic Church body respectively have appeared to me to be in the main well suited for the purpose in view.

5. I referred the Colonial Chaplain's draft ordinance to Bishop Sandford, and I enclose a copy of his observations upon it,‡ with a copy of the draft ordinance itself amended in the margin, in accordance with the Bishops' suggestion.

6. The draft ordinance of the Vicar Apostolic appears to me both to fulfil the purposes contemplated by Her Majesty's late Government, and to be in accordance with the views of the Roman Catholic community as expressed at the public meeting referred to.

7. I therefore authorise you to enact both these draft ordinances, which I trust will prove a practicable settlement of this long pending question.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. F. Williams.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

No. 30.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to the ACTING-GOVERNOR.

(Telegraphic.)

Downing Street, 25th February, 1876.

"Are Draft Church Ordinances, printed in Chronicle Jan. 15th, or either of them, yet passed?"

No. 31.

The OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT to The EARL OF CARNARVON.

TELEGRAPHIC. Received February 26, 1876.

Gibraltar.

"DRAFT church ordinances were printed in Chronicle 15th January, neither of them are yet passed. Chief Justice and 12 other members, Anglican Church, having urged for further time to make representation respecting the ordinance I have suspended enactment of both ordinances for the present."

* No. 21.

† No. 11 of House of Commons Paper 259-1, June 1873.

‡ No. 28.

No. 32.

The OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received March 7, 1876.)

MY LORD, Gibraltar, February 29, 1876.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 15th December last,* transmitting to me for enactment the Draft Church Ordinances for the constitution of Church bodies for the purposes contemplated in your Lordship's predecessor's despatch of the 13th September 1872,† and to your telegram of the 25th instant,‡ and my reply thereto of the 26th instant.‡

2. I have the honour to transmit herewith for your Lordship's information copies of the communications which I have received from the Civil Chaplain, the Assistant and Civil Chaplain, on the subject of these Ordinances, which, in pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I caused to be published in the usual manner in the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 15th ultimo, for general information.

3. It was my intention to have passed both Ordinances on the 18th instant, after making some slight amendinents in the Anglican Church Ordinance suggested in Mr. Addison's letter, leaving the Roman Catholic Church Ordinance as it stands printed; no objection whatever having been raised to its enactment, either by the Vicar Apostolic, or the Clergy, or any member of the Roman Catholic Community.

4. But having received on the 19th instant a letter signed by Sir James Cochrane and twelve other members of the Anglican Church, requesting me to suspend the further enactment of the Anglican Church Ordinance to enable them to submit a communication respecting it, I deemed it advisable to accede to their request.

5. I transmit for your Lordship's information a copy of their letter and my reply thereto, which I trust will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

6. I have reason to know that the great majority of the Anglican community were quite satisfied and prepared to accept the Ordinance as printed, and that no opposition or objection to its enactment was contemplated until the circulation of the letter bearing the signature of Sir James Cochrane and Mr. Baumgartner, Registrar of the Supreme Court.

7. I am now awaiting the promised communication from these gentlemen, which I shall submit to your Lordship without loss of time.

8. With regard to the present application from Mr. Dawson, Assistant Civil Chaplain, to be considered an officer of the local Government, I beg to observe that the claims advanced by him on two former occasions to be retained on the Gibraltar Church Establishment were fully considered by your Lordship's predecessors, and that Mr. Dawson, in pursuance of Lord Kimberley's instructions, was duly informed that as Assistant Civil Chaplain he had not a vested interest. That if one were conceded to him the Church Fund would be pledged to the extent of 630*l.* per annum, or 130*l.* in excess of the Government Grant, and that in the circumstances of the case his Lordship did not think that this would be a justifiable interference with the discretion of the Church body, to whom it should be left to decide whether the services of the Assistant Civil Chaplain shall be retained, and if so what salary shall be assigned to him from the funds at their disposal. For these reasons I regret to be unable to support Mr. Dawson's application.

9. Awaiting the favour of your Lordship's instructions relative to the further enactment of the two Ordinances,

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD SOMERSET,

Major-Genl. and Acting-Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 32.

CIVIL CHAPLAIN to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,

Gibraltar, February 12, 1876.

I TAKE the liberty of asking you to do me the favour of laying before his Excellency the Acting Governor of Gibraltar a few suggestions of slight alterations in the draft of a proposed "Anglican Church Ordinance" published in the Gibraltar Chronicle of January 15th, 1876.

* No. 29.

† No. 11 of House of Commons Paper 259-1, June 1873.

‡ Nos. 30 and 31.

I venture to submit that the alterations which I propose, whilst they would not interfere with the general tenor and spirit of the Ordinance, would prevent misunderstandings and difficulties which might possibly arise out of the administration of it as it now stands.

First, then, I would suggest that the designation assigned (in Clause 1) to the "Church Body," should be "Trustees of the Church of the Holy Trinity," instead of "Wardens" of the same. The functions of the "Church Body" will much more nearly resemble those of ordinary trustees of charities than those of churchwardens in England, and therefore the name I suggest would, I think, be more appropriate.

With reference to Clause III. I would venture to remark that a difficulty might arise out of the appointment by the Bishop of a substitute in the "Church Body" during his absence from Gibraltar. In England the Incumbent of a parish is "ex officio" chairman of any meeting of the vestry to discuss church affairs. It appears to me, however, that unless a short sentence be added here, providing that in the absence of the Bishop the Colonial Chaplain, if present, should be "ex officio" chairman of all meetings of the church body, here may arise a question whether the chair ought not to be taken by the person representing the Bishop in his absence. If this were so it might happen that the assistant chaplain should preside at a meeting at which the Colonial Chaplain was present.

In Clause VI. I would suggest the addition of some provision empowering the Church Trustees and their successors to hold, in addition to the church of the Holy Trinity, any lands, sites, or buildings which Her Majesty may hereafter be pleased to grant to the Anglican community of Gibraltar, or which may hereafter be acquired for the use of the said community by purchase or otherwise.

In Clause XIII. it seems desirable that there should be some more definite statement than that contained in the draft Ordinance of the sources from which assistant clerks, when appointed, should be remunerated; as it stands at present, this seems to be left open, whilst the amount of remuneration is to be fixed by the "Church Body;" I would suggest then that after the words "the remuneration of the said Assistant Clerk," should be added some such words as the following: to be paid out of the church funds such as are over and above the aforesaid Annual Grant of 500*l.* or wholly or in part out of offertory or other contributions given for that purpose; and would follow "shall be fixed and determined," &c., as in the draft Ordinance.

In Clause XIX. I think it most important that it should be distinctly stated for what offences the Colonial Chaplain should be "removable by the said Bishop." I think that the grounds of such removal should be immoral conduct or any offence against the Laws Ecclesiastical in force at the time being within the realm of England, and I further submit that an appeal should be granted to the Archbishop, or to the final Court of Appeal, as it would be hard to deny to the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar a privilege which is granted to all subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

Trusting that his Excellency the Acting Governor will be pleased to take into consideration the suggestions which I have ventured to offer in a matter which so nearly concerns the interests of the Church of England in this Colony,

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. FOUNTAINE ADDISON,
Civil Chaplain.

Colonel B. S. Baynes,
Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 32.

THE REVEREND J. B. DAWSON TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

SIR,

Gibraltar, February 22, 1876.

THE Draft of the Anglican Church Ordinance having been published for general information, I have respectfully to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to forward to Her Majesty's Secretary of State this letter containing my objections to the proposed measure as it affects myself.

The Draft omits all mention whatever of the Assistant Colonial Chaplaincy for the time being, and no reservation is consequently made of the rights to which, as the present holder of that appointment, and an officer of the Local Government, I humbly submit that I am entitled. These omissions have obviously resulted from oversight or misapprehension occasioned by the Draft having been prepared by a private practitioner acting under private erroneous instructions. Had it been otherwise, I have sufficient confidence in the justice of Her Majesty's Government to feel sure that my former letters on this subject would have availed to prevent these omissions, and to secure the due recognition of my claims.

It therefore becomes necessary for me to make a plain statement of what I conceive to be my true position.

I have heard since, but I never heard before my arrival in Gibraltar, that the first appointment of an Assistant Civil Chaplain was merely a temporary appointment. Whether this was so or not has always seemed to me a matter with which I had no concern. The office was established years before my appointment; my business was not with what had occurred at an indefinite period previously, but with the office as it had, by numerous intermediate appointments, become at the time when it was offered for my acceptance. In the correspondence which passed between the Civil Chaplain and myself previous to my nomination, not the slightest intimation was ever given that the appointment was other than a Government appointment and a permanent appointment. It was styled a "Colonial appointment;" the salary paid by the Government was stated to be 140*l.* a year, and I was told that as had been the case with the Civil Chaplain himself and as was the invariable case with all "Colonial appointments," no allowance could be made for my passage out, and my pay would date from the day of my landing at Gibraltar.

Upon the faith of these plain statements as to the character of the office, which can be substantiated by the correspondence now in my possession, I accepted the appointment, upon the faith that it was no mere temporary curacy but a Colonial Chaplaincy, tenable as long as I pleased to hold it and satisfactorily discharged its duties. I left a diocese in England where I had good prospect of advancement, and entered upon the Office of Assistant Civil Chaplain of Gibraltar.

Upon my arrival here (on the 3rd February 1871) the action of the Civil Chaplain was treated by the Governor as a nomination to himself. It was confirmed by His Excellency, and the permanent and official character of the appointment was recognized by the usual publication in the Gibraltar Chronicle, signed by the Colonial Secretary, in terms such as are employed with reference to all other "Colonial appointments."

How, in the face of these facts, it can be maintained that my position is, substantially, analogous to that of a curate in England, I am at a loss to conceive. For all answer I can only say "*Non hæc in fœdera veni.*" In every respect I continued, from my first arrival, to be on a precisely similar footing with other colonial servants of the Crown.

It is true I found my pay sheets entitled "Temporary and Provisional;" but this, I was told on inquiry, was simply with a view to bar my claim to a pension. It never occurred to me to treat this as a matter of any consequence, as I had no thought or expectation of holding my appointment sufficiently long to entitle me to a pension. The permanence of the office, however, I maintain, is in no way affected by this circumstance. Its temporary character had, as I have said, been lost by successive appointments; and its permanence, if it had never been recognized before, was most assuredly recognized in 1870, when the office of Clerk of the Cathedral was abolished, and its salary and duties assigned by Her Majesty's Government to the Assistant Chaplain. The circumstance of my pay sheets having been entitled "Temporary and Provisional" is the sole point on which any difference has ever been observed between myself and other officers of the Local Government, and this difference was, I have shown, in accordance rather with the character of the office as at first instituted than with the character it had by subsequent acts of Her Majesty's Government assumed.

I can scarcely believe it possible that Her Majesty's Government can intend to take advantage of this circumstance, of which, be it again observed, no previous intimation had been given me, to exclude my name and office from the proposed ordinance, and to make no provision in it for the payment of the salary which, upon my acceptance of the appointment, they stipulated to give me. I will not entertain a doubt but that Her Majesty's Secretary of State will, upon a re-consideration of my case, be convinced that I have advanced no claim to which I am not equitably entitled, and will cause the insertion in the Anglican Church Ordinance of such provisions as will obviate the grievous injustice which its enactment in its present form would inflict upon me.

I have, therefore, humbly to submit to your Excellency that in Clause 11 of Draft of the Anglican Church Ordinance, in the eighth line, after the word "Gibraltar," the following stand part of the clause:—

"Upon trust from and out of the said moneys to pay to the Reverend Benjamin Smith Dawson, the present Assistant Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar, the sum of one hundred and forty pounds sterling yearly, and every year during his tenure of the said office, and upon the decease or the resignation or retirement of the said Benjamin Smith Dawson, then to pay to his successor, the Assistant Colonial Chaplain for the time being, such yearly sum as shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient to the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar."

I have, &c.

To His Excellency the Acting Governor
of Gibraltar.

(Signed) B. S. DAWSON.

Enclosure 3. in No. 32.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Gibraltar,

15th January, 1876.

THE following drafts of "an Ordinance to constitute in the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar an Anglican Church Body, and to authorise the vesting in the said Body the Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and the annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling to be granted by Her Majesty for the use of the Anglican Church Community in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, and to authorise the vesting in the said body other moneys specified in this Ordinance for the purposes herein declared;" and of "an Ordinance to constitute in the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar a Roman Catholic Church Body, and to authorise the vesting in the said body the Roman Catholic Church Properties to be granted by Her Majesty in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, and the annual grant of five hundred pounds sterling," respectively, are published for general information.

By Command,

(Signed) ROBERT S. BAYNES,
Colonial Secretary.

[Draft.]

"An Ordinance to constitute in the City, Garrison, and Territory of Gibraltar an Anglican Church Body, and to authorise the vesting in the said Body the Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar and the annual sum of Five hundred pounds sterling to be granted by Her Majesty for the use of the Anglican Church Community in the said City, Garrison, and Territory of Gibraltar, and to authorise the vesting in the said Body other moneys specified in this Ordinance for the purposes herein declared."

WHEREAS Her Majesty is desirous of granting and conveying unto a duly constituted Body of persons, members of the Church of England as now by law established, the edifice known in Gibraltar as the Church of the Holy Trinity, and of vesting in the said Body the sum of Five hundred pounds sterling to be granted annually by Her Majesty to the Anglican Church Community of Gibraltar, and hath given instructions to constitute in the city of Gibraltar, by Ordinance, an Anglican Church Body to which the said Church of the Holy Trinity shall be granted and conveyed, and to which the said annual sum of Five hundred pounds sterling, so as aforesaid to be granted by Her Majesty, shall be paid for the ends and purposes herein-after expressed, and upon the trusts herein-after declared in respect thereof: Now, in pursuance of the power and authority in this behalf vested in His Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar, it is hereby enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor as follows:—

1. That there shall be in Her Majesty's City, Garrison, and Territory of Gibraltar an Anglican Church Body, which shall have perpetual succession.

2. That the said Anglican Church Body shall be called and designated the Churchwardens of the Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

3. That the Churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall consist of the Bishop for the time being duly appointed to exercise episcopal functions in Gibraltar, the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being as ex-officio members thereof, and of four lay members; provided that the said Bishop may from time to time, by writing under his hand, nominate some person duly qualified to be a Churchwarden according to the provisions of this Ordinance to represent him during his absence from Gibraltar, and such person shall, so often as the said Bishop shall be so absent and during the period for which he shall be nominated as aforesaid, be deemed to be an ex-officio member of the Church Body.

4. That the first officiating lay members of the said body of Churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be nominated by the Officer administering the Government of Gibraltar for the time being.

5. That all male persons being not less than 21 years of age who shall be registered as renters or occupiers of pews or sittings in the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be eligible to become and be lay members of the said body of Churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

Preamble.

Appointment of a Church Body.

Designation of the Church Body.

The Church Body to be the Bishop and the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being, and four lay members.

First lay members to be nominated by Governor.

Male pew renters above 21 years of age eligible for Churchwardens.

Church of Holy Trinity vested in Churchwardens.

6. And be it ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the Officer administering the Government of Gibraltar, by Letters Patent under the common seal of Gibraltar, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, in the manner required by, and in conformity with the several Orders in Council bearing date the 13th day of August, 1817, the 19th day of March, 1819, and the 20th day of November, 1826, respectively, to grant the Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar to the Churchwardens of the said Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, to be held by them and their successors in office in perpetuity for the purposes, for the uses, and upon the trusts herein-after expressed and declared concerning the same.

And held on certain conditions.

7. That the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be held by the said body of Churchwardens upon the express condition that Divine Service shall be performed therein according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England as by law established.

Religious matters subject to episcopal control.

8. That all matters connected with the religious services of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and all its spiritual and ecclesiastical concerns shall be under the direction and management of the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being, subject to the episcopal control of the said Bishop for the time being.

Temporal affairs subject to control of Wardens.

9. That the temporal affairs of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be managed, directed, and governed by the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

Her Majesty's grants vested in Wardens.

10. And it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling to be granted as aforesaid by Her Majesty together with all pew rents received and sums collected, for the purpose of raising a fund to keep the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity in a state of proper repair, and the further sum of forty pounds sterling to be paid from and out of moneys which may be provided by Parliament for military purposes, and all other moneys received or collected for the use of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, shall be vested in the body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar:

Upon trust to pay stipends of Chaplain, Organist,

11. Upon trust and to and for the ends, intents, and purposes herein-after expressed and declared concerning the same, upon trust to pay from and out of the said moneys the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds sterling yearly, and every year, to the Reverend William Fountaine Addison, the present Colonial Chaplain during his tenure of office; upon trust after the decease, resignation, or retirement from the office of Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar of the said William Fountaine Addison, to pay to his successor the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being, such yearly sum as shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient to the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar; upon trust from and out of the said moneys to pay to Mary Ann Patterson the present organist of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar the sum of forty pounds sterling yearly, and every year during her tenure of the said office, and upon the decease or the resignation or retirement of the said Mary Ann Patterson, then to pay to the organist of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar for the time being such yearly sum as shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient to the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

and Sexton.

12. Upon further trust to pay to Henry Walker, the present sexton of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, from and out of the said moneys the sum of thirty-six pounds sterling yearly, and every year during his tenure of the said office, and from and after his decease, or upon his resignation, or retirement, or removal from the said office of sexton then to pay to his successors the sexton of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, such yearly sum as to the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient.

Church Body may let pews and sittings and collect rents.

13. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, to let the pews and sittings in the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar is hereby authorised and empowered to collect and receive the rents of the said pews and sittings, and do and shall stand possessed of and interested in the moneys received in that behalf, and of all other the aforesaid moneys, upon the trusts herein-before declared, and for the use of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and therefrom and thereout to repair, cleanse, and beautify the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and defray all

Which shall be applied to Church purposes.

incidental expenses incurred by them as such churchwardens as aforesaid; provided always, that if the said moneys shall be found insufficient, the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall not be called upon and is not hereby required to incur any personal costs or liabilities for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Churchwardens
not personally
liable.

14. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that proper books of account shall be kept by the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and that true and proper entries be made therein of all receipts and disbursements and of all debts contracted by them in respect of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and of all such other matters, transactions, and things as are usually entered in the books of account kept by churchwardens, and that the officer administering the Government of Gibraltar, for the time being, shall at all reasonable times be entitled to call for the production of the said books of account to inspect and examine the same, and to cause the same to be audited by the colonial auditor, if he deem it expedient to do so, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the moneys received by the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar have been properly applied and expended in accordance with the trusts and for the uses and purposes herein-before declared concerning the same, and the accounts of the said body of churchwardens shall be published in the *Gibraltar Chronicle* on or before the thirty-first day of March in each year for general information.

Accounts shall
be kept, which
shall be subject
to inspection
by Governor,
and to audit
by Colonial
Auditor.

And shall be
published.

15. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any of the said lay members of the body of churchwardens of the Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall die or be continuously absent from Gibraltar for the space of twelve months, or be desirous of being discharged from, or refuse, or decline, or become incapable to act as such churchwarden or churchwardens it shall be lawful for such male persons being not less than 21 years of age, as for the time being shall then be registered as renters or occupiers of pews or sittings in the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, by a majority of the votes of those present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose by the churchwardens to elect any other eligible person or persons to be a churchwarden or churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and upon such appointment of new churchwardens so as aforesaid made the said trust property and moneys shall vest in the newly appointed churchwardens as effectually as if he or they had been originally appointed churchwardens of the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

Vacancies
amongst
Churchwardens
how filled.

16. Provided always, that no persons shall be entitled to become a churchwarden of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar unless he be a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

Churchwardens
to be British
subjects.

17. And be it further enacted, that the said Reverend William Fountaine Addison, Mary Anne Patterson, and Henry Walker, and each of them, provided that they, she, or he shall be respectively in the enjoyment of their, her, or his aforesaid office, at the time when Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known hereon, shall be respectively entitled to retiring pensions, or a retiring pension, as the case may be, to be paid out of Her Majesty's Colonial Revenue, subject to the laws which regulate the retiring pensions of the civil servants of the colony of Gibraltar.

Present Chap-
lain, Organist,
and Sexton
entitled to
pension from
revenue.

18. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for the purpose, the names of all renters or occupiers of pews or sittings in the said church, with the dates of commencement and termination of such occupancy, and from such books shall compile at all times such a register of such renters and occupiers as are males of not less than 21 years of age, and that they shall provide proper books of registry of all baptisms, marriages, and burials solemnized in the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and shall also provide a fireproof chest for the safe custody of the said books, which said books of registry shall for ever hereafter be kept in the vestry room of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar by the Colonial Chaplain for the time being of Gibraltar, or by the person temporarily officiating as such Colonial Chaplain, and it shall be lawful for the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being to select and nominate, from time to time, fit and proper clerks in holy orders, to assist in the service devolving on the Colonial Chaplain of Gibraltar, and that the remuneration to the said assistant clerks shall be fixed and determined by the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar; provided always, that no such appointment of an assistant chaplain shall be valid until the same have been first approved by the aforesaid Bishop.

Register of pew
renters to be
kept.

And register
of baptisms,
marriages, and
deaths.

And fire-proof
chest for cus-
tody of the
same to be
kept in vestry.

Chaplain to
nominate as
his assistant
Clerks in Holy
Orders, whose
salaries shall
be fixed by
Church-
wardens.

Bishop to approve of Assistant Chaplain.
And to nominate and appoint Chaplain.

19. And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the right of nomination and appointment of the Colonial Chaplain shall be and the same is hereby vested in the aforesaid Bishop, and that the said chaplain shall be removable by the said Bishop, subject to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, whose decision shall be final.

Short title.

20. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Anglican Church Ordinance, 1876."

When to take effect.

21. Provided always, that nothing in this Ordinance shall have any force or effect until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

[Draft.]

Title.

"An Ordinance to constitute in the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, a Roman Catholic Church Body, and to authorise the vesting in the said body the Roman Catholic Church properties to be granted by Her Majesty in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, and the annual grant of five hundred pounds sterling."

Preamble.

WHEREAS Her Majesty is desirous to grant and transfer to the Roman Catholic Community of the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar certain Roman Catholic Church properties in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, and the annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling; and for such purpose to constitute in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, by ordinance, a Roman Catholic Church Body to which the said properties may be granted and transferred and the said annual grant may be paid, under the conditions however herein-after ordained and enacted.

In pursuance of the power in that behalf vested in His Excellency the Governor, it is hereby ordained and enacted by His Excellency the Governor as follows, that is to say:—

A Church Body to exist.

1. That there shall be in Her Majesty's city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar a Roman Catholic Church Body, which shall have perpetual succession.

How to be designated.

2. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body shall be called and designated "The Trustees of certain properties, churches and chapels granted and transferred, and of money granted by Her Majesty to the Roman Catholic community of Gibraltar."

Church Body to be appointed.

3. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees shall consist of five members of the Roman Catholic community of Gibraltar; two of which members shall be clerical and three lay.

Qualification of trustees.

4. That the said several members forming the said Roman Catholic Church Body for the time being shall be persons qualified to hold lands in the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, granted in conformity with and under the provisions of the Orders in Council relating to the titles to lands in Gibraltar, bearing date the 13th day of August 1817, the 19th day of March 1819, and the 20th day of November 1826, respectively.

Of whom to consist.

5. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees shall consist of the following persons:—The Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar; the Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church of Gibraltar, or a duly qualified priest designated by the Vicar Apostolic; the Deputy Governor of the Roman Catholic Division of the Civil Hospital; the senior member of the board of trustees of Gavino's Asylum; and the Treasurer of the Roman Catholic Poor Schools and their successors in office for the time being: Provided always, that the said several members for the time being shall be severally qualified as herein-before ordained and enacted to hold lands in Gibraltar. In the event of a vacancy among the aforesaid Lay Trustees the remaining members of the Board be hereby empowered to fill up such vacancy from the members of the Roman Catholic Community qualified as aforesaid; and the Trustee so appointed shall not enter into office until the approval of His Excellency the Governor shall have been made known.

Vacancies how to be filled.

6. That when and so often as any vacancy shall occur amongst the said several members, by death, resignation, or removal from office, it shall be requisite before any of the newly-elected members be permitted to act as a member of the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees to obtain His Excellency the Governor's approval to such new nomination or appointment.

All Roman Catholic churches and chapels authorised to be transferred.

7. That it shall be lawful for the officer administering the Government of Gibraltar to grant by Letters Patent under the common seal of Gibraltar, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, in the manner required by and in conformity with the several Orders in Council aforesaid, all said Roman Catholic Church properties in Gibraltar now existing as well as any other lands or sites for building churches or chapels which Her Majesty may hereafter be pleased to grant to the Roman Catholic community of Gibraltar, to the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees, and their successors who shall hold the same as Trustees on behalf of the Roman Catholic community of Gibraltar upon and for the trusts, intents, and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers, provisions, and declarations herein-after ordained and enacted of or concerning the same.

Subject to conditions.

8. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body and Trustees do and shall uphold and maintain in good repair and condition, and from time to time as often as occasion shall require, repair, uphold, support, paint, maintain, amend, and keep the said several Church properties with all and all manner of needful reparations and amendments whatsoever. To be kept in repair.
9. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees shall be responsible that the said Church properties be devoted solely to the objects and purposes for which they were granted by Her Majesty; said objects and purposes being religious and educational. And devoted to Church purposes.
10. That the said annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling to be granted by Her Majesty shall be paid by equal monthly payments to the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees, and by them placed at the disposal of the Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar for the time being in consideration of the services rendered to civil servants. Subsidy, how to be applied.
11. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar for the time being, from time to time to satisfy himself that the said annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling, so as aforesaid to be granted by Her Majesty, has been used and expended for the purposes for which the same is intended. Application of subsidy to be verified by Governor.
12. That the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees, or the said Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar alone, shall keep or cause to be kept a proper account with true and perfect entries made therein of the receipts and disbursements of the said annual grant of five hundred pounds sterling. And accounts to be kept.
13. That in order better to enable His Excellency the Governor to satisfy himself as to how the said annual grant of five hundred pounds sterling has been used and expended, it shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor for the time being to call upon the said Roman Catholic Church Body or Trustees or on the said Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar alone, to produce, and if necessary to give copies of every such account or accounts, so as aforesaid to be kept by them or him respecting the said annual grant of five hundred pounds sterling, and to cause the same to be audited by the Colonial Auditor if he deem it expedient to do so. And produced when required by Governor.
14. That this Ordinance may be cited for all purposes whatsoever "The Gibraltar Roman Catholic Churches Ordinance, 1876." This Ordinance how to be cited.
15. That nothing in this Ordinance contained shall have any force or effect till Her Majesty's pleasure be known hereon. When to take effect.

Enclosure 4 in No. 32.

CHIEF JUSTICE AND OTHERS to HIS EXCELLENCY the ACTING-GOVERNOR.

SIR,

Gibraltar, 14 February, 1876.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Church of England, having read the Draft Ordinance affecting the interests of the Anglican Church in Gibraltar, printed for public information, have the honour to request that Your Excellency may be pleased to suspend the further enactment of the Ordinance for the present, in order that an opportunity may be afforded of communicating to Your Excellency, and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the true feeling of the Church of England community respecting the Ordinance, which there has not yet been the opportunity to do.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

J. COCHRANE, Chief Justice.
 BEN. CARVER, JUNR.
 H. J. FOOTE.
 WILL. GLASSFORD.
 F. P. HOARE.
 E. J. BAUMGARTNER,
 Master and Registrar, Supreme
 Court, Supreme Court.
 S. BUCKLE, Colonial Engineer.
 G. ff. STEHELIN.
 A. A. NELSON, Lt-Colonel.
 G. B. MORGAN, Town Major.
 R. E. COWELL.
 W. C. MOLLAN, Lt-Colonel.
 J. M. DUFFIELD, H. M. Coroner.

His Excellency

Major-General E. A. Somerset, C.B.,
 Acting-Governor, Gibraltar.

Enclosure 5 in No. 32.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY to the HONOURABLE the CHIEF JUSTICE and others.

GENTLEMEN,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Gibraltar, 21 February 1876.

I am directed by His Excellency the Acting-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, and received on the 19th instant, relative to the Anglican Church Ordinance published on the 15th January last, in which you request "that His Excellency may be pleased to suspend the further enactment of the Ordinance for the present, in order that an opportunity may be afforded of communicating to His Excellency and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies the true feeling of the Church of England community respecting the Ordinance, which there has not yet been the opportunity to do."

His Excellency desires me to point out to you that the Ordinance was, in the absence of any reason to the contrary, ordered to be passed after it had been before the public for the full period of one calendar month, as prescribed by the Royal instructions. His Excellency therefore regrets he cannot accede to your request for an indefinite postponement of its enactment in accordance with the instructions received from the Secretary of State.

His Excellency however instructs me to add that he is prepared to receive as soon as possible, and consider any communication you may desire to make on the subject, and to submit the same in due course for the consideration of the Secretary of State, although he regrets extremely that the opposition to the enactment of the Ordinance has been only made when the usual period for the expression of any opinion had expired, thus causing great inconvenience to the Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. S. BAYNES,
Colonial Secretary.

Sir James Cochrane, Knight, Chief Justice,
and 12 other Members of the
Anglican Community.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

GIBRALTAR (CHURCH ENDOWMENTS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 February 1876 ;—for,

“COPY of Two ORDINANCES published officially in the ‘Gibraltar Chronicle’ of the 15th day of January 1876, by the Authority of the Governor, and signed by the Colonial Secretary, having for their Object the ENDOWMENT of CHURCH BODIES for the ANGLICAN and ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITIES at *Gibraltar* with the annual Sum of 500*l.* each, and other Purposes.”

Colonial Office, }
March 1876. }

J. LOWTHER.

(*Mr. Dillwyn.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1876.

COPY of TWO ORDINANCES published officially in the "Gibraltar Chronicle" of the 15th day of January 1876, by the Authority of the Governor, and signed by the Colonial Secretary, having for their Object the ENDOWMENT of CHURCH BODIES for the ANGLICAN and ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITIES at *Gibraltar* with the annual Sum of 500 *l.* each, and other Purposes.

Extracted from the "Gibraltar Chronicle" of Saturday, 15 January 1876.

[DRAFT.]

AN ORDINANCE to constitute in the City, Garrison, and Territory of *Gibraltar* an Anglican Church Body, and to authorise the vesting in the said Body the Church of the Holy Trinity of *Gibraltar*, and the annual Sum of Five Hundred Pounds sterling, to be granted by Her Majesty for the Use of the Anglican Church Community in the said City, Garrison, and Territory of *Gibraltar*, and to authorise the vesting in the said Body other Moneys specified in this Ordinance for the purposes herein declared.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Her Majesty is desirous of granting and conveying unto a duly constituted body of persons, members of the Church of England as now by law established, the edifice known in Gibraltar as the Church of the Holy Trinity, and of vesting in the said body the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, to be granted annually by Her Majesty to the Anglican Church Community of Gibraltar, and hath given instructions to constitute in the City of Gibraltar, by Ordinance, an Anglican Church Body to which the said Church of the Holy Trinity shall be granted and conveyed, and to which the said annual sum of five hundred pounds sterling, so as aforesaid to be granted by Her Majesty, shall be paid for the ends and purposes hereinafter expressed, and upon the trusts hereinafter declared in respect thereof. Now, in pursuance of the power and authority in this behalf vested in His Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar, it is hereby enacted and ordained by His Excellency the Governor as follows:—

Appointment of a Church body.

1. That there shall be in Her Majesty's city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar an Anglican Church body, which shall have perpetual succession.

Designation of the Church body.

2. That the said Anglican Church body shall be called and designated the churchwardens of the Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

The Church body to be the bishop and the colonial chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being, and four lay members.

3. That the churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall consist of the bishop for the time being duly appointed to exercise episcopal functions in Gibraltar the colonial chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being as *ex-officio* members thereof, and of four lay members, provided that the said bishop may from time to time by writing under his hand, nominate some person duly qualified to be a churchwarden according to the provisions of this Ordinance, to represent him during his absence from Gibraltar, and such person shall so often as the said bishop shall be so absent, and during the period for which he shall be nominated as aforesaid, be deemed to be an *ex-officio* member of the church body.

First lay members to be nominated by Governor.

4. That the first officiating lay members of the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be nominated by the officer administering the Government of Gibraltar for the time being.

5 That

5. That all male persons being not less than 21 years of age, who shall be registered as renters or occupiers of pews or sittings in the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be eligible to become and be lay members of the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

Male pew-renters above 21 years of age eligible for churchwardens.

6. And be it ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the officer administering the Government of Gibraltar, by letters patent under the common seal of Gibraltar, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, in the manner required by, and in conformity with, the several Orders in Council, bearing date the 13th day of August 1817, the 19th day of March 1819, and the 20th day of November 1826, respectively, to grant the Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar to the churchwardens of the said church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, to be held by them and their successors in office in perpetuity for the purposes, for the uses and upon the trusts hereinafter expressed and declared concerning the same.

Church of Holy Trinity vested in churchwardens;

7. That the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be held by the said body of churchwardens upon the express condition that Divine Service shall be performed therein according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England as by law established.

and held on certain conditions.

8. That all matters connected with the religious services of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and all its spiritual and ecclesiastical concerns shall be under the direction and management of the colonial chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being, subject to the Episcopal control of the said bishop for the time being.

Religious matters subject to Episcopal control.

9. That the temporal affairs of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall be managed, directed, and governed by the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

Temporal affairs subject to control of wardens.

10. And it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said annual sum of 500 *l.* sterling to be granted as aforesaid by Her Majesty, together with all pew-rents received and sums collected, for the purpose of raising a fund to keep the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity in a state of proper repair, and the further sum of 40 *l.* sterling to be paid from and out of moneys which may be provided by Parliament for military purposes, and all other moneys received or collected for the use of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, shall be vested in the body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

Her Majesty's grants vested in wardens.

11. Upon trust and to and for the ends, intents, and purposes hereinafter expressed and declared concerning the same, upon trust to pay from and out of the said moneys, the sum of 450 *l.* sterling yearly, and every year to the Reverend William Fountaine Addison, the present colonial chaplain, during his tenure of office upon trust after the decease, resignation, or retirement from the office of colonial chaplain of Gibraltar of the said William Fountaine Addison, to pay to his successor, the colonial chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being, such yearly sum as shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient to the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar: upon trust from and out of the said moneys to pay to Mary Ann Patterson, the present organist of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, the sum of 40 *l.* sterling yearly, and every year during her tenure of the said office, and upon the decease or the resignation or retirement of the said Mary Ann Patterson, then to pay to the organist of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar for the time being such yearly sum as shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient to the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

Upon trust to pay stipends of chaplain, organist,

12. Upon further trust to pay to Henry Walker, the present sexton of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, from and out of the said moneys, the sum of 36 *l.* sterling yearly, and every year during his tenure of the said office, and from and after his decease, or upon his resignation, or retirement, or removal from the said office of sexton, then to pay to his successors the sexton of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar such yearly

and sexton.

sum as to the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall seem fit, proper, and sufficient.

Church body may let pews and sittings, and collect rents,

which shall be applied to church purposes.

Churchwardens not personally liable.

Accounts shall be kept, which shall be subject to inspection by Governor, and to audit by colonial auditor ;

and shall be published.

Vacancies amongst churchwardens, how filled.

Churchwardens to be British subjects.

Present chaplain, organist, and sexton entitled to pension from revenue.

13. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, to let the pews and sittings in the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar is hereby authorised and empowered to collect and receive the rents of the said pews and sittings, and do and shall stand possessed of and interested in the moneys received in that behalf, and of all other the aforesaid moneys upon the trusts hereinbefore declared, and for the use of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and therefrom and thereout to repair, cleanse, and beautify the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and defray all incidental expenses incurred by them as such churchwardens as aforesaid ; provided always that if the said moneys shall be found insufficient, the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall not be called upon and is not hereby required to incur any personal costs or liabilities for any of the purposes aforesaid.

14. And it is hereby further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that proper books of account shall be kept by the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and that true and proper entries be made therein of all receipts and disbursements, and of all debts contracted by them in respect of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and of all such other matters, transactions, and things, as are usually entered in the books of account kept by churchwardens ; and that the officer administering the Government of Gibraltar for the time being shall at all reasonable times be entitled to call for the production of the said books of account to inspect and examine the same, and to cause the same to be audited by the colonial auditor, if he deem it expedient to do so, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the moneys received by the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar have been properly applied and expended in accordance with the trusts and for the uses and purposes hereinbefore declared concerning the same, and the accounts of the said body of churchwardens shall be published in the "Gibraltar Chronicle" on or before the 31st day of March in each year for general information.

15. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any of the said lay members of the body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall die or be continuously absent from Gibraltar for the space of 12 months, or be desirous of being discharged from, or refuse, or decline, or become incapable to act as such churchwarden or churchwardens, it shall be lawful for such male persons being not less than 21 years of age, as for the time being shall then be registered as renters or occupiers of pews or sittings in the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, by a majority of the votes of those present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose by the churchwardens, to elect any other eligible person or persons to be a churchwarden or churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar ; and upon such appointment of new churchwardens so as aforesaid made the said trust property and moneys shall vest in the newly appointed churchwardens as effectually as if he or they had been originally appointed churchwardens, of the said body of churchwardens, of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar.

16. Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to become a churchwarden of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar unless he be a natural born subject of Her Majesty.

17. And be it further enacted, that the said Reverend William Fountaine Addison, Mary Ann Patterson, and Henry Walker, and each of them, provided that they, she or he shall be respectively in the enjoyment of their, her, or his aforesaid office, at the time when Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known hereon, shall be respectively entitled to retiring pensions or a retiring pension, as the case may be, to be paid out of Her Majesty's colonial revenue, subject to the laws which regulate the retiring pensions of the civil servants of the colony of Gibraltar.

18. And

18. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar shall enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for the purpose, the names of all renters or occupiers of pews or sittings in the said church, with the dates of commencement and termination of such occupancy, and from such books shall compile at all times such a register of such renters and occupiers as are males of not less than 21 years of age, and that they shall provide proper books of registry of all baptisms, marriages, and burials solemnised in the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar, and shall also provide a fireproof chest for the safe custody of the said books, which said books of registry shall for ever hereafter be kept in the vestry room of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar by the colonial chaplain for the time being of Gibraltar, or by the person temporarily officiating as such colonial chaplain, and it shall be lawful for the colonial chaplain of Gibraltar for the time being to select and nominate, from time to time, fit and proper clerks in Holy Orders to assist in the service devolving on the colonial chaplain of Gibraltar, and that the remuneration to the said assistant clerks shall be fixed and determined by the said body of churchwardens of the said Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity of Gibraltar; provided always that no such appointment of an assistant chaplain shall be valid until the same have been first approved by the aforesaid bishop.

Register of pew-renters to be kept ;

and register of baptisms, marriages, and deaths ;
and fireproof chest for custody of the same to be kept in vestry.

Chaplain to nominate as his assistant clerks in Holy Orders, whose salaries shall be fixed by churchwardens.

Bishop to approve of assistant chaplain;

19. And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the right of nomination and appointment of the colonial chaplain shall be and the same is hereby vested in the aforesaid bishop, and that the said chaplain shall be removable by the said bishop, subject to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, whose decision shall be final.

and to nominate and appoint chaplain.

20. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Anglican Church Ordinance, 1876."

Short Title.

21. Provided always that nothing in this Ordinance shall have any force or effect until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

When to take effect.

[DRAFT.]

AN ORDINANCE to constitute in the City, Garrison, and Territory of *Gibraltar*, a Roman Catholic Church Body, and to authorise the vesting in the said Body the Roman Catholic Church Properties to be granted by Her Majesty in the said City, Garrison, and Territory of *Gibraltar*, and the annual Grant of Five Hundred Pounds sterling.

Title.

WHEREAS Her Majesty is desirous to grant and transfer to the Roman Catholic community of the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar certain Roman Catholic Church properties in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, and the annual sum of 500 *l.* sterling; and for such purpose to constitute in the said city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, by Ordinance, a Roman Catholic Church body to which the said properties may be granted and transferred and the said annual grant may be paid, under the conditions however hereinafter ordained and enacted.

Preamble.

In pursuance of the power in that behalf vested in His Excellency the Governor, it is hereby ordained and enacted by His Excellency the Governor as follows, that is to say :—

1. That there shall be in Her Majesty's city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar a Roman Catholic Church body, which shall have perpetual succession.

A Church body to exist.

2. That the said Roman Catholic Church body shall be called and designated "The trustees of certain properties, churches, and chapels, granted and transferred,

How to be designated.

ferred, and of money granted by Her Majesty to the Roman Catholic community of Gibraltar."

Church body to be appointed.

3. That the said Roman Catholic Church body or trustees shall consist of five members of the Roman Catholic community of Gibraltar, two of which members shall be clerical and three lay.

Qualification of trustees.

4. That the said several members forming the said Roman Catholic Church body for the time being, shall be persons qualified to hold lands in the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, granted in conformity with and under the provisions of the Orders in Council relating to the titles to lands in Gibraltar, bearing date the 13th day of August 1817, the 19th day of March 1819, and the 20th day of November 1826, respectively.

Of whom to consist.

5. That the said Roman Catholic Church body, or trustees, shall consist of the following persons:—The Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar, the Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church of Gibraltar, or a duly qualified priest designated by the Vicar Apostolic; the Deputy Governor of the Roman Catholic Division of the Civil Hospital; the senior member of the Board of Trustees of Gavino's Asylum, and the Treasurer of the Roman Catholic Poor Schools and their successors in office for the time being: Provided always that the said several members for the time being shall be severally qualified, as hereinbefore ordained and enacted, to hold lands in Gibraltar. In the event of a vacancy among the aforesaid lay trustees, the remaining members of the board be hereby empowered to fill up such vacancy from the members of the Roman Catholic community qualified as aforesaid; and the trustee so appointed shall not enter into office until the approval of his Excellency the Governor shall have been made known.

Vacancies, how to be filled.

6. That when and so often as any vacancy shall occur amongst the said several members, by death, resignation, or removal from office, it shall be requisite before any of the newly-elected members be permitted to act as a member of the said Roman Catholic Church body or trustees, to obtain his Excellency the Governor's approval to such new nomination or appointment.

All Roman Catholic churches and chapels authorised to be transferred;

7. That it shall be lawful for the officer administering the Government of Gibraltar to grant, by Letters Patent under the Common Seal of Gibraltar, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, in the manner required by, and in conformity with, the several Orders in Council aforesaid, all said Roman Catholic Church properties in Gibraltar now existing, as well as any other lands or sites for building churches or chapels which Her Majesty may hereafter be pleased to grant to the Roman Catholic community of Gibraltar, to the said Roman Catholic Church body or trustees and their successors, who shall hold the same as trustees on behalf of the Roman Catholic community of Gibraltar, upon and for the trusts, intents, and purposes, and with, under, and subject to the powers, provisions, and declarations hereinafter ordained and enacted of or concerning the same.

subject to conditions.

To be kept in repair,

8. That the said Roman Catholic Church body and trustees do and shall uphold and maintain in good repair and condition, and from time to time, as often as occasion shall require, repair, uphold, support, paint, maintain, amend, and keep the said several Church properties with all and all manner of needful reparations and amendments whatsoever.

and devoted to Church purposes.

9. That the said Roman Catholic Church body or trustees shall be responsible that the said Church properties be devoted solely to the objects and purposes for which they were granted by Her Majesty; said objects and purposes being religious and educational.

Subsidy, how to be applied.

10. That the said annual sum of 500 *l.* sterling to be granted by Her Majesty shall be paid by equal monthly payments to the said Roman Catholic Church body or trustees, and by them placed at the disposal of the Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar for the time being, in consideration of the services rendered to civil servants.

Application of subsidy to be verified by Governor.

11. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar for the time being, from time to time, to satisfy himself that the said annual sum of 500 *l.* sterling, so as aforesaid to be granted by Her Majesty, has been used and expended for the purposes for which the same is intended.

12. That

12. That the said Roman Catholic Church body or trustees, or the said Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar alone, shall keep, or cause to be kept, a proper account, with true and perfect entries made therein of the receipts and disbursements of the said annual grant of 500 £. sterling. And accounts to be kept,

13. That in order better to enable his Excellency the Governor to satisfy himself as to how the said annual grant of 500 £. sterling has been used and expended, it shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor for the time being to call upon the said Roman Catholic Church body of trustees, or on the said Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar alone, to produce, and if necessary to give copies, of every such account or accounts, so as aforesaid to be kept by them or him respecting the said annual grant of 500 £. sterling, and to cause the same to be audited by the Colonial Auditor, if he deem it expedient to do so. and produced when required by Governor.

14. That this Ordinance may be cited for all purposes whatsoever "The Roman Catholic Churches Ordinance, 1876." This Ordinance, how to be cited.

15. That nothing in this Ordinance contained shall have any force or effect till Her Majesty's pleasure be known hereon. When to take effect.

GIBRALTAR (CHURCH ENDOWMENTS).

COPY of TWO ORDINANCES published officially in the 'Gibraltar Chronicle' of 15th January 1876, by the Authority of the Governor, and signed by the Colonial Secretary, having for their Object the ENDOWMENT of CHURCH BODIES for the ANGELICAN and ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITIES at *Gibraltar*, with the annual Sum of 500 *l.* each, and other Purposes.

(*Mr. Dilkeyn.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1876.*

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GIBRALTAR (TOBACCO TRADE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6 April 1876;—for,

“ RETURN setting out,—

- “ 1. COPIES of ORDERS given to the Officers of the Main Guard, and the Non-commissioned Officer of the Signal Station at *Gibraltar* with reference to Guarda Costas and Garrison Traders :
- “ 2. AVERAGE NUMBER of TONS of TOBACCO daily Sold by Auction in the Commercial Square (usually known as ‘ The Jews’ Market’) at *Gibraltar*, Saturdays and Sundays excepted :
- “ 3. NAMES of HOUSES at *Gibraltar* importing upwards of 1,000 Tons of TOBACCO Annually :
- “ 4. NUMBER of PERSONS (Residents and Non-residents) employed in the TOBACCO TRADE at *Gibraltar*.”

Colonial Office, }
August 1876. }

J. LOWTHER.

Major General *Somerset* to the Earl of *Carnarvon*.

(Received 12th June 1876.)

My Lord,

Gibraltar, 3 June 1876.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship’s Despatch of the 12th April, transmitting to me a copy of an Address agreed to in the House of Commons, praying for certain information respecting the tobacco trade of Gibraltar,

2. I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith—

1st. Copies of all orders given to the commanders of guards and sentries and the signal-master, and non-commissioned officers of the signal stations at Gibraltar with reference to guarda-costas and garrison traders.

2nd. A return showing the average number of tons of tobacco daily sold by auction on the Commercial-square, commonly known as the Jews’ Market, at Gibraltar, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

3rd. A return showing the names of houses at Gibraltar importing upwards of 1,000 tons of tobacco annually.

4th. A return showing the number of persons (residents and non-residents) employed in the tobacco trade at Gibraltar.

3. With reference to these returns it will be observed that the tobacco trade gives employment to about 1,700 men, women, and children, of whom 1,550 are natives of Gibraltar, and about 150 aliens from the Spanish lines and the neighbourhood, who come into the garrison on daily permits.

4. The wages on an average are as follows:—

Tobacco cutters, 50 Rⁿ (10 shillings) per cwt. Of this 5 Rⁿ (one shilling) is paid to a boy for sifting, say about 1 cwt. per day.

Makers of cigarettes at 2½ Rⁿ (sixpence) per lb., making up about 8 lbs. per day, gaining 20 Rⁿ (four shillings) per day.

Cigars, 1st class, are paid for at the rate of 10 Rⁿ (two shillings) per

lb.; a man will make up about 2 lbs. per day. Boys and girls who take the veins out of the leaves and prepare them for manufacture, earn 5 R^{vn} (one shilling) per day.

Common cigars are paid for at the rate of 10 R^{vn} (two shillings) per 8 lbs., the average per day.

Packers earn 5 R^{vn} (one shilling) per bale of 1 cwt.

5. As regards the resident and non-resident persons employed by the tobacco trade in Gibraltar, I am informed that tobacco and coals are at present the articles which chiefly furnish the means of subsistence of our labouring population; the former in the proportion of two-thirds, which includes pickers, cleansers, choppers, cigar and cigarette makers, packers of these and the leaf tobacco for shipment, box makers, &c., besides landing, storing, re-shipment, and other general operations, and the latter one-third.

6. I am further informed that formerly the general supplies of tobacco came from the United States and the Island of Cuba, but that those descriptions have been gradually substituted by the produce of our Indian Empire to such an extent that during the year 1875, fully two-thirds of all the tobacco imported into Gibraltar, estimated at about 4,500 tons, came from Calcutta and other Indian ports, thereby rendering it an important item of legitimate British trade.

I have, &c.

(signed) Edward Somerset,
Major General and Acting Governor.

Right Honourable
The Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1.

GARRISON OF GIBRALTAR.

GENERAL ORDERS FOR ALL GUARDS AND SENTRIES.

1. *Commanders of Guards.*—An officer or non-commissioned officer in command of a guard is responsible that the orders of his guard are strictly carried out. He is, therefore, not only to make himself acquainted with them, but he is also to read and explain them to the non-commissioned officers and men of his guard. He will patrol the district of his guard at least twice by day and twice by night, making on each occasion (by patrolling round them when practicable) a careful inspection of all magazines in his district, although no sentries may be posted on them. He will cause his sentries to be visited frequently by day and night by an officer or non-commissioned officer of his guard, and assure himself that each sentry is acquainted with the orders of his post. Hours of patrolling and visiting to be entered in the guard report. The posts of the men on sentry are to be changed each relief.

2. He is on no account to quit his guard, unless relieved by proper authority. He is to remain constantly within the district of his guard, never entering any place of public entertainment; and, even in case of sickness, he is not to leave his guard but by order obtained from the Town Major. When he leaves his guard-room to visit his sentries, or for any necessary purpose, he is to give the charge of the guard to the next in command.

3. He is not to give orders on his own authority to his guard or sentries, nor is he to detach any part of it, except in cases of great emergency; when the emergency is that of an alarm or requisition from a neighbouring guard, he is promptly to send assistance according to his means; but on all such occasions he cannot make too early a report to the Governor, the Town Major, and the Field Officer of the day, to whom he is on all occasions specially to report any extraordinary occurrence, and every alarm or signal.

4. He

4. He is to furnish patrols on the requisition of the police magistrate or his officers, and to give them and the military police every assistance in the execution of their duties. He is authorised to apprehend all persons charged with riotous behaviour, or suspected of any conduct or intention prejudicial to the security of the place, or to that of public or private property. He is, however, in all cases to be cautious not to give unnecessary offence, and he is never to use force but when other means have failed. After midnight, civilians detained for not having permits and lights, he is to cause to be conducted (but not as prisoners) to the main guard.

5. If ever it becomes necessary for a sentry to be posted by a private soldier, the circumstance, and cause of absence of the non-commissioned officer, is to be mentioned in the guard report.

6. All drunken persons will be kept in the guard-room until sober. Soldiers to be sent to the main guard or to their corps, but, in the latter case, a receipt (which is to be attached to the guard report) is to be taken from the commander of the regimental guard. Sailors and civilians are to be sent to the main guard. In the summer season, except under special circumstances, the time for passing prisoners on from guard to guard is limited to three hours after morning, and three hours before first evening gun-fire.

7. The commander of the guard will be held responsible that no one remains in the guard-room except persons on duty, and when the duty has been performed they are to leave at once. Sailors and civilians are on no account to be in the guard-room during the night except as prisoners.

8. Commanders of guards are not justified in giving an order to the non-commissioned officers in charge of fatigue parties sent to clean out guard-rooms, such parties being under the orders of quarter masters of regiments furnishing them. Any neglect or omission on the part of the fatigue party to be reported direct by the commander of the guard to the Town Major.

9. *Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.*—The men, by reliefs, are allowed one hour after morning gun-fire to clean themselves and the guard-room, but they are on no pretence whatever to clean their arms on guard.

10. The great coats are to be worn between first evening and morning gun-fire, and in wet weather. On all occasions when the great coat is worn the belts are to be put on over the coat. During the hot season commanders of guards will exercise their discretion as to their men wearing the great coat between first evening and morning gun-fire.

11. On guards where the men cook their meals, one man of the guard is to act as cook, who is permitted to take off his accoutrements from 7 a.m. till 2 p.m., and from 4 to 5 p.m., on all other occasions he is to be properly dressed and turn out with the guard.

12. The irregular and dirty practice of the men on guard eating their dinners off the guard-beds, and dirty water, &c., being emptied in front of the guard-room, or in any other place than that appointed for that purpose, is strictly prohibited.

13. *Guards under Arms and Compliments.*—All guards are to be under arms at first evening gun-fire, and remain so for a quarter of an hour (if at gates, drawbridges, or barriers, until they closed), again at second evening gun-fire, and again at morning gun-fire until daylight. At first evening and morning gun-fire the arms and ammunition are to be carefully inspected by the commander of the guard.

14. Corporals when not in command of a guard are to be in the ranks, on the left of the front or rear rank.

15. When the sentry on a guard-room door turns out the guard, he is to halt, front, and salute with the guard. Should the compliment be declined, any portion of the guard which may have been formed is to be regularly dismissed, but the sentry is not to move until the officer for whom the compliment was intended has passed his post.

16. Guards paying compliments while in the act of relieving are to salute together under the orders of the commander of the old guard. The turn out of a guard to an armed party cannot be declined. Guards are to turn out on the requisition of the Town Major.

17. In thoroughfares where sentries do not challenge before midnight, guards are not to turn out to rounds before that hour, until ordered to do so by the visiting officer. The arms of the guard are invariably to be placed in the arm-rack inside the guard-room.

*18. *Alarms and Hostilities.*—All guards will get under arms on the approach of armed parties, and on the firing of the alarm guns; in the latter case all barriers and gates are to be shut; also on the appearance of firing, or the assembly of bodies of men in its vicinity; on any movement of a hostile nature or disturbance, within or without the walls; and on the alarm of fire. On such occasions the commander of the guard is to report in haste to the Governor, the officer commanding the Royal Engineers, the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, the Town Major, and Field Officer of the day. No firing is permitted in the fortress, unless by the troops at exercise, except sanctioned by his Excellency the Governor.

*19. When acts of hostility or aggression are committed by foreign vessels in British waters, the officer commanding the nearest post or guard is at once to fire one shot, clear of the assailant, and, if hostilities be continued, he is to give protection to the vessel attacked, by firing on the assailant; reports being immediately sent to the officer commanding Royal Artillery, and to the Field Officer of the day for the district, for further orders; at the same time giving notice to the nearest detachment of artillery, in order that a reinforcement of gunners may be sent to the spot.

20. In the event of a foreign vessel attempting the capture of a trader in British waters, the officer nearest the spot must exercise his judgment with regard to firing. If he is satisfied, from his own observation, or from reliable reports officially made to him, that the capture of any vessel is so actually attempted, or has been effected, he will cause three warning shots, at two minutes' interval, to be fired clear of the assailant, when, if capture, or intended capture, be not abandoned, direct fire will follow. In doubtful cases, two warning shots should be fired clear of the assailant, in order to make the vessel lie-to, and give time to the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship of war to take action. The captain of the port has made it known that any trader in British waters, being in danger of capture or aggression, should hoist a red flag, seven feet by five, at its mast-head, or most conspicuous point, as a signal for assistance, and at the same time endeavour to run for shelter under the guns of the garrison. If a trader, supposed to be in danger of capture in British waters, does not attempt to attract the attention of the garrison by hoisting the signal for assistance, running under the guns of the garrison, or otherwise exhibit signs of complaint, then no notice need be taken, or active steps be adopted, the inference being that the case is not one of illegal interruption, necessitating interference.

21. *Artillery and Magazines.*—All guards are to give assistance, when required, to the service of the artillery and engineers; and are specially charged with the safety of all magazines and stores in the vicinity of their posts.

22. Sentries near a powder magazine or portable will remove to a short distance from it while it is open, if required to do so by the person in charge.

23. The gunner attached to a guard is, during the relief of a guard, to examine (accompanied by the gunner of the old guard) the batteries, guns, carriages, side arms, ammunition, ammunition boxes, and doors of magazines. He is also frequently, but particularly at evening and morning gun-fire, to patrol the batteries of the district, and in all cases of damage or deficiency, or of drains being choked, he is to make a report immediately to the commander of the guard, for transmission to the officer commanding the Royal Artillery and to the Town Major. Persons smoking are not to be allowed to remain near a magazine.

24. *Reports and Messages.*—The guard report is to be sent to the main guard

* See Special Regulations, 22nd November 1875.

guard (or to the guard to which it is subordinate) for transmission one hour before the guard is relieved.

25. Special reports and necessary messages are to be sent on from guard to guard by a non-commissioned officer or private of the guard, who will be fully armed and equipped, but on no occasion is the drummer to be detached from the guard. Guards of less than six men are not to detach men for this purpose.

SENTRIES.

1. Sentries are to give immediate information (by passing it from post to post) of the approach of armed parties of any description, of any disturbance, unusual occurrence, alarm or signal, by day or night, on land or at sea.

2. They are to prevent damage to all powder magazines, or powder boxes, and allow no person smoking to remain near them.

3. They are to protect all public buildings, stores, and Government works, and prevent damage being done to trees, shrubs, plants and fences near their posts.

4. They are to prevent all persons, except officers and soldiers on duty, from getting on the parapets, into the embrasures, or in any way meddling with guns, carriages, stores, &c.

5. They are to prevent carpets being beat, kites flown, bedding being hung out, or fires lighted on the ramparts.

6. They are to detain all persons (not having permits) making plans or sketches.

7. They are to challenge 20 minutes after first evening gun-fire (except in particular thoroughfares, when they challenge after midnight), and demand the countersign from all persons except rounds, patrols, reliefs, or officers.

8. They are to prevent civilians passing through the streets and thoroughfares between twelve o'clock (midnight) and morning gun-fire, unless they have permits.

9. They are to allow no one, except officers on duty, to drive fast, or gallop their horses through the gates and thoroughfares, particularly over the drawbridges of the garrison.

10. They are to give every support to the civil and military police, and make prisoners of all drunken or disorderly persons, civil or military, and all soldiers, sailors, or marines passing their posts improperly dressed.

11. They are during the night, between second evening and morning gun-fire, when not otherwise directed in the orders of the guard, to call in a loud and distinct tone of voice, "ALL'S WELL," every half-hour, the words being first given by the sentry on No. 1 post on each guard.

12. Sentries, in carrying out their orders, are to be civil and temperate, and to use force only in self-defence, or in case the safety of their post is threatened.

N.B.—In addition to the above, the Orders and Regulations relative to the duties on guard, contained in the Queen's Regulations and Field Evolutions, are to be strictly adhered to by all guards and sentries in this garrison.

By Command,

Town Major.

Enclosure 2.

WITH reference to paras. 18 and 19 of the General Orders for all guards and sentries the following detailed instructions will be strictly adhered to by sentries, commanders of guards, and the Royal Artillery.

SENTRIES.

1. When a sentry observes any act of aggression on the part of foreign vessels near his post, he will fire a round of blank in the direction of the vessel, and call for the commander of the guard.

COMMANDERS OF GUARDS.

2. On hearing a shot fired by one of his sentries, or it being reported to him that an act of hostility or aggression has been committed at sea in the vicinity of the district of his guard, he will immediately send one of his guard to the nearest artillery barracks or post with a report of the occurrence; and will himself, accompanied by half the men of his guard, at once proceed to the battery nearest to where the occurrence has taken place; and if he find that the act of aggression is still going on he will direct one of his men to fire a shot over the assailant, and if no notice is taken of this, he is then to order his men to fire upon the assailant.

ROYAL ARTILLERY

Officer, or in the absence of an Officer, Master Gunner.

When information has been received from any guard or sentry, that an act of hostility or aggression has taken place at sea, in British waters, will observe the following instructions:—

1. He will, accompanied by a gun detachment, immediately proceed to the battery nearest to the place where he has been informed the act has taken place, and after having satisfied himself that the information is correct will

2. Load and fire a gun at extreme range over the assailant; this is to be repeated three times if the act continues, at intervals of two (2) minutes, after which a shot is to be fired across the bows of the assailant, and then if no attention has been paid to the firing as directed above, and the act still continues, direct fire is to take place.

3. If in the intervals of firing the warning shots, the vessel attacked has been captured or destroyed, then the firing directed in the latter part of para. 2 is to be proceeded with.

4. The above instructions contained in paras. 2 and 3 are to be carried out only when a British man-of-war or armed boat is not present and taking action. But if a British armed vessel is present, then the land batteries and guards will co-operate with them, with the utmost caution, and only in extreme cases.

By Command,

Town Major's Office,
22 November 1875.

Town Major.

Enclosure 3.

WITH reference to paras. 18 and 19 of the General Orders for all guards and sentries, the following detailed instructions will be strictly adhered to by sentries and commanders of guards.

SENTRIES.

1. When a sentry observes any act of aggression on the part of foreign vessels near his post, he will fire a round of blank in the direction of the vessel, and call for the commander of the guard.

COMMANDERS OF GUARDS

2. On hearing a shot fired by one of his sentries, or it being reported to him that an act of hostility or aggression has been committed at sea in the vicinity of the district of his guard, he will immediately send one of his guard to the
nearest

nearest artillery barracks or post with a report of the occurrence; and will himself, accompanied by half the men of his guard, at once proceed to the battery nearest to where the occurrence has taken place; and if he find that the act of aggression is still going on he will direct one of his men to fire a shot over the assailant, and if no notice is taken of this he is then to order his men to fire upon the assailant.

By Command,

Town Major's Office,
22 November 1875.

Town Major.

Enclosure 4.

GARRISON OF GIBRALTAR.

UNDER SIGNAL STATION GUARD.

THE district of this guard is from O'Hara's Tower to the Rock Gun, and the avenues leading thereto; and its objects are—the assistance of the signalmen in their duties of observation, &c., and the apprehension of unauthorised persons found ascending the Rock.

1. The commander of the guard, in communication with the signal master, is to transmit in all haste to the Governor, Town Major, and Field Officer of the day, reports of all extraordinary occurrences, such as—assemblages of troops or persons in the Spanish lines or territory, or of vessels at sea—alarms, whether of hostility, desertion, or escape of convicts. (A reward of 10 dollars will be given to any soldier who may apprehend an escaped convict.)

2. He is, under the direction of the signal master, to cause the morning and evening guns to be fired, as well as all other signal guns; and he will cause the signal master to be called 20 minutes before the time for firing the morning gun.

3. All persons of a suspicious appearance who may be found anywhere on the heights are to be made prisoners; and all other persons found there (except officers of the army and navy, and those accompanying them, and soldiers with G. C. badges) are to be detained and conducted to the Town Major's office, unless they are provided with the proper permits. (Passes for goatherds are countersigned by the Town Major; permits for sketching are signed by the Governor.)

4. He will lock St. Michael's Gate at first evening gun-fire, and open it at morning gun-fire.

5. He will be particularly careful to inspect the portable magazine frequently, and see that the cartridges are properly secured, and that no grains of loose powder, grit, &c., are at the bottom of the magazine.

By Command,

Town Major.

Enclosure 5.

EXTRACT from the ORDERS for the SIGNAL STATIONS.

13. WHEN a guarda costa is seen cruising, a red triangular flag (P) will be hoisted at the lower yard-arm, according to the direction. When observed in pursuit of, or attempting to board, a vessel or boat in British waters, a gun will

be fired, and a red triangular flag hoisted at the lower yard-arm, with a ball below. If the vessel or boat is taken possession of, a red flag will be hoisted at the mast-head, a gun fired, and a red triangular flag hoisted at the lower yard to denote the direction.

Reports on the movements of these vessels to be at once made to the Lower Signal Station for the information of the authorities ; and Her Majesty's ships of war in the harbour should be communicated with by private code of signals hoisted at the mast-head.

Should the signal master have reason to suspect that a guarda costa is about to chase, board, or attempt to capture a British trader within sight of the Rock, he will immediately communicate with Her Majesty's ship of war, as well as report by telegraph to the Lower Signal Station.

14. Should any foreign row-boats approach the Rock, apparently with a view to interrupt the traffic, Her Majesty's ship of war will be at once informed.

24. Should any vessel to the east of the Rock be observed communicating with the shore of or beyond the neutral ground and the Spanish lines, a report will be made for the information of the authorities.

A true Extract.

(signed) *G. B. Morgan,*
Town Major.

Enclosure 6.

GARRISON OF GIBRALTAR.

EUROPA FLAG-STAFF GUARD.

THE district of this guard, which is subordinate to the Europa main guard, is within its sentries ; and its principal objects are—the charge and service of the flag-staff and signals, the enforcement of the regulations for vessels showing their colours when passing the fortress, and the maintenance of a good look out at sea.

Commander of the Guard.

1. The commander of the guard is to transmit in all haste, through the Europa main guard, to the Governor, Town Major, Field Officer of the day, and Orderly Officer of the Royal Artillery of the district, reports of all appearances of an unusual nature, such as assemblages of vessels or boats at sea, firing of guns and signals, and alarms of hostility.

2. Whenever a British vessel is attacked in the vicinity of a guard, the commander is to do his utmost to protect the vessel by firing at the assailant; sending immediate notice to the above officers, and to the nearest artillery post for a reinforcement of that corps.

3. When any act of hostility occurs in the vicinity of a guard between ships of foreign nations, and within range of the guns of the fortress, the commander of the guard is to cause one shot to be fired at extreme range over the assailant; if, after this, hostilities are continued, protection is to be given to the vessel attacked, and immediate notice sent as above.

4. No vessels or boats are to be permitted to land on (nor during the night approach) any part of the sea line, or the glacis in front of it, unless driven in by stress of weather; the crews, if landed, are to be detained on the spot, under quarantine precautions, until directions be received from the captain of the port.

5. The commander of the guard is to take charge of, and be responsible for, all property saved or driven ashore.

6. On its being reported to him, at any time during the night, that the lighthouse light is extinguished, he is without loss of time to report to the orderly officer

officer of the Royal Artillery of the district, and also, after inquiring into the particulars, to the Town Major.

7. He is to cause the colours to be hoisted at morning gun-fire, and kept flying until evening gun-fire. When a vessel dips her colours in compliment to the garrison, the colour is to be dipped in return by lowering it about one-third of the flag-staff, rehoisting it immediately; if during stormy weather, the colour is struck, it is to be temporarily hoisted when a vessel is summoned to show her colours.

8. No gun is to be fired but by order of an officer of the Royal Artillery, except in cases of the greatest emergency, or as referred to in paragraph 2.

9. All boats except licensed fishing boats (which are numbered on the bow) are to show their colours in passing the post, and the attention of the orderly officer of the Royal Artillery of the district is to be called to any foreign revenue boat or vessel passing through or remaining in British waters.

10. He is to give every assistance, when required, to the senior naval officer on the station, in making such signals, by guns or otherwise, as he, personally, or in writing, may direct. He is also to give every assistance to the captain and officers of the port.

11. With respect to hostilities of any kind, the commander is referred to the "General Orders of all Guards," his coolness and steadiness being relied upon, not to resort to firing until the measure becomes necessary.

12. The description and hour when any boat other than licensed fishing boats passes within musket shot of the guard, and the direction in which she is steering, are to be noticed in the guard report.

13. The rope ladder and ropes used for descending to the rocks outside the works are in charge of this guard, and they are not to be used either for ascent or descent, except by officers or others on public duty, and by those who have passes from the Governor through the Town Major. The commander is to report to the orderly officer of the Royal Artillery of the district, when and by whom the ladder, &c., has been used, entering the names of such persons in the garrison guard report.

By Command,

Geo. B. Morgan,
Town Major.

Enclosure 7.

RETURN showing the Average Number of Tons of TOBACCO daily Sold by Auction in the Commercial Square (usually known as the "Jews' Market") at *Gibraltar* (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), calculated on the Quantity Sold during the Three Years below specified, viz.:—

YEAR.	Number of Tons Sold.	TOTAL.	Average Tons Yearly Sold.	Average Tons Daily Sold.
1873	1,716	3,620	1,206 $\frac{2}{3}$	5
1874	1,220			
1875	684			

PAPERS :—TOBACCO TRADE AT GIBRALTAR.

Enclosure 8.

RETURN of the Names of Houses at *Gibraltar* importing upwards of 1,000 Tons of TOBACCO Annually.

Number.	Names.	Number.	Name.
1	L. Blond & Sons.	12	William Francia.
2	Francia Brothers & Co.	13	T. Onetti & Sons.
3	Y. Bergel.	14	M. Gomez.
4	M. Levy & Co.	15	T. Peacock & Co.
5	Judah Gabizon.	16	Jno. Carara & Sons.
6	H. J. Sprague.	17	Galleano Brothers.
7	J. & M. Serruya.	18	T. M. Coll.
8	F. Schott.	19	A. Dulac.
9	Turner & Co.	20	S. Berlingieri.
10	Bensusan Brothers.	21	Carver & Co.
11	Jno. Sprague.	22	G. Canilla.

Enclosure 9.

RETURN of the Number of Persons (Residents and Non-residents) Employed in the TOBACCO TRADE at *Gibraltar*.

Description.	Residents.	Non-residents.	TOTAL.
Importers and Wholesale Traders in Tobacco and Cigars.	26	- - -	26
Licensed Tobacconists and Retail Dealers in Cigars.	76	- - -	76
Persons employed as Cigar Makers, Pickers, Cleansers, Choppers, &c.	1,450	150	1,600
TOTAL - - -	1,552	150	1,702

GIBRALTAR (TOBACCO TRADE).

COPIES of Orders given to the Officer of the Main Guard and the Non-commissioned Officer of the Signal Station at *Gibraltar* with reference to *Granada Coast* and *Garrison Traders*; Average Number of Tons of Tobacco daily Sold by Auction in the Commercial Square (usually known as "The Jews' Market") at *Gibraltar*; Names of Houses at *Gibraltar* importing upwards of 1,000 Tons of Tobacco Annually; and, Number of Persons (Residents and Non-residents) employed in the Tobacco Trade at *Gibraltar*.

(*Mr. Charley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 August 1876.

435.

Under 2 os.

577

M A L T A.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 February 1876 ;—for,

“ COPIES of DESPATCH of Lord CARNARVON to the Governor of MALTA,
dated the 22nd day of May 1875 (No. 72), and all LETTERS and PAPERS
relating thereto :”

“ And, of Mr. CARDWELL’S DESPATCH of the 19th day of September 1864.”

Colonial Office, }
April 1876. }

J. LOWTHER.

(*Sir George Bowyer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 April 1876.

C O N T E N T S.

Serial No.	From or to whom.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	Mr. Secretary Cardwell to Governor Sir Gaspard Le Marchant.	19 Sept. 1864	Conveying the Decision of Her Majesty's Government upon the questions which were brought under the notice of the Duke of Newcastle in the Petition signed by four Elected Members of the Council, and 4,464 of the Inhabitants of Malta.	3
2	Governor Sir Gaspard Le Marchant to Mr. Secretary Cardwell.	15 Oct. „	Informing him that his Despatch of the 19th ultimo has been published, and that it has had the effect of restoring tranquillity to the political circles of Malta.	5
3	Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.	15 April 1873 (Rec ^d 23 April.)	Complaint of the Elected Members of Council against a Resolution passed on the 26th February last, respecting the Postal Communication between Malta, the Continent, and the United Kingdom.	5
4	To Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.	18 June 1873	Expressing an opinion that the advantages which were anticipated from the Postal Arrangements should have been foregone rather than the vote against the majority of the Elected Members should have been pressed.	17
5	To Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.	22 May 1875	Views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to recording the votes of the Official Members of the Council of the Government of Malta.	18
6	Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.	15 Feb. 1876 (Rec ^d 21 Feb.)	Forwarding a Letter signed by all the Elected Members of Council on the subject of Lord Carnarvon's Despatch of 22nd May 1875.	19
7	Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.	25 Feb. 1876 (Rec ^d 7 Mar.)	Reports results of Council's proceeding with respect to the increase of salary of the Chief Secretary.	21
8	To Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.	15 Mar. 1876	In reply to the Letter addressed by the Elected Members of Council to Lord Carnarvon, inclosed in Governor's Despatch of the 15th February 1876.	22
9	Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.	17 Mar. 1876 (Rec ^d 22 Mar.)	Forwarding Letter from Elected Members relative to Resolution passed in Council respecting the increase of the Salary of the Chief Secretary.	24
10	Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.	21 Mar. 1876 (Rec ^d 27 Mar.)	Transmitting Memorandum from Crown Advocate on vote for increase to emoluments of the Chief Secretary.	26
11	To Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.	30 Mar. 1876	Expressing Lord Carnarvon's inability to concur in the views of the Elected Members.	27

APPENDIX.

Letters Patent, dated 11th May 1849	- - - - -	29
Instructions to Government of Malta for regulating Proceedings of the Council of Government	- - - - -	32
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Commission appointing Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, Governor	- - - - -	38
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COPIES of DESPATCH of Lord CARNARVON to the Governor of MALTA, dated the 22nd day of May 1875 (No. 72), and all LETTERS and PAPERS relating thereto:—And, of Mr. CARDWELL'S DESPATCH of the 19th day of September 1864.

No. 1.

Mr. Secretary *Cardwell* to Governor Lieutenant General Sir *Gaspard Le Marchant*.

No. 1.

Mr. Secretary
Cardwell to Governor
Sir Gaspard
Le Marchant.
19 Sept. 1864.

Sir,

Downing-street, 19 September 1864.

I HAVE now the honour to convey to you the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon the questions which were brought under the notice of the Duke of Newcastle in the petition signed by four elected members of the Council of Government, and 4,464 of the inhabitants of Malta, forwarded in your Despatch of 30th January.* That petition was accompanied by an important paper drawn up and signed by the other four elected Members of Council, who felt it their duty to publish, for the information of their constituents, the grounds upon which they were unable to concur with their colleagues who had promoted it. It was also accompanied by a very full report from yourself upon its several points, contained in a Despatch of the same date, and by an "answer to the paper signed by the Honourable Messrs. Scicluna, Bugeja, Randon, and Grungo," put forward by the Honourable Messrs. Pullicino, Mifsud, Torreggiani, and Sciortino. It was also followed, some time afterwards, by a letter from the latter gentleman to my predecessor, enforcing their views at greater length.

You have as yet received only an acknowledgment of these documents, the complete examination of which, with their voluminous enclosures, has been interrupted and delayed by the illness and resignation of my predecessor. I am now, however, in a condition to communicate to you, and through you to the petitioners, the result of that careful consideration which a representation of this character, proceeding from a considerable portion of Her Majesty's Maltese subjects is entitled to receive, and has received, from Her Majesty's Government. The petition alleges, in the first instance, that the Council of Government granted by Her Majesty's Letters Patent of May 1849, is an inefficient institution, and that, inasmuch as it is composed of ten official and eight elected members, it consists in point of fact of the Governor alone, who is able to control the official majority. It adds that a large portion of the public expenditure is withdrawn from the Votes and knowledge of the Council, that the Governor, to avoid discussion and censure, has not seldom prorogued the Council for extraordinarily long periods, and that consequently the Council is in effect a cover to the acts of the Governor, instead of a safeguard to the public interests. I have fully considered these statements with the aid of your report, and of the paper of the four dissentient members. I have also referred to the original grounds on which, by the advice of the Civil Governor, Mr. More O'Ferrall, Lord Grey, in the year 1849, introduced into the Council an elective element, and have considered the history and progress of Malta since that date, I find it impossible to admit that inefficient and delusive character which the petition attributes to the Council. I agree, on the contrary, with Governor Sir W. Reid, that in the present constitution of Malta there is security against the abuse of power, and that with the press free, and a portion of the Council elective, any wrongs can be and are sure to be exposed. I agree with the four dissentient members who declined to join in the petition, that

* Vide page 3 of House of Commons Paper, No. 243, of April 1864.

the elective members, while they may be placed in a minority by official votes, can yet exercise a most important moral influence by detecting any errors of the executive Government by representing the wants of the people, by calling upon the Government to account for its conduct, and by thus putting the management of public affairs under the control of public opinion, and I am happy to observe the statement of those gentlemen that the executive Government does not disregard the opinion of the elective members, and that during the last four years only two cases have occurred in which expenditure (and that of a trifling amount and under peculiar circumstances), was sanctioned by the Council against their unanimous votes. I will, however, take this opportunity of expressing the desire of Her Majesty's Government that this principle should never be lost sight of by those who administer the Government of Malta, viz., that great consideration should be shown to the opinions of the elected Members of Council in matters of local and domestic interest, and that above all no vote of money should be pressed against the majority of the elected members, except under very special circumstances in which the public interests or credit were seriously at stake, and never without an immediate report of the Secretary of State.

I find that the allegation as to the withdrawal of a large portion of the public expenditure from the control of the Council refers to the Civil List, which, as in other Colonies, can only be altered by a law to be made by the local legislature, subject to the disallowance of the Crown,—a provision which has always been found highly advantageous to the interests of the Colony.

As to prorogations of the Council, I do not find reason to believe that you have resorted to them for improper purposes, or for periods of excessive length. Turning to the remaining heads of the petition, I am not prepared to adopt the views of the petitioners with respect to the choice which has been made of the public works to be undertaken in a particular year, or to the management of the public lands and property. I observe that the four dissentient members controvert those views; that the Council has had the fullest knowledge of the facts and circumstances referred to, and has examined them by its committees; I arrive, therefore, at the conclusion that, whether the right decision may or may not have been adopted, in any case no argument can justly be drawn from this source against the Maltese Constitution, which the petitioners desire to alter. Reserving it to myself to call for any further explanations upon these points which I may think necessary, I am glad to recognise the fact that the revenue of Malta has increased, under your administration, from 132,000*l.* in 1857 to 157,000*l.* in 1863, a portion of the increase being due to stricter management of the public property than had before prevailed, while the balance to be provided for to complete the works now in course of execution was under 40,000*l.* upon the 30th January, of which 34,000*l.* was for the great undertaking of the new harbour, payable by instalments spread over four years. With respect to the system of collective elections for the whole island of Malta, I am by no means convinced that it has failed, or that separate elections in the several small districts into which so limited a territory could be divided would equally provide for the effective representation of all classes and opinions. No proposal for any change of this system has ever passed the Legislative Council, or even received the support of a clear majority of the elected members. As to the exclusion of ecclesiastics of all denominations from the Council, Her Majesty's present Government are not prepared to reverse the decisions of their predecessors, or again to introduce a system which has been abandoned after a sufficient experience of its results in Malta, and is not usual in the other dependencies of the British Crown. You truly observe that in Malta the Roman Catholic Church holds a position of remarkable influence and privilege, counting among its members nearly all the public servants, and 13 out of the 18 Members of Council, and is perfectly secure against any encroachment upon its rights or neglect of its interests.

The last head of the petition conveys the desire of the petitioners for the appointment of a civil instead of a military Governor. I cannot admit that the Colony has had any reason to regret the union of both offices in your person, nor am I prepared to advise that they shall be separated in the case of your successor. I am sure it will at all times be the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to recommend to the Crown the individual, whether he be a civilian or a soldier, who is most likely to discharge the responsible duties

of the Government of Malta with advantage to the Colony and to the Empire, and I think it would be very undesirable to limit by any general regulation the freedom of this choice.

I have thus conveyed to you the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the principal points referred to in the Petition. Other subjects have been raised in the course of this correspondence, such as the best mode of regulating the sale of public property, of providing for the management of affairs usually dealt with in this country by municipal bodies, and other matters of the same kind. I should have had great pleasure in communicating with you from time to time upon changes which might be proposed in matters of this nature, changes not calculated seriously to alter the present constitution of Malta, and in hearing from you the views of your Council and the general sentiments of the community. But the brief period which now remains of your Government renders it necessary for me to reserve for your successor any communications of this kind.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Cardwell.*

Governor Sir G. Le Marchant,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

Governor Lieutenant General Sir *Gaspard Le Marchant* to Mr. Secretary *Cardwell*.—(Received 20th October 1864.)

No. 2.
Governor Sir *Gaspard Le Marchant*
to Mr. Secretary
Cardwell.
15 Oct. 1864.

Sir,

Palace, Valletta, 15 October 1864.

WITH reference to your Despatch, under date the 19th September 1864,* I have the honour to acquaint you that immediately after its receipt I did not fail to communicate it to the Petitioners, as well as to give it course for general information, and I have much gratification in assuring you that the effect upon the public mind has been tranquillising, conciliatory, and has been followed by a general expression of satisfaction from all parties.

Since its publication perfect tranquillity prevails in the political circles of Malta.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. G. Le Marchant*,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding,
and Governor.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

Governor Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee*, G.C.B., to the Earl of *Kimberley*.—
(Received 23rd April 1873.)

No. 3.
Governor Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee*
to the Earl of
Kimberley.
15 April 1873.

My Lord,

Palace, Valletta, 15 April 1873.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a letter addressed to your Lordship by six of the eight elected Members of Council, dated the 31st ultimo, but forwarded to me on the 4th instant, complaining of an infringement, on the part of this Government, of instructions contained in Despatches, one from the Right Honourable Mr. Cardwell, of the 19th September 1864,* another from His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, of the 16th May 1868,† and another from your Lordship, of 19th April 1872.†

2. The complaint refers to a Resolution concerning the postal communication between Malta, the Continent, and the United Kingdom, passed on the 26th February last, by a majority of eight official and two elected members, against five

* No. 1.

† Not printed.

five elected members, on which I had the honour to report to your Lordship by Despatch of 27th February.* It is stated in the letter that, on that occasion, no consideration was shown to the opinion of the majority of the elected members, in a matter of a purely local and domestic interest; that I made use of the official majority to reject a resolution moved by one of them, and to pass another proposed by the Government; and that by the latter resolution a vote of 2,000 *l.* was taken. And with strong remarks on what is therein called a vacillating conduct on the part of Government, and an invincible obstinate opposition to the wishes of the majority of the elected members, the letter concludes by an appeal to your Lordship to express your disapprobation of such irregularities, and to devise some means of more effectually providing against their recurrence.

3. I shall not stop to inquire whether an object for which I had solicited Her Majesty's Government to contribute 1,000 *l.* a year was indeed a matter of that *local and domestic interest* to which Mr. Cardwell's Despatch refers, or whether a question of a remedy to a postal arrangement threatening to inflict a most serious injury on the internal as well as on the foreign trade of this island, does not present the *special circumstances* mentioned in that despatch, *in which the public interests are seriously at stake*. I shall not enter into the question whether a resolution such as that to which the complaint refers, merely expressing an opinion for the guidance of the Executive in negotiations the final conclusion of which is reserved for a future decision of the Council, and not authorising, as far as it goes, the disbursement of a single shilling, is exactly a vote of money in the sense of that Despatch. I think the facts as they have occurred offer a satisfactory reply to the present complaint; and I, consequently, passing over those questions, proceed at once to state, as minutely as necessary for the object of this Despatch, the circumstances which led to or accompanied the resolution above alluded to.

4. On the 18th February last, I caused a Government Notice to be published in the Gazette, stating that any proposal that might be made, up to the 15th March, for improving the postal service, would receive careful attention; and meanwhile steps were taken to procure from England copies of mail contracts, for the guidance of the Government in the particulars of any contract that might have to be made here, the matter being, in Malta, entirely novel.

5. On the following day, about two hours before the meeting of the Council, a gentleman, who had been requested by a London firm to make, in their name, a tender offering a regular service by steamer, carrying the mail twice a week between Malta and Syracuse, for only 2,000 *l.*, called on me, strongly recommending, in the public interest, some favourable reply without delay, and adding that the tender would otherwise be withdrawn. It was understood between that gentleman and myself that I should not mention his name, or that of his correspondent, except in the event that, subject to an inquiry into the character and position of that firm, their tender should be accepted. I must, therefore, with much regret, send herewith a copy, similar to that lately laid before the Council, of the letter containing that tender, omitting the signature and the address.

6. On such tender, further correspondence would have been necessary to establish all the clauses of a contract, even for merely carrying the mail. But I admitted that even a reserved reply, stating that the amount asked for would be granted if the firm by whom the tender was made would accept such conditions as in similar cases were required in England, would probably be sufficient for continuing the negotiation, and preventing such favourable tender from being withdrawn. That that tender was extremely moderate, your Lordship will presently see.

7. Having, however, no authority to say whether the Council would vote any subsidy at all, I could not give even that reply. But as the Council was going to meet about two hours after, I instructed the Chief Secretary to take the opportunity of a motion he had to make for going into Committee of Supply, to mention the communication I had received, with a view of eliciting even an informal opinion about the amount of the proposed subsidy, as a basis for further negotiation respecting other particulars.

8. The

* Not printed.

8. The Chief Secretary stated the circumstances of the case ; and it was clearly explained that, as to the particular clauses of any contract, the Government would take some English contract for guidance. The replies of the elected members were, in substance, as follows :—Mr. Barbaro, Mr. Cachia Zammit, and Mr. Zimelli declined to express any opinion without full knowledge of the particular clauses of the intended contract, including a tariff of fares for passengers and freights for goods ; they said, also, that no tender should be accepted before the 15th of March, the day mentioned in the Government notice ; and Mr. Zimelli added that he knew that the day before some of his colleagues, elected members, had written to their correspondents abroad on the subject of that notice.

9. But, on the other hand, Mr. Muscat, addressing his colleagues, said that such tender should be taken into consideration ; Mr. De Cesare spoke strongly in favour of the tender ; and Mr. Micallef Eynaud suggested a postponement of the question to the 21st, which was readily assented to on the part of the Government. Thus far, as your Lordship will see, of the six elected members present, not four, as stated in the letter, but only three declined to take, before the 15th of March, any notice of the tender in question. The other three were either disposed at once to authorise the Government to continue the negotiation on the basis of a subsidy of 2,000 *l.*, or wanted only a short time, a day or two, for more careful consideration.

10. Meanwhile, I caused the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London to be written to confidentially for information respecting the character and position of the firm by whom that tender was made ; and to obtain an official record of the proceedings of the then next meeting of the 21st February. Notice was given on the 20th of a regular motion for a resolution.

11. That motion might have been made in the terms of the letter shown to me, leaving it to the Council to add, by way of amendments, any conditions they deemed necessary for the acceptance of the tender. But, doubting on the one hand whether any elected member would undertake to make any suggestion by way of amendment or otherwise, and fearing on the other that the motion might be opposed on the ground of vagueness by those who, at the meeting of the 19th, insisted on previous communication of the clauses of the intended contract, all such particulars were inserted in the motion as at the time occurred to myself and to those whom I consulted, namely, the size of the steamer, which was taken from the tender of Mr. Reed, the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, and Mr. Emmerson ; the number of hours within which each voyage must be performed, which was also taken from that tender ; a general reference to such stipulations as, in similar cases, are usual in contracts, for carrying the mail, made in England ; and the duration of the contract.

12. The meeting of the 21st did not take place ; not because there was no urgency to settle the question, as stated in the letter now addressed to your Lordship, but because the Chief Secretary, partly under an erroneous impression that I was too unwell to attend the meeting, and partly in consequence of an intimation he had received that another tender was coming from Messieurs Florio & Co., of Palermo, agreed with all the other members that that meeting should be postponed till after the ensuing Carnival days, namely to the 26th of February ; meanwhile, considering that it would facilitate the passing of the pending resolution if it expressed also that in the contract the Government would reserve to itself the power of fixing the days and hours for the departure of the mail steamers, the notice given on the 20th was on the 22nd amended accordingly.

13. On the 24th February a letter was forwarded to me by the Chamber of Commerce, strongly recommending a speedy acceptance of the tender in question, unless I had (which I had not) some prospect of receiving a more favourable one, and enclosing a copy of a correspondence with the said Messieurs Florio & Co., of Palermo, from which it appeared that in January last, that firm, to reinstate their Friday service, which was suppressed in December last, asked a subsidy of no less than 21 lire per Italian maritime league, making, for one service a week, a sum exceeding 4,000 *l.* sterling a year ; and as Mr. Muscat

and Mr. Micallef Eynaud were also members of the chamber, and had concurred with the other members of that body in the decision of writing that letter, I thought that there was now no reason to expect any opposition in Council.

14. In the meantime the report of a tender having been received from England, for two services a week, for 2,000 *l.* was widely circulated; and I can only attribute it to that circumstance, that Messieurs Florio, who, as above stated, in January last insisted, in their correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce, on 4,000 *l.* for reinstating their Friday service, made on the 25th of February through their agent in Malta a regular tender to Government, reducing their demand to 2,000 *l.* This tender was not so favourable as that made by the English firm, because it tended to secure two services a week as long only as the Italian Government continued to subsidize another service carried on by the same Sicilian Company, whereas the English tender would give two services a week independently of any similar contingency.

15. On the same day, but before the Sicilian tender had reached me, Mr. Scicluna, who was not present at the meeting of the 19th, accompanied by Mr. Zimelli, called on me, earnestly recommending that no tender should be accepted before the 15th of March, and leading me to the belief that by that day more favourable tenders than that made by the London firm would be received. This made a great impression upon me; and thinking, besides, that Mr. Cachia Zammit and Mr. Barbaro, who had, in Council, spoken also in favour of a postponement of the final decision, would adhere to that opinion, I directed that the notice given of the resolution to be moved on the 26th should again be amended, so as to include Messieurs Florio's tender, and to add a proviso to the effect that no tender whatever should be finally accepted before the 15th of March, and that all tenders that might be received up to that day should be laid before the Council for their decision as to which was the most favourable.

16. I believed that a resolution in those terms would have the unanimous assent of the Council; and I was therefore extremely surprised to hear that Mr. Scicluna, after he was informed of the terms of the resolution the Chief Secretary now intended to move, gave notice of a motion for another resolution postponing the subject altogether till after the 15th of March, thus leaving the Government and the public in ignorance of the views of the Legislature even as to the maximum amount of subsidy they were disposed to grant. I thought that that course would not only risk the loss of the tenders received, but also discourage other parties from making any tenders at all; and the resolution was consequently proceeded with.

17. The two motions were discussed together, and it was shown on the part of the Government that they agreed in postponing a final conclusion upon any tender till after the 15th of March, and in leaving the selection of the best tender to the Council unfettered by any previous decision; that all the members, the elected as well as the official, having, like the Chamber of Commerce and other most competent gentlemen, expressed an opinion that 2,000 *l.* for a subsidy was a very moderate demand, there could be no objection to inform the public that the Legislature would consent to give that sum in the absence of a more favourable proposal; that a power expressly given to the Executive to negotiate on that basis would, on the one hand, probably enable the Government to prevent the withdrawal of the existing tenders, and, on the other, stimulate other parties to offer their services for a smaller amount; and that, on the contrary, a refusal to give any intimation of the views of the Council on the subject, might cause the loss of the tenders received, and discourage other parties from making tenders.

18. In reference to the immediate appointment of the select committee proposed by Mr. Scicluna for the consideration of all the tenders that might be received up to the 15th of March, it was explained that it was inexpedient and unusual to appoint such committees before the matter for their inquiry came into existence; that it was impossible at that moment to say whether it would be necessary to appoint any committee at all, because at that moment it was very difficult to say whether a public discussion in Council, or one by a select committee

committee with closed doors, was the best course to pursue; and that, one of the elected members (Mr. Zimelli), having on the 19th of February stated in Council, as a matter within his knowledge, that some of the other elected members had entered into correspondence with parties abroad on the subject of making tenders, it was now impossible to know which of the elected members would, after the 15th of March, find himself in a position to take part in the proceedings of such committee.

19. I was very sorry to notice, in the course of the Debate, that those explanations, except in regard to the immediate appointment of a select committee, failed to make any impression on Mr. Scicluna, Mr. Zimelli, Mr. Cachia Zammit, and Mr. Barbaro, though their wishes, as far as they were understood, were fully met by the motion made on the part of the Government. But I was very much surprised to see Mr. Muscat siding with those gentlemen, inasmuch as he, on the 19th, seemed to be far from unfavourable to the tender then communicated to the Council, and who, some days after, in the Chamber of Commerce, approved the letter which the Chamber forwarded to me on the 24th. And my surprise increased when Mr. Micallef Eynaud, in his speech in Council, said that the opposition now made to the Government motion, was inconsistent with the conclusion come to at a meeting in Mr. Scicluna's house, at which all the elected members, with the exception of Mr. De Cesare, were present, namely, to support the tender communicated to them on the 19th, if the particulars of the intended contract were inserted in the motion, as they now were, and to leave to the Government the responsibility of making any arrangement before the time expressed in the Government Notice of the 15th. Their agreement on that occasion was subsequently published in the "*Corriere Maltese*," a paper edited by Mr. Barbaro, who, in Council said that it had been drawn up by himself. A translation of that paper is herein enclosed.

20. Besides Mr. Micallef Eynaud, Mr. De Cesare spoke, and with great force, in favour of the Government, and against Mr. Scicluna's motion; and a division took place, the result of which was, as stated in the letter now addressed to your Lordship, namely, four elected members, including Mr. Muscat, voted with Mr. Scicluna, two of their colleagues, Mr. De Cesare and Mr. Micallef Eynaud, with the official members in favour of the Government motion.

21. Monsignor Farrugia, whose name appears in the letter now complaining of that division, was not present in Council, either at the meeting of the 19th or at that of the 26th February, when the division took place. His information, therefore, must have been drawn from reports. He, indeed, does not seem to take much interest in the matter, judging from the circumstance, that, though a few days ago he was, with all his colleagues, appointed a member of a select committee to consider another tender which I shall presently notice, he never appeared at the meetings of that committee. And, probably, in signing the appeal to your Lordship, he had no other object but that of expressing his concurrence in the opinion of his friends, that, whenever five elected members agree on any point, the other three elected members, and all the official, must submit.

22. The conduct of the Government in reference to those proceedings is, in that letter, censured as vacillating. That there was much hesitation on my part as to whether I should allow a motion made by my direction, to be passed against the opinion of the majority of the elected members, whose views is my anxious desire to meet in any instance in which I can do so consistently with my duty as the officer chiefly responsible for the administration of these islands, is perfectly true. That there have been repeated amendments of the notices given of that motion, amendments due partly to altered circumstances, and partly to my desire of obtaining a unanimous decision of Council, is also unquestionably true. But I am at a loss to see how the gentlemen whose names are signed in that letter, can find fault with me on that account.

23. When I received communication of the tender mentioned in Council on the 19th of February, different schemes as to the mode of proceeding were considered before I directed immediate communication to the Council. It did

not escape attention that I might then proceed to negotiate and conclude a contract with all necessary particulars, subject only to ratification by Council, so as to secure that tender without binding the Government to that contract, but it was then very difficult to say what were or would probably be the views of the Council in regard to the subsidy at the time when the contract would have to be brought before them for confirmation, and I felt strongly inclined to think that that course would not have given satisfaction to the elected members. It occurred also to me that, standing on routine, I might have refrained from taking any step on any tender before the 15th of March, notwithstanding the strong recommendation of the gentleman who conveyed to me the English tender for some favourable reply without delay; but I thought, and still think, that if I had taken that course, and in the meantime the tender should have been withdrawn, I should have exposed myself to merited blame, as for having neglected to give the Council an early opportunity of expressing an opinion on a tender which all parties admit was most favourable to Government. In either cases much time would have been lost, and as matters then stood, many months would probably have elapsed before a new postal arrangement could have been concluded satisfactorily to the mercantile community and conducive to the interests of the public at large, with a comparatively moderate sacrifice.

24. The result of the delay of the proceedings I have described was as might have been expected. The tender communicated to the Council on the 19th February was withdrawn. Messieurs Florio and Co., who on the first mention of that tender, reduced their demand from 4,000 *l.* to 2,000 *l.*, on the 14th March forwarded to me a letter altering their own tender again, by adding a clause whereby the Government would be bound to make good the difference in the price of coal in Malta, if at any time during the proposed contract it should exceed 44 *s.* per ton; and but for another recent proposal mentioned in my Despatch to your Lordship of 8th April,* we should at this moment be without any tender, except that of Mr. Reed and Mr. Emmerson, which, in its present terms, is absolutely unacceptable. Of the tenders expected by some of the elected members none arrived to this day.

25. The proposal above referred to was made by letter dated the 31st ultimo, after an interview of Messieurs Florio's agent with the Crown Advocate, who explained to that gentleman the views of the Government and the Council, as might now be gathered from the proceedings that had taken place. It was almost immediately communicated to the Council; and a select committee, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Crown Advocate, the Collector of Customs, and all the eight elected members having after meetings, at which all the members, except Monsignor Farrugia and Mr. De Cesare, were present, recommended its adoption, with some modifications in different clauses, the Council, on the 12th instant unanimously passed a resolution authorising its acceptance, for a subsidy at the rate of 2,000 *l.* a year. If Messieurs Florio will not object to those modifications, the contract will be made to continue, as they proposed, for nine months, at the pleasure of either party, on the expiration of every three months, at the pleasure of either party. It is, in other respects, a repetition of the tender of the 25th of February for one service a week, between Malta and Messina.

26. I am sorry to have been so long and so minute in reporting the circumstances connected with the division now complained of; and I regret also that I cannot pass over some statements contained in the letter addressed to your Lordship, respecting the conduct of the Government towards the elected members, generally. They say that the wishes of the majority of them are invariably and obstinately opposed, and that, notwithstanding the instructions contained in Mr. Cardwell's Despatch of September 1864,† and in your Lordship's Despatch of April 1872,* no consideration is shown to the wishes of that majority.

27. Now, a statement of that importance should have been accompanied by, at least, some indication of the particular instances in which the majority of the elected members were overruled. They specify but one instance, viz., that
of

* Not printed.

† No. 1.

of the increase of the salary of the Auditor General in 1868, and in that case the measure was carried by the official against the opposition of the elected members, in consequence of the decision of Her Majesty's Government, stated in a Despatch from the Duke of Buckingham, 1st February 1868, to Sir Patrick Grant, of which the following is the concluding paragraph: "With regard to the particular case which has given rise to this question, I find that it was on the recommendation of my predecessor in this office, in March 1867, that the Lords of the Treasury assented to the personal allowance made to Mr. Legh, but which is not to be continued to his successor, and I cannot, therefore, withdraw that sanction."

28. That is the only instance which the gentlemen who signed the letter appealing for your Lordship's interference, have deemed it necessary to quote; but I have caused an inquiry to be made in the minutes of the Council, and I am at a loss to discover in it any foundation for the present complaint. An extract from minutes, showing the divisions that took place since January 1868, and the matters to which they referred, is herewith transmitted. Not a shilling appears to have, during that period, been expended without the previous concurrence of all the elected members, except the above-mentioned increase in the salary of the Auditor General.

29. It is true that suggestions are frequently made by elected members for works or services, and for increases of salaries of public servants, and remain without effect; but with the very limited means of the local Treasury, it is impossible to satisfy all the wishes of those gentlemen, who, on the other hand, are extremely averse to any addition to the existing laws.

30. In the concluding part of the letter it is said that every Governor is "evidently unable to resist the counsels of irresponsible officials, who consider as derogatory to their high position, a change in the former successful system adopted by the Government, and are always ready to repudiate all interference in his (the Governor's) acts." To this I am happy to be able to join my own testimony to the contrary; I have now been upwards of 10 months in frequent and intimate intercourse with those officers; and I can positively state that in no instance have I observed in their conduct anything to in any degree support that statement; on the contrary, I have observed that in any advice given me by those experienced officers, as well as in the performance of their respective and particular duties, they are invariably animated by a public spirit and regard for the general permanent interests of the community, not, I should imagine, surpassed in any Government. Nor have I ever heard of their repudiating any act of any one of my predecessors; on the contrary, I have had occasion to know that they have not unfrequently borne responsibility for which they were not so personally. With regard to myself, I can only state that I am still, as I was on arrival, prepared to abide by my then expressed intention not to oppose the opinions of the elected members unless I feel convinced I am, by so doing, advantaging the community.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Van Straubenzee*,
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 3.

Enclosure in No. 3.

My Lord,

Malta, 31 March 1873.

WE are reluctantly compelled to bring again under the special notice of your Lordship, a fact which occurred in the Council of this island, when the local Government, in defiance of the instructions contained in a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing-street, 19th September 1864, of the adherence of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham to those instructions, as declared in Chief Secretary's letter to the Elected Members, dated 18th May 1868, and of the recently expressed concurrence of your Lordship (19th April 1872) in the directions contained in the above-quoted Despatch, showed no consideration whatever to the opinion of the majority of the Elected Members of Council, in a matter of purely local and domestic interest, and made use of the official majority to reject a Resolution proposed by one of the undersigned Elected Members, and pass another Resolution proposed by the Government.

This took place in the sitting held on the 26th ultimo, on the occasion of a discussion in regard to a steam communication between Syracuse and Malta, the particulars of which were the following :—

Up to the end of last year the Italian steam line of Florio & Company ran mails twice a week between Malta and Sicily, on Tuesdays and Fridays. For one service (Tuesday) the company was subsidised by the Italian Government, whilst the Friday service was a voluntary one. For some reason, best known to the company, probably the certainty that having no competition all passengers and freights must fall to them in equally performing one weekly service instead of two, the second was discontinued. The want of such second weekly mail was much felt by the commercial community at Malta in particular, and by the public in general. The local journals advocated its re-establishment, and the Elected Members showed their readiness to vote any amount necessary for securing to the island a good and efficient steam communication with Sicily which would meet the exigencies required.

The Government, on the 18th ultimo, thought proper to issue the following notice :—

“ His Excellency the Governor is pleased hereby to make publicly known,
 “ that the subject of an improved postal communication between this island
 “ and other countries is under consideration, and that any proposal that
 “ may be made, up to the 15th of March next, with a view of effecting
 “ such improvement, will receive careful attention.

“ By Command,

(signed) “ *Victor Houlton*,
 “ Chief Secretary to Government.”

The very next day (19th February), there being a meeting of Council for the purpose of passing some money votes, much to the astonishment of the Elected Members present, the Government, without any previous notice or even hint, informed the Council that a proposal had been received to establish a bi-weekly steam communication between Syracuse and Malta, by means of steamers of not less than 400 tons tonnage, on payment of a yearly subsidy of 2,000 *l.*, that the Government wished to keep secret the names of the tendering parties, and that, as it considered such tender very advantageous and moderate, the Elected Members were urgently called upon to vote such an amount, since it was not likely that better conditions would be received.

Four of the six Elected Members present at the meeting remonstrated most energetically against a hasty decision on a matter of such importance; warned the Government that no tender could be considered moderate unless all its conditions were first known in detail, and finally tried to impress on the Government that once a public notice had been issued (only the day before) extending the term for such proposals up to the 15th of March, which notice had undoubtedly been sent all over Europe by the mail of the 18th, it was not fair, and much less decorous, on the part of the Government to close such a contract before the 15th March, the more so as the majority of Elected Members present clearly expressed their readiness to vote even more than 2,000 *l.* yearly, if necessary, provided an efficient service be secured.

1st. Although

1st. Although the Government insisted on having the subject decided in that very sitting; on the plea that the tenderers would not be bound unless they received a decision at once, still the question was put off until Friday the 21st, at 10 a.m.

On the 20th February the Government inserted in the Council Notice Book the following Resolution :—

“ The Chief Secretary will move the following Resolution :

Resolved,—“ That, in the opinion of the Council, any offer to establish a regular postal communication between Malta and Syracuse, consisting in two services, one from Malta to Syracuse, and another from Syracuse to Malta, twice a week by steamers of no less than 400 tons register burden, and capable of performing the passage in ordinary weather in no more than 10 hours, for a subsidy on the part of Government of 2,000 *l.* a year, but on condition of carrying all mails free from any charge, and of actually performing the passage, in each instance, in ordinary weather, in no more than 10 hours, is acceptable : Provided the party making such offer should consent to such stipulations as, for securing the performance of any agreement as above stated, are, in similar or nearly similar cases, required in any part of the United Kingdom ; and provided also, such agreement should be made to last no more than three years, with power for each of the two contracting parties of terminating it, after the expiration of the first year, at any time on six months’ previous notice.

(signed) “ Victor Houlton.”

“ 20th February 1873.”

As for this resolution a second one was substituted, we shall not enter into an analysis of the objections against its acceptance by the elected members.

On the morning of the 21st (the very next day) the elected members were informed that, as some new tenders had been received, the meeting of the Council was postponed to 11 a.m. instead of 10 a.m.

Later, the Council was again put off to Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, at the usual hour of 2.30 p.m., which at once proved that the urgent necessity expressed on the 19th was not so vital as it had been represented to be.

On the 22nd the Government thought proper to withdraw the Resolution inserted in the Council book on the 20th, and substitute a second one, the following :—

“ The Chief Secretary gives notice that the Resolution of which he had given notice on the 20th instant will be substituted by the following :—

Resolved,—“ That, in the opinion of the Council, any offer to establish a regular postal communication between Malta and Syracuse, consisting in two services, one from Malta to Syracuse, another from Syracuse to Malta, twice a week, by steamers of no less than 400 tons register burden, and capable of performing the passage in ordinary weather in no more than 10 hours, for a subsidy on the part of Government of 2,000 *l.* a year, but on condition of carrying all mails free from any charge, of its being left to the Government to fix the days and hours of departures from Malta and from Syracuse, so as to secure as much as possible the quickest transmission of the mail between Malta, the Continent, and the United Kingdom, and of actually performing the passage in each instance, in ordinary weather, in no more than 10 hours, is acceptable. Providing the party making such offer should consent to such stipulations, as for securing the performance of any agreement, as above stated, are in similar or nearly similar cases, required in any part of the United Kingdom, and provided also such agreement should be made to last no more than three years.

“ 22nd February 1873.” (signed) “ Victor Houlton.”

But as this Resolution was also substituted by another, a third one, we shall take no notice of the contents of this second one.

During the morning of Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, two other Resolutions were framed for the consideration of the Council, one by the Government again

in substitution of the second one, proposed on the 22nd, and the other by Mr. Scicluna, an elected member, and one of the undersigned, viz. :

Government Resolution.

“ The Chief Secretary will substitute the following Resolution to the one proposed on the 22nd instant :—

“ First. That, in the opinion of the Council, any offer to establish a regular postal communication between Malta and Syracuse, consisting of two services, one from Malta to Syracuse, and the other from Syracuse to Malta, twice a week, by steamers of no less than 400 tons register burden, and capable of performing the passage, in ordinary weather, in no more than 10 hours, for a subsidy on the part of Government of 2,000 *l.* a year, but on the conditions, 1st, That all mails should be carried free from any charge; 2nd, That it should be left to the Government to fix from time to time the days and hours of departure from Malta and from Syracuse, with a view of securing the quickest possible transmission of the mails between Malta and the Continent or the United Kingdom; 3rd, That the passage in each instance, in ordinary weather, should be performed in no more than 10 hours is acceptable. Provided the party making such offer should consent to such stipulations as for securing the performance of any agreement as above stated, are in similar or nearly similar cases, required in any part of the United Kingdom; and provided also such agreement should be made to last no less than three and no more than five years. Secondly. That in default of an offer to the effect above stated, any other offer to reinstate, for the said subsidy of 2,000 *l.* a year the Friday service from Messina to Malta and *vice versâ*, as it was up to the end of last year, in addition to the Tuesday service which still continues, both services being performed by steamers of no less than 400 tons register burden, and capable of performing the passage in ordinary weather in no more than 15 hours, and in other respects on the conditions stated in the foregoing paragraph is also acceptable.

“ Provided, however, no tender whatever, including those referred to in both the foregoing paragraphs, should be finally accepted, except in the event that up to the 15th March next no tender, in the opinion of the Council, more favourable be received.

(signed) “ *Victor Houlton.*”

Mr. Scicluna's Resolution.

Resolved,—“ That it is the opinion of this Council that with a view of better securing the interests of the public and of the Government, the period fixed by the Government notice of the 18th instant should be allowed to run before contracting with any Company or any party for establishing a line of steamers between Malta and Sicily in order to afford an opportunity to all parties to compete, and to the Government to select the most advantageous tender, by appointing from this moment a committee composed of Members of Council, and to confer to the said committee the charge of examining in due time the tenders, and of pointing out to the Government the one which will offer the best advantages.

“ 26th February 1873.” (signed) “ *E. Scicluna.*”

We were, at the time this last Government Resolution was proposed, and are now still, at a loss to understand its drift.

The Government was evidently intent on securing a vote of 2,000 *l.* yearly, and would not wait quietly until the 15th March, and still the Resolution states that no tender should finally be accepted until the 15th March. After the change of three Resolutions, in six days, some less vacillating production might have been expected from the Government.

The Government, at this meeting, informed the elected members that three were the tenders up to that time received; first, from Messrs. Emmerson & Reed, for three weekly services at a yearly subsidy of 5,000 *l.*, the former being well known as a contractor of important works executed satisfactorily at Malta and elsewhere, and the latter late Chief Constructor of the Navy, and now holding important contracts with several foreign powers.

2nd. From Messrs. Florio & Co. of Palermo, for a second weekly service, in addition to the one now in operation, at a yearly outlay of 2,000 *l.* Messrs. Florio & Co.'s boats may be said to have been the exclusive steamers for many years past between Malta and the Continent, which service has always given satisfaction.

3rd. From a party known to the Government, but whose name is to be kept secret from the Council, for a bi-weekly service, at a yearly subsidy of 2,000 *l.*

The Government, in this meeting, tried to impress on the minds of the elected members that no difference existed between the last Government Resolution and that proposed by Mr. Scicluna, but still insisted on passing the Government one.

We, the undersigned elected members present at the meeting (Scicluna, Cachia Zammit, Barbaro, Zimelli, and Muscat) energetically explained to the Government that we could not give our consent to any vote of money on the subject before the 15th March, the term fixed by the Government Notice for its decision. We, moreover, stated that the irregularity of acting in a different manner would naturally deter any other party from coming forward with tenders, or at least with tenders at a higher figure than 2,000 *l.*; that the difference between the secret tender (2,000 *l.*) and Messrs. Emmerson & Reed's (5,000*l.*) is not great when it is considered that the latter is for three weekly services instead of two, and with parties who have, on every occasion, strictly fulfilled their engagements in a most satisfactory manner; that the Council cannot give any opinion as to which tender is the most advantageous, unless all the respective conditions are attached to the several tenders; that it often happens that the lowest tender is not acceptable, owing to its inadmissible conditions; and that no danger whatever could be incurred by the Government in waiting until the 15th March, when the tender which offered the greatest advantages, whether for 2,000 *l.* or more, would be selected.

Mr. Cachia Zammit, one of the undersigned, on seeing that the Government contemplated a division on the subject, remarked that, this being a matter of a purely local and domestic interest, the Government would, in so acting, infringe the instructions contained in Mr. Cardwell's Despatch of the 19th September 1864, already referred to; but, notwithstanding every effort made by five of the undersigned elected members present at the meeting, Mr. Scicluna's Resolution was rejected, and the Government one passed by the whole Government Bench, and by two against five of the elected members present; involving the revenues of these islands to the extent of 2,000 *l.* yearly, against the expressed opinion of the majority of the elected members present, on conditions, and to parties, utterly unknown to the elected members, and, indeed, studiously kept secret by the Government with an unparalleled persistence, to the astonishment of the whole population, as is manifest by the unanimous opinion of the local journals, with one sole exception, a journal edited by one of the two elected members, dissenting from the majority of them.

It cannot but be obvious that the name and standing of privileged tendering parties, and every detail regarding the conditions, are absolutely necessary for duly weighing the matter, comparing with one another the respective tenders, and for arriving at a proper judgment on these tenders.

The out-voted elected members are justly hurt at this unjustifiable want of courtesy; indeed, confidence on the part of the Government, as are the people, their constituents.

We are again under the necessity of remarking that the instructions given by the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell were in answer to a petition signed by a large number of the inhabitants of Malta, who remonstrated at the time on the abuse committed on the part of the Government in disregarding the opinion of the elected members, their representatives, when the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as a remedy, was pleased to issue the following instructions, which were, by his order, communicated to the elected members:—

“ I will, however, take the opportunity of expressing the desire of Her Majesty's Government that this principle should never be lost sight of by those who administer the government of Malta, viz., that great consideration should be shown to the opinions of the elected members of Council, in matters of local and domestic interest, and that, above all, no vote of money should be passed against the majority of the elected members, except under very special cir-

“cumstances, in which the public interests or credit were seriously at stake,
“and never without an immediate report to the Secretary of State.”

And we are again under the necessity of referring to the following expressions, used by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons, on 13th July 1869:—

“The desire of the present Government is, that in the local affairs of Malta,
“the will of the elected members should be supreme.”

In opposition to the Right Honourable Mr. Cardwell's instruction, by desire of Her Majesty's Government, in opposition to the expressions used in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State, and in opposition to your Lordship's Despatch of the 19th April 1872, the passing of the vote in question, against the majority of the elected members, is not only unaccountable to us, but has shaken that confidence which the inhabitants of these islands had in the present local administration.

It surely will be a difficult task for the local Government to construe, to the satisfaction of your Lordship, so simple a question as the selection of one, from several tenders, for a steam communication between Malta and Syracuse, and the consequent subsidy of a sum varying between 2,000 *l.* and 5,000 *l.* into one in which the public interests or credit were seriously at stake; and consequently the conduct of the local Government can only be explained by the unconstitutional words, *sic volo sic jubeo*.

Under these extraordinary circumstances and proceedings, we, the undersigned elected members of Council, seeing that the repeated assurances and instructions of the Imperial Government are wantonly set aside by the local authorities as a dead letter, whenever it best suits their convenience and pleasure, are under the necessity of making this new appeal to your Lordship's well-known justice, with an earnest request that you will repeat your expression of disapprobation of these repeated irregularities, and devise means of more effectually providing against such recurrences, for it is indeed hard for a whole population to feel that whilst Her Majesty considers them as Her faithful subjects, and grants to them every privilege, even in the United Kingdom, none excepted; that whilst Her Majesty's Government have repeatedly declared their desire and pleasure that the will of the elected members of Council should be supreme in matters of purely local and domestic interests, the local authorities should repeatedly act in perfect opposition to such acts of justice and benevolence on the part of their beloved Sovereign and of the Imperial Government, and thereby seminate distrust in these islands though questions of no importance to the Government, such as the mere selection of a tender for a steam communication between this island and Sicily.

That there is a system of work in the local Government which has reigned more or less supreme since 1859, is a fact beyond doubt; the only exception being, as we are honestly bound to state, the short term of the Government of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Storks, previous to his departure for Jamaica.

Having made an exception in favour of Sir Henry Storks during the short period he governed these islands previous to his departure for Jamaica, we consider it our duty to quote two almost parallel cases managed by him, the first before his above-quoted departure, and the second after his return.

Towards the close of Sir J. G. Le Marchant's government in 1864, the salary of the Controller of Charitable Institutions was raised by his Excellency, with the expressed approval and sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from 400*l.* to 500*l.*, without bringing such increase before the Council. Copy of the Despatch of the Secretary of State approving such increase was duly communicated to the Controller, who, of course, had every right to expect such increase. On the arrival of Sir Henry Storks, towards the end of that year, he informed the Controller that unless the majority of the elected members of Council would approve the increase in question, in terms of the Despatch of Mr. Cardwell, he (Sir Henry Storks) would not bring the matter before the Council, and the Controller must forfeit the increase in question, notwithstanding the sanction of the Secretary of State to that increase had been previously obtained. The majority of the elected members having been sounded privately and found to be contrary to such increase, the matter was dropped by Sir Henry Storks.

After his return from Jamaica, and just previous to his leaving this Government,

ment, Sir Henry Storks proposed an increase of salary to the Auditor General, from 500 *l.* to 600 *l.*, and obtained its sanction by the Secretary of State, without consulting the Council.

As soon as the fact became known the elected members remonstrated as to the irregularity of such an outlay without consulting the Council, by the very same Governor who had resisted the same act originated by his predecessor; but Sir Patrick Grant, who succeeded Sir Henry Storks, passed this increase through the official majority, contrary to what had been practised by Sir Henry Storks in the Controller's increase, and in opposition to the directions laid down in Mr. Cardwell's Despatch of the 19th September 1864.

Further comments on such glaring opposite conduct in the above two quoted cases are superfluous.

That the system of puerile and obstinate opposition to the wishes of the majority of the elected members is one which is increasing in proportion to each success obtained, is also a fact beyond doubt.

These facts are the more worthy of remark, inasmuch as every Governor, on arrival here, readily and honestly expresses his intention of not forcing the opinion of the majority of the elected members in local matters, and afterwards adheres to a contrary system, evidently unable to resist the counsels of irresponsible officials, who consider as derogatory to their high position a change in the former successful system adopted by the Government, and are always ready to repudiate all interference in his (the Governor's) acts after his departure.

My Lord, we have said enough to call for your Lordship's serious attention to this most important subject, the local administration of these Islands. Our position, as representatives of this loyal people, and as professing ourselves the most devoted attachment to the British Crown, entail upon us such a duty.

We have, &c.

(signed) *E. Scicluna.*
Salvatore Cachia Zammit
R. Barbaro.
E. Zimelli.
Carlo Marie Muscat.
Mons. P. R. Farrugia.

No. 4.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Governor Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee*, G.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 18 June 1873.

I HAVE carefully considered your Despatch, of the 15th April,* with the letter enclosed in it, from six of the elected members of the Council of Government of Malta, and I have now to state to you, that whilst I fully appreciate your desire in the interests of the Island to secure what you believed to be a specially advantageous and economical postal arrangement, I am of opinion that, looking strictly at the terms of the Despatch of Mr. Cardwell, to which the elected members refer, it would have been better that you should have foregone the advantages which you anticipated from that arrangement rather than have pressed the vote against the majority of the elected members.

You will communicate this Despatch to the Council.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Kimberley.*

No. 4.

The Earl of *Kimberley* to Governor Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee*.
 18 June 1873.

*No. 3.

No. 5.

No. 5.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee.

22 May 1875.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 May 1875.

As several important subjects are about to come before the Legislative Council, in respect of which questions may arise as to the use of the votes of the official members, and as I am aware that much has been locally said and written on this subject, I think it desirable that I should take the present opportunity of explaining to you the principles by which you should be guided in regard to the recording of those votes.

2. In his Despatch of the 19th September 1864,* Mr. Cardwell expressed the desire of Her Majesty's Government, "That great consideration should be shown to the opinions of the elected members of Council in matters of local and domestic interest, and that, above all, no vote of money should be passed against the majority of the elected members, except under very special circumstances, in which the public interests or credit were seriously at stake; and never without an immediate report to the Secretary of State."

3. I concur in the justice and expediency of the general instruction thus laid down, if construed according to what I believe to have been its intention, and at all events according to what I cannot doubt to be the sound and necessary constitutional limits of the concession which it purports to make to the views of the elective members of Council. But it would obviously be fatal to the sound administration of public affairs and to the true interests of the community, if the language of my predecessor were so understood as practically to transfer to a small number of elected members the sole responsibility of deciding important questions not only affecting the general interests and welfare of the Colony but in many cases involving much larger interests, and thus to nullify the legitimate and beneficial influence of the official element in the Council.

4. It would appear to have been understood that Her Majesty's Government has consented that every case in which a vote of public money is involved shall be determined by the votes of the elective members, and that the sentence from Mr. Cardwell's Despatch, which I have quoted above, shall be construed as referring to two wholly distinct and separate matters. But it is right for me at once to say that whatever may be held by differing critics to be the grammatical construction of a sentence, which is unfortunately less explicit and definite than could be desired in such a matter, I am not prepared to accept the view which has gained some local currency, that the two members of the sentence now under consideration must be read together, and it is only in "matters of purely local and domestic interests" that I can recognise any obligation on the part of the Government to refrain from "passing a money vote against the majority of the elected members." As an illustration of a "local and domestic matter," though one of the most unquestionable importance, in which I think the Government should not proceed without the concurrence of the elective members, I may refer to the proposal for rebuilding the Theatre Royal out of public funds. On the other hand, questions affecting the public health, the maintenance of order, or the provision of adequate mail communications, are of Imperial as well as local interest; and while great consideration should be shown during their discussion to the opinions of the elected members, the Government may properly, in such cases, prevent an unsafe decision being arrived at by using, in the last resort, the votes of the official members.

5. I am not unmindful that in a more recent Despatch of my predecessor (of the 18th of June 1873†), certain expressions are contained which seem to favour the enlarged construction which the elective members appear to have put upon the instructions of Mr. Cardwell, and to support the position which I understand them to have assumed in relation to money votes.

6. In this particular case it may be deemed to have been an open question whether the additional mail service proposed was in the nature of a local convenience,

* No. 1.

† No. 4.

venience, or of an Imperial necessity, and as the circumstances of the time do not appear to have distinctly demanded it on public grounds, it was perhaps desirable, under the construction of the rule which I have now described, that the matter should be left, as it was left, to the decision of the unofficial members of Council.

7. But however this may be, it is clearly important that no misconception should now prevail as to the views of Her Majesty's Government, and that the rule to be followed should be definitely laid down.

8. I wish it therefore to be understood that while I concur with my predecessors in the opinion that great consideration should be paid to the views of the elected members of Council in matters of local and domestic interest, as indeed on all questions which come under the consideration of the Legislature, whether involving the expenditure of money or not, I consider that in every case in which it may appear to you that a vote or measure proposed is of such importance (whether as affecting the general welfare of the community, the health and safety of Her Majesty's naval and military forces, or of British subjects and others visiting the Island, or any other interests than such as can reasonably be defined as "local and domestic") as to render it expedient that the sense of the whole Council should be taken upon it, you should not hesitate to adopt that course. In such cases, as Mr. Cardwell has observed, it will be your duty to transmit a full report of the proceedings for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

9. I have to request that you will take an early opportunity of laying this Despatch before the Council, with the assurance of my desire to concede to the unofficial element in the Council the greatest weight and influence that is compatible with that necessary control which it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to exercise over a Crown Colony, and of the responsibility of which they cannot divest themselves.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Carnarvon.*

No. 6.

Governor Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee*, G.C.B., to the Earl of *Carnarvon*.—
(Received 21 February 1876.)

My Lord,

Palace, Valletta, 15 February 1876.

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter addressed to your Lordship, and signed by all the elected members of Council, on the subject of your Lordship's Despatch of 22nd May 1875*.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Van Straubenzee*,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 6.

My Lord,

Malta, February 1876.

WE, the undersigned elected members of the Council of Government of Malta, deem it our duty to inform your Lordship that on the 22nd December last, at the first meeting of Council held after the general elections, your Lordship's Despatch of the 21st May 1875, which had been received here since the 1st of June, was communicated to us.

2. Now, whilst we were pleased to learn that your Lordship concurs in the justice and expediency of the instructions laid down by Mr. Cardwell and his successors,

No. 6.
Governor Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee* to the Earl of *Carnarvon*.

Encl. in No. 6.

* No. 5.

successors, concerning the powers of the elected members, we cannot conceal the painful doubt which that Despatch has awakened in us, that your Lordship might be under the impression that the elected members have not at heart the general interests of the Empire, or those of other subjects of Her Majesty dwelling in these Islands; since in that Despatch, written in anticipation of important measures to be brought before the Council, with some of which the elected members are perhaps unacquainted, your Lordship has thought it expedient to empower the Government of Malta to make use of the official majority, in order to pass such measures, and this not in some special case, but whenever the Government may think proper.

3. We beg to submit that the above are not the sentiments by which the elected members are animated. We are not aware that they have ever opposed any measure involving the general interests of the Empire or of other subjects of Her Majesty dwelling in this Island.

4. Among other subjects, your Lordship mentions two measures concerning which we feel bound to offer some explanation, viz., the postal service and the sanitary question. As to the former, we wish to observe that last session the elected members voted the sum of 5,000 *l.* per annum, creating new sources of revenue to provide for the same, and authorising the Government to enter into such contract or contracts as might be deemed most advantageous; and the sanitary question was never opposed in principle by the elected members, who, on the contrary, insisted last session on the organisation of an efficient sanitary statistical office, as will appear from the minutes of the Council.

5. Nor is there any reason to apprehend that the elected members are inclined to offer any opposition to the requirements of the public service, unless the important subjects which, as stated by your Lordship, are on the point of being brought before the Council, be of such a nature that the elected members cannot conscientiously pass them without betraying the trust confided to them by their constituents.

6. Besides, the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch appear to us to be liable to such ample interpretation as to enable the head of the Government to nullify, whenever he may think proper, the legitimate influence possessed by the representative element in Council; since, though your Lordship makes an exception in favour of local and domestic interests, it is left entirely to the head of the Government to decide what subjects are to be looked upon as such. And here we venture to observe that the legitimate and beneficial influence of the official element to which your Lordship alludes in the third paragraph of the Despatch under consideration, would be reduced to a mere expression of the opinion entertained by the head of the Government, for the official members, as appears from the same Despatch, would be obliged to vote at all times according to the instruction they may receive, thus confirming what has occurred during the last 20 years, when no official member, with one single exception, has voted with the elected members against the Government.

7. Nor can we abstain from expressing to your Lordship the painful impression produced by that Despatch, as it tends to restrict the instructions given on the same subject by Mr. Cardwell, in his Despatch, No. 446, of the 19th September 1864, which had partly soothed the irritation produced by the facts complained of in the Petition addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by four elected members and 4,464 inhabitants. And the publication of your Lordship's Despatch is so much the more to be regretted, because 25 years ago this Island was looked upon as the most freely governed country in the south of Europe, and whilst we were in hopes of progressing in accordance with the spirit of the British Constitution, we find ourselves threatened with a retrograde movement at a time when representative institutions have made so much progress and taken such deep root, not only in other British dependencies, but also in other countries.

Feeling persuaded that your Lordship's intention has not been that of restricting Mr. Cardwell's instructions, which were confirmed by all your Lordship's predecessors, we, as the interpreters of public opinion, earnestly trust

trust that, in conformity with the spirit of the British Constitution, the principle that, above all, no money vote shall be passed against the opinion of the elected members, will be respected.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Salvatore Cachia Zammit.*
Sigismondo Savona.
E. M. Can. Debono, D.D.
Ramiro Barbaro.
D. Agostino Naudi.
G. Sciortino.
Carlo M. Muscat.
Dr. F. C. Cecy.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
 &c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

Governor Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee*, G.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
 (Received 7th March.)

No. 7.

Governor Sir C.
T. Van Strauben-
zee to the Earl of
 Carnarvon.
 25 February 1876

My Lord,

Palace, Valletta, 25 February 1876.

WITH reference to your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th November 1875,* with regard to the increase of the emolument attached to the office of the Chief Secretary to the Government, as also to that of the 9th January,* containing your Lordship's instructions as to the course I should pursue with regard to it, after it had been submitted to the Council of Government; I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that on Wednesday, the 26th January, I laid on the Council table your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th November,* and on the 4th instant, I sent round a fly-sheet to the members of the Council embodying a scheme for the adjustment of some of the salaries of the clerks and of the less highly paid employes of this Government.

2. This scheme contained also a Resolution for an increase of the emoluments attached to the office of the Chief Secretary at the rate of 300 *l.* a year.

3. A meeting of Council had been fixed for the 9th instant, but, at the expressed wish of several of the elected members, who personally waited on the Chief Secretary to ask for further time to consider the scheme before them, I postponed that sitting until February 16th.

4. At that meeting the Chief Secretary made a full statement to the Council both as regarded the increases for the purpose of adjustment of salaries, as also for the increase of the emoluments attached to his office.

5. The Council were however unwilling to come to any decision at the meeting in question, and asked for further postponement, which I at once acceded to, and the subject was again brought forward on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

6. At this meeting the Chief Secretary proposed to follow a course pursued in 1868, when a scheme for an increase of salaries, also embodied in a fly-sheet, and amounting to 2,445 *l.*, was dealt with as a whole scheme, and at the wish of the majority of the then elected members was withdrawn as a whole.

7. But the majority of the present elected members being opposed to this proposed mode of dealing with the case, and wishing to take the scheme in detail in Committee, I yielded again to their wishes this particular, and the Resolutions were taken seriatim.

8. On the first Resolution, that of the increase of the emoluments attached to the office of the Chief Secretary, a division was called for, and it was passed by the official majority of the Council.

9. All the remaining Resolutions referring to the increases to the clerks, &c., were then brought forward by the Chief Secretary, who had prepared this scheme under my direction, and were passed without any division and very little discussion.

10. Your

* Not printed.

10. Your Lordship will see from the above statement, that with the exception of the main point of carrying the proposed increase to the emoluments of the Chief Secretary's office by the official majority, it was impossible for me to have given more time (within three days of an entire month), or shown more consideration for the wishes of the elected members in every particular than I have uniformly done on these occasions.

11. The instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, of January 9th, were however clear and definite.

12. In this Despatch your Lordship instructs me, unless any arguments of weight were adduced in Council, which, in my opinion, should be considered by your Lordship, to carry the Resolution for the increase to the emoluments of the office of the Chief Secretary by the official majority, and not having heard during that debate any arguments of a novel character, the arguments brought forward by the elected members on this occasion, being such as your Lordship had, no doubt, already fully considered, viz., your Lordship's right of interference in a matter stated to be purely local and domestic; the insufficiency of the grounds stated in your Lordship's Despatch of 30th November, also that no addition had been simultaneously proposed to the salaries of the higher employes of the Government, and having in all other and remaining respects given the fullest consideration to the wishes of the elected members, as regards time and proposed mode of bringing forward this subject, I have not thought it necessary to refer it again for your Lordship's consideration, and I passed the Resolution by the official majority, a course which I trust will meet with your Lordship's entire approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. T. Van Straubenzee,
Governor.

P.S. I may add that I stated in Council that the next occasion of my going on leave I would dispense with the services of my private secretary; but this concession, which virtually took away any increase of expenditure on the revenues, to be caused by the proposed addition to the emoluments of the Chief Secretary to Government, sanctioned by your Lordship, made no alteration in the votation of the elected members.

C. T. Van Straubenzee,
Governor.

No. 8.

No. 8.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor
Sir C. T. Van
Straubenzee.

15 March 1876.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 March 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, of the 15th February,* transmitting a letter addressed to me by the elected members of the Council of Government of Malta, on the subject of my Despatch of the 22nd May 1875.† I have given the fullest and most careful attention to this communication, being very sensible of the constitutional importance of the subject to which it relates.

2. In the 2nd paragraph of their letter, the elected members express apprehension that I may be under the impression that they have not at heart the general interests of the Empire or of the other subjects of Her Majesty dwelling in the Island under your Government. I regret the suggestion that it would be possible for me to entertain any such opinion. The loyalty and public spirit of the people of Malta are beyond question, and they would be very imperfectly represented in the Council if there were any room for doubt that the elected members were actuated by the same sentiments. It is because I can rely on their patriotism and intelligence that I did not hesitate to give them (in my Despatch of 22nd May last) explanations on a point as to which misconceptions could not safely be allowed to exist.

3. My

* No. 6.

† No. 5.

3. My reasons for writing that Despatch, and the constitutional rule laid down in it, are alike simple and obvious. When I became aware that persons whose views are entitled to consideration entertained an opinion with respect to the powers of a minority in the Council which was not consistent with the constitution granted to the Colony, it was my duty, without waiting until some collision has occurred, to explain in friendly terms the true operation and effect of that constitution, so that the discussion of matters of public interest might be entered upon without any misconception as to the powers of the Council of Government and its members.

4. Proceeding, then, to notice the observations contained in the 5th paragraph of the letter before me, I would remark that I assume it to be a matter of course that the elected members will act honestly and independently in any matter which comes before the Council. On the one hand, it is not desired that they should vote for any measure which they disapprove, while on the other hand it cannot be claimed that a minority of votes, however composed, shall as a matter of right control the decision of the Council.

5. It will not be possible, as suggested in the 6th paragraph, for "the head of the Government to nullify, whenever he may think proper, the legitimate influence possessed by the representative element in the Council." These words embody the precise misconception which it has been my desire to remove. The duty undoubtedly rests with the Governor in the first instance of deciding whether any controverted question affects local interests only. If he holds that it has a wider bearing, and is at the same time of material importance, it is his duty to take the vote of the whole Council upon it. Should the elected members all be in a minority opposed to such vote, their legitimate influence will have been in no way nullified. Their opinion will on the contrary have been formally recorded for the consideration of the Secretary of State, which it will not fail to receive; and if, as in the case referred to in my predecessor's Despatch of the 18th June 1873,* the Secretary of State conceives that the question is one on which the views of the elected members ought to prevail, he will, as was then clearly shown, not hesitate to give effect to those views. Anything further than this could not be deemed the exercise by a minority of a "legitimate influence."

6. The remark, at the end of the 6th paragraph, that the official members have during the last 20 years consistently voted with the Government, must, I apprehend, have been made through inadvertence, as on reflection the writers will remember that unless a question is expressly, and for some special and peculiar reason, declared to be an open one, it would be contrary to the first principles of government for the members of an administration to support in the legislature conflicting views respecting it.

7. The elected members proceed to say that my Despatch of the 22nd May 1875 tends to restrict the instructions given by Lord Cardwell in his Despatch of the 19th September 1864.† I have, in the Despatch just referred to, explained at length the sense in which alone I think that the directions given by my predecessor can be accepted. To construe those directions in any wider sense would be (as the elected members will not fail to perceive), tantamount to a declaration that the then Secretary of State could by a Despatch, add to or take away from the constitution formally given by the Crown. And it may be convenient that I should here state what is the legislative power conferred upon the Council of Government of Malta by the Queen's Letters Patent granted under the Great Seal in the year 1849.

8. By these Letters Patent, a Legislature was granted to the Island similar to that which after long experience has been found most suitable to the local circumstances of such a Colony as Malta, namely, a single chamber, of which the majority is composed of persons (10 in number) holding office under the Crown, there being also eight unofficial members representing the people. And not only does the constitution thus retain the control of legislative proceedings in the hands of the Crown, by giving the Crown a majority of votes in the Legislative Chamber; but, as in Ceylon, Mauritius, and other great Crown Colonies, the Letters Patent further reserve to the Crown the

power

power of legislating for the Island by Order in Council, without reference to the Legislature. This is a power which would not be resorted to unless in very exceptional cases, but I think it right to refer to it as showing that the constitution of Malta confers upon the Legislature of the Island more limited, and not more extended, powers than are possessed by the Legislatures of some other Crown Colonies.

9. Notwithstanding, however, the existence of such limitations, I wish it to be understood that I am quite ready to continue to concede to the elected members the special, and I believe unprecedented, privilege which is involved in that interpretation of which I believe Lord Cardwell's Despatch to be capable; namely, that in financial questions of strictly local and domestic concern, and into which Imperial interests do not enter, their votes shall not except under very special circumstances be over-ruled by the official majority. As I have before observed, if any question arises as to the definition of "local and domestic interest" there is an immediate appeal to the Secretary of State.

10. The elected members observe, in the last paragraph of their letter, that while Malta has been looked upon as the most freely governed country in the South of Europe, they now feel themselves threatened with a retrograde movement, and they conclude by expressing their trust that, in conformity with the spirit of the British constitution, the principle that no money vote shall be passed against the opinion of the elected members will be respected.

11. I think it may safely be said that the liberties of the people of Malta are secured in that form which is best calculated to protect their true interests. If, as in many great and important Colonies, the circumstances of the country do not render applicable or advantageous that particular form of self-government which vests power and responsibility more completely in the legislature, Malta has on the other hand the security that one of Her Majesty's Ministers is charged with the duty of watching over the affairs of the Island, and further, that the Parliament of this country will hold that Minister responsible for the maintenance of the liberties and interests of the people.

12. There need be no apprehension that Her Majesty's present Advisers, or any who may succeed them, will fail to direct the administration of affairs in Malta in accordance with the spirit of the British constitution as far as circumstances may permit. In this spirit, I shall myself always pay great deference to the views of the elected members of the Council, not only in financial matters, but in all other important questions; and I sincerely trust that they will not consider me unmindful of the consideration due to their position, if I am unable to adopt the view advocated in their letter. I am satisfied, however, that to give such instructions as they desire would be, in effect, to repeal the constitution as embodied in the Queen's Letters Patent; and I cannot but feel that if it had been intended, or had been thought permissible, to give the elected members the powers which they conceive they ought to have, those Letters Patent would have taken a very different shape.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Carnarvon.*

No. 9.

Governor Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee*, G.C.B., to the Earl of Carnarvon.—
(Received 22nd March.)

My Lord,

Palace, Valletta, 17 March 1876.

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject of the increase of emolument to the Chief Secretary of the Government, and to your Lordship's Despatch, 9th January 1876,*

2. I have now the honour to forward the inclosed letter signed by the elected members of the Council who voted against that Resolution.

3. I am not of opinion that any constitutional principle has been violated in the Council procedure followed on this occasion; and with regard to the state-
ment

* Not printed.

No. 9.

Governor Sir C.
T. Van Straubenzee to the Earl of
Carnarvon.
17 March 1876.

3 Encls.

ment that the whole population have been scandalised by the passing of that Resolution, nothing has transpired since the passing of that Resolution on the part of any one portion of the population of these Islands which induces me to give credit to this gratuitous assertion, except what appears in the papers edited by these gentlemen.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Van Straubenzee,*
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 9.

My Lord,

Malta, 16 March 1876.

Encl. in No. 9.

BEFORE we had time to recover from the surprise produced in us by your Lordship's Despatch of the 21st May 1875, communicated to us on the 22nd December of the same year, to which we felt it our duty to reply in our letter of the 7th February, your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th November 1875 was laid on the Council table on the 26th January, by which his Excellency the Governor was instructed to prepare an Ordinance to be presented to the Council for increasing the salary of the Chief Secretary to Government by 300 *l.* a year.

2. In the sitting of the 23rd February, in which the Resolution proposing the increase to the Chief Secretary's salary was discussed, after a long debate, during which the Official Members did not even attempt to confute the reasons alleged against that increase by all the elected members, that Resolution was passed by the official majority, the Chief Secretary himself included, who had a direct pecuniary interest in the question, though some of the statements contained in your Lordship's Despatch were proved to be erroneous (*vide* Enclosure No. 1, Supplement to Public Opinion, of the 11th March 1876, and Public Opinion of the 15th of the same month, which contain a report of the whole debate on the question).

3. The constitutional principle, contained in Mr. (now Lord) Cardwell's Despatch of the 19th September 1864, and confirmed by your Lordship, was thus directly violated in a matter of purely local and domestic interest, nay in a question involving the expenditure of the public money, that should have been decided by the elected members of Council.

4. The result of that vote has produced so painful an impression, especially at a time when the loyal and faithful population of these Islands are preparing to afford a fresh proof of their attachment to the British Crown, by giving a most hearty and splendid reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that we feel compelled to lay before your Lordship, not only our complaints, but also those of the whole population scandalised by the passing of that Resolution under the circumstances detailed above.

5. We, therefore, beg that your Lordship will be pleased to disallow the money vote passed against the opinion of all the elected members, in violation of the instruction so wisely and so justly laid down by Mr. Cardwell, and confirmed by the Earl of Kimberley as well as by your Lordship.

We have, &c.
(signed) *S. Cachia Zammit.*
Sigismondo Savona.
E. M. Can. Debono.
R. Barbaro.
Ag. Naudi.
G. Sciortino.
Carlo M. Muscat.
F. C. Cecy.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 10.

No. 10.
Governor Sir C.
Van Strauben-
to the Earl of
Carnarvon.
1 March 1876.

Governor Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee*, G.C.B., to the Earl of *Carnarvon*.—
(Received 27th March.)

My Lord,

Palace, Valletta, 21 March 1876.

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject of the late increase to the emolument of the Chief Secretary to the Government, I have the honour to forward for your Lordship's information the enclosed Memorandum from the Crown Advocate, on the vote for the increase of the Chief Secretary's salary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. T. Van Straubenzee*,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Incl. in No. 10.

The Crown Advocate to His Excellency the Governor.

MEMORANDUM.

On the Vote for the Increase of the Chief Secretary's Salary.

Crown Advocate's Office, 21 March 1876.

I AM unable to see on what ground the elected Members of Council attack the vote taken at a late meeting by the Official Members, for the increase of the Chief Secretary's salary, as illegal or unconstitutional.

2. The law by which the proceedings of the Council are regulated is in the Queen's Letters Patent of 1849, and Her Majesty's instructions by which those letters were accompanied.

3. In the Letters Patent there is nothing calculated to prevent the majority of the Council from passing any law or resolution, whether it be a money vote or anything else. All they require for the validity of any act is the presence of nine Members, whether official or elected.

4. The instructions contain several limitations, but none of them appear to me to affect the vote above mentioned. Clause 15 is the only provision relating to grants of money to Members of Council, and it is inapplicable to the present case for two reasons.

1st. Because the case of an increase of a regular salary is not the grant of money, donation, or gratuity referred to in that clause.

2nd. Because if it were applicable to the case in question, it would preclude, not only the majority of the Council from voting, but also the Governor from proposing or assenting to any such grant, so that the whole Council would thereby be incapacitated, even with a unanimous vote, from establishing or increasing the salary of a place occupied by one of its members.

5. No doubt has ever been raised of the inapplicability of that clause to regular salaries. Ever since the original establishment of the Council, salaries of Official Members have annually been voted by the Council, from 1849 to 1859, the salaries of both the Superintendent of the Ports, and the Controller of Charitable Institutions; and since 1859 some fees levied on merchant shipping and allowed to the Superintendent of the Ports, and the whole salary of the said Controller.

6. Between 1849 and 1851 the Council was presided over by the Right Honourable Richard More O'Ferrall, then Governor of Malta, the originator of the Council, and a gentleman who had been 13 years in the House of Commons, with the rules of which he was perfectly familiar; and Her Majesty's Government are evidently of the same opinion, as shown by the Despatch directing his Excellency the Governor to propose the vote in question.

7. As to the Chief Secretary having voted for the increase of his own salary, and the circumstance that the majority was obtained by that vote, it may, by persons ignorant of the facts, be considered a very unseemly occurrence. But, in point of fact, the Chief Secretary, as he had informed his Excellency the Governor and myself, had been assured that three of the elected Members would support him, and we went to the Council under that impression.

8. If it had been anticipated that the elected Members would change their opinion, arrangements would have probably been made, for the Chief Secretary's withdrawal from the Council room at the moment when the question was put, and for his Excellency the Governor deciding the question by his own vote, though, I apprehend, this would have caused a much greater irritation.

9. The question may arise again on the Ordinance of Appropriation, in which the vote must now be inserted; and if it is deemed improper for the Chief Secretary to appear on that occasion, the Ordinance may be passed by the official votes, including that of his Excellency.

(signed) A. Dingli.

To his Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 March 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches of the 25th February,* of the 17th March,† and of the 21st March,‡ on the subject of the increase of the salary of the Chief Secretary.

2. In the first of these Despatches you report the proceedings in the Council, and the passing, by the official majority, of the vote for this increase; in the second you transmit a letter, addressed to me by the elected Members, in which they object to the manner in which this vote was carried; and in the third you inclose a memorandum by the Crown Advocate, in which he explains that the vote of the Chief Secretary is not liable to be impugned on the ground of being illegal or unconstitutional.

3. I approve of your having, in the circumstances which you describe, allowed this question to be decided by the vote of the Official Members; and I request you (by communicating this Despatch to the Council, with the others, on the same subject) to inform the elected Members, that after considering their letter with the attention to which it is entitled, I am unable to consider their objections to have been established.

4. The fact that the holder of an office for the time being will receive the increase of the salary of such office during his tenure of it, does not constitute in principle an objection to his vote on the subject of such increase. The elected Members may, however, be reminded that, assuming it to be, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, right and necessary in any case to carry any particular resolution by the vote of the official Members, the absence or presence of one of those Members is really immaterial, as the majority of votes would still remain with the Government. The practical result in this instance would not have been affected by the withdrawal of the Chief Secretary, and I need therefore not consider this part of the question further. But it is of importance that I should not omit to express my inability to concur in the statement made in the third paragraph of the letter of the elected Members, viz., that this being a matter of purely local and domestic interest, and also a question involving the expenditure of public money, should have been decided by the elected Members of Council.

5. So

* No. 7.

† No. 9.

‡ No. 10.

No. 11.
The Earl of Carnarvon to Governor
Sir C. T. Van
Straubenzee.

5. So far is this proposition from being admissible, that it is difficult to conceive a question more directly and intimately affecting Imperial interests than the provision of an adequate, though, taking local circumstances into consideration, a very moderate, salary for the chief civilian officer of so important a Colony as Malta. There can be no question that the relations of the Island Government with England and with foreign countries require that the Governor should have as his principal adviser a gentleman of high attainments and of large experience. If, to take what I hope is an extreme illustration, the elected Members should happen to be of opinion that a person with very inferior qualifications, whose services might be procured for some three or four hundred pounds a year, would suffice for this high office, it is obvious that Her Majesty's Government would be compelled, in protection of the great Imperial interests at stake, to secure the payment of a more adequate salary. The question then is only one of degree, and I cannot hesitate to declare that the matter now under my consideration is by no means one with respect to which the elected Members have any ground for claiming that their views should prevail.

6. I regret the more that they should have pressed on the present occasion the claim which they conceive themselves to possess, because it is beyond question that the experience of the present Chief Secretary, which would justify his promotion to a more highly paid office elsewhere, is well worth retaining in Malta at the very moderate increase proposed; because, before the vote was taken, it was announced that it would entail no additional charge on the Revenue, through the discontinuance of the salary of your private secretary; and lastly, because the proposal was brought forward under the assurance that three of the elected Members would vote for it.

7. I will not, however, conclude without expressing my hope that the elected Members will do me the justice to believe that it is with much reluctance that I differ from them, both as to the principle they seek to uphold, and the application of it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Carnarvon.*

A P P E N D I X.

LETTERS PATENT, dated 11th May 1849.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all of whom these presents shall come greeting :

I. WHEREAS it is expedient, with a view to the better government of Our Island of Malta and its dependencies, that there should be constituted therein a body politic, to be called the Council of Government of Malta, and that the said Council of Government should enjoy and exercise such powers and franchises as are hereinafter mentioned : Now know ye that of Our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have granted and ordained, and do hereby grant and ordain, that there shall be within our said Island of Malta and its dependencies a body politic, to be called and known by the name of the Council of Government of Malta.

II. And We do hereby grant and ordain that the said Council of Government shall consist and be composed of 18 persons, all such persons being our natural born or naturalised subjects, and each of them being of the age of 21 years or upwards.

III. And We do hereby grant and ordain that the Governor of Malta for the time being shall at all times be one of the members of the said Council of Government, and that nine other members of the said Council shall always be persons to be nominated or designated by Us ; and that the remaining eight members of the said Council shall always be persons holding their places therein in virtue of elections to be for that purpose made by the inhabitants of Malta and its dependencies, all which nominations, designations, and elections of members of the said Council shall be made in pursuance of and according to the provisions hereinafter contained, and not otherwise.

IV. And We do hereby declare and ordain that the before-mentioned nine members of the said Council of Government shall severally be appointed to and shall hold their places therein, either in pursuance of warrants to be for that purpose issued under Our sign manual, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, appointing such Councillors respectively by name, or in pursuance of any instructions to be by Us from time to time issued on the advice of Our Privy Council designating any public offices in Malta, the holders of which for the time being, or the persons discharging the duties of which for the time being, shall, in virtue of such offices, hold places in the said Council ; and We do further declare and ordain that each of the said nine Councillors shall hold such his place in the said Council during Our pleasure only, and that the designation of any such public officer as aforesaid to be a member of the said Council in respect of any such office shall also be made to continue during Our pleasure only, so that any other offices or office may by any such instructions or instruction as aforesaid be at Our pleasure substituted for any offices or office previously designated for that purpose.

V. And We do hereby also grant and ordain that it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time being of the said Island, by Letters Patent under the public seal thereof, to suspend from his place in the said Council any person so nominated or designated as aforesaid by Us to be a member thereof, and upon any such suspension, or upon the death, resignation, bodily or mental incapacity, or absence from the said island and its dependencies, of any such nominated or designated Councillor, to appoint a substitute in his place or stead, which substituted Councillor shall provisionally, and until some other appointment or designation shall have been made by Us, be to all intents and purposes a member of the said Council.

VI. And We do further grant and ordain that the eight elected members of the said Council of Government shall be so elected by such persons as are at present qualified by law in Malta and its dependencies to serve as common jurors, on any jury empannelled within the said Island or its dependencies for the trial of any crime or offence committed, or alleged to have been committed, within the same. And We do further grant and ordain that no person shall be debarred from the exercise of the elective franchise aforesaid on the ground that he is by age, office, or profession exempted from the obligation of serving on any such jury, but that every person being of the full age of 21 years, and who, but by reason of his age, office, or profession would be liable to serve on any such jury, shall be admitted to the exercise of the said elective franchise.

VII. And We do further grant and ordain that the elections of the eight elected members of the said Council shall be conducted in such places, at such times, in such manner and form, and by such returning officers, as shall for that purpose be determined, by any proclamation to be for that purpose issued by our Governor of the said Island and its dependencies; and that in and by any such proclamation shall also be determined how the said Island and its dependencies shall for the purposes aforesaid be divided into electoral districts, and in what manner and form, and within what space of time, and at what places or place, and by what persons or person, the poll shall be taken in every such district, and by whom and in what method the right of any person to vote at any such election shall be ascertained and decided; and in what manner returns shall be made of such elections, together with all such other provisions as to the said Governor may appear to be necessary for the effective, orderly, and proper conduct of such elections, all which proclamations shall take immediate effect, and have the force of law immediately upon the promulgation thereof within the said Island and its dependencies, subject nevertheless to the right in Us vested, of disallowing any such proclamation, or any part thereof: Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be competent for the said Council of Government, by any law or ordinance duly enacted, to repeal the provisions of any such proclamations or proclamation.

VIII. And We do hereby grant and ordain that if any such elected member of the said Council shall deliver to the Governor of Our said Island and its dependencies a written resignation, subscribed with his own hand, of his place in the said Council, or shall die, or shall be incompetent by reason of any mental or bodily infirmity, to discharge his duties as a member of the said Council, or shall, during a period of 12 successive months, absent himself from the discharge of such duties, or shall take any oath, or make any declaration of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to any Foreign State or power, or shall become a citizen or subject of any such Foreign State or power, or shall become bankrupt, or shall take the benefit of any law for the relief of insolvent debtors, or shall become a public defaulter, or shall be convicted of treason or of any infamous crime, then and in all such cases the place in the said Council of the said elected member shall become vacant, and another person shall forthwith be elected in his stead, in the manner and form so to be prescribed as aforesaid, in any such proclamations or proclamation as aforesaid of the said Governor.

IX. And We do hereby grant and ordain that at the expiration of five years, to be computed from the date of each general election of the elected members of the said Council, there shall be a new general election of all such members, unless the Governor of the said Island and its dependencies shall, before the expiration of that period have by a proclamation to be by him for that purpose issued, dissolve the said Council, in which case a time for the re-election of the elected member of the said Council shall in and by the said proclamation be fixed and determined, such time being not more than three months distant from the date of such proclamation.

X. And We further grant and ordain that there shall be one session at the least holden of the said Council in each year, and that every such session shall be holden at such time and place as by the Governor of Malta and its dependencies shall be appointed, by a proclamation to be by him for that purpose issued; and that the meetings of the said Council shall from time to time be adjourned, as the said Governor shall in his place in the said Council direct, or prorogued to such time as the said Governor shall, by any proclamation to be by him for that purpose issued, appoint.

XI. And

XI. And We do hereby give and grant to the Governor of the Island and its dependencies, with the advice and consent of the said Council of Government, full power and authority to make, ordain, and establish laws for the peace, order, and good government of the said Island and its dependencies, such laws not being repugnant to the law of England, or to any Statute of the United Kingdom, or to any Order in Council made or to be made by Our Royal predecessors or by us, extending to the said Island and its dependencies, nor repugnant to these presents nor to any such instructions under Our signet and sign manual, as are hereinafter mentioned.

XII. Provided nevertheless, and We do hereby reserve to Ourselves full power and authority to disallow any law or ordinance so to be made, ordained, and established as aforesaid by the said Governor and Council of Government, and do declare that any such law or ordinance shall cease to have any authority in the said Island and its dependencies, from and after the promulgation therein of any such disallowance thereof by Us.

XIII. And We do further reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, Our and their undoubted authority to make, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, all such orders extending to the said Island as to Us, Our heirs and successors, may seem necessary or expedient to make; all which future Orders in Council shall be of the same force and effect in the said Island and its dependencies as if these presents had not been made.

XIV And We do further grant, ordain, and declare that no law or ordinance shall be enacted by the said Council of Government unless one-half at the least of the total number of the members thereof be present, including the Governor or the member of the said Council, who in his absence may be presiding at any such meeting thereof; and that all questions proposed for decision in the said Council of Government shall be decided according to the majority of the votes of the members actually present.

XV. And We further ordain and direct that the said Governor do preside at all the meetings of the said Council, unless when prevented by some causes which to him shall appear necessary or reasonable, and that in his absence the senior in official rank and precedence of the designated or nominated members of the said Council shall preside therein, and that the Governor or other presiding member of the said Council shall have an original vote therein, and shall also have a casting vote if all the original votes be equally divided.

XVI. Provided always, and We do further ordain and appoint, that no law or ordinance to be enacted by the said Council shall take effect, or be of any force or authority in the said Island and its dependencies, until the same shall have been accepted and assented to by the Governor of the said Island and its dependencies, which acceptance and assent shall be necessary to the validity of any such law or ordinance, even though as a member of the said Council, the said Governor may have previously voted for the passing and enactment of the same.

XVII. And whereas it is expedient that provision be made for carrying the various objects aforesaid into more full and complete effect, and such provisions cannot conveniently be made by these presents: We, therefore, hereby further grant, ordain, and declare, that in carrying these presents into execution, the Governor of the said Island and its dependencies, and the members of Our said Council, and all other our subjects, shall conform to and observe the several rules and regulations contained in the instructions under Our signet and sign manual, which, by the advice of Our Privy Council, accompany these presents, or such other rules and regulations as shall in that behalf be contained in any other instructions under Our signet and sign manual, to be issued with the advice of Our Privy Council: Provided, nevertheless, that it shall not be competent to any court or person within the said Island or its dependencies to deny the validity of any law or ordinance enacted by the said Governor and Council of Government, or to refuse obedience to the same by reason that the same was so enacted in disregard of any such instructions as aforesaid.

XVIII. And We hereby ordain and declare that when and so soon as the time to be appointed for the election of the eight elected members of the said Council of Government shall have arrived, then and from thenceforth so much of Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, bearing date at

Westminster,

Westminster, on the 27th day of October 1847, in the 11th year of Our reign, as relates to the Council of Government in those Letters Patent mentioned, or to the powers to be by them exercised, shall cease and determine and be revoked, and the same are to that extent hereby revoked from and after the time aforesaid accordingly.

XIX. And We do hereby declare that within the meaning, and for the purposes of these presents, any person lawfully administering the Government of Malta shall be considered as and deemed to be the Governor thereof.

XX. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power from time to time as to Us and them shall seem meet, to repeal, alter, and amend these presents, or any part hereof, or the before-mentioned instructions accompanying these presents, or any part thereof.

In witness, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS to Governor of *Malta* for Regulating Proceedings of the Council of Government.

VICTORIA R.

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Governor, and Commander in Chief for the time being, in and over Our Island of Malta and its dependencies, or, in his absence, to Our Lieutenant Governor, or the officer for the time being administering the Government of Our said Island and its dependencies.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this Eleventh day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-nine, in the Twelfth year of our reign.

I. WHEREAS by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, at Westminster, in the 12th year of our reign, we have granted and ordained that there shall be within our said Island of Malta and its dependencies a body politic, to be called and known by the name of the Council of Government of Malta, to consist and be composed of 18 persons, of whom nine shall severally be appointed, and shall hold their places therein, either in pursuance of warrants to be for that purpose issued under Our sign manual, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, appointing such Councillors respectively by name, or in pursuance of any instructions to be by Us from time to time issued, on the advice of Our Privy Council, designating any public officer in Malta or its dependencies, the holders of which for the time being, or the persons discharging the duties of which for the time being, shall, in virtue of such offices, hold places in the said Council during Our pleasure: Now, therefore, by these Our instructions under Our sign manual and signet, being the instructions so referred to in Our aforesaid Letters Patent, We do hereby nominate and appoint the following persons; that is to say,—

The Senior Officer for the time being in command of Our land forces in Our said Island, not being in the administration of the Government thereof;

The Chief Secretary for the time being to the Government of Our said Island, or the person lawfully discharging the duties of Chief Secretary to the Government of Our said Island;

The Auditor of the Accounts of the Government of Our said Island for the time being, or the person lawfully discharging the duties of Auditor of the Accounts to the Government of Our said Island;

The Collector of Customs for the time being in Our said Island, or the person lawfully discharging the duties of Collector of Customs for Our said Island;

Our Crown Advocate for the time being for Our said Island, or the person lawfully discharging the duties of Our Crown Advocate for Our said Island;

The Collector of Our Land Revenue for the time being in Our said Island, or the person lawfully discharging the duties of the Collector of Our Land Revenue in Our said Island;

The

The Cashier of the Treasury for the time being in Our said Island, or the person lawfully discharging the duties of the Cashier of the Treasury of Our said Island ;

The Purveyor of Charities and Comptroller of Contracts for the time being in Our said Island, or the person lawfully discharging the duties of the Purveyor of Charities and Comptroller of Contracts of Our said Island ;

And the Superintendent of Quarantine for the time being of Our said Island, or the person lawfully discharging the duties of Superintendent of Quarantine in Our said Island ; to be the nine official members of the said Council, who shall hold their places therein during Our pleasure.

II. And whereas We have, by Our said recited Letters Patent, given and granted to the Governor of Our said Island and its dependencies, with the advice and consent of the said Council of Government, full power and authority to make, ordain, and establish laws for the peace, order, and good government of the said Island and its dependencies ; and We have thereby further granted, ordained, and declared that in carrying Our said Letters Patent into execution the Governor of Our said Island and its dependencies, and the members of Our said Council, and all other Our subjects, shall conform to and obey the several rules and regulations contained in the instructions under Our sign manual and signet, which, by the advice of Our Privy Council, accompany Our said Letters Patent : Now, therefore, we do enjoin and require Our Governor of Our said Island and its dependencies, and the members of Our said Council, that in making, ordaining, and establishing laws for the peace, order, and good government of Our said Island and its dependencies, they do strictly observe the following rules and regulations ; that is to say,—

III. For ensuring punctuality of attendance of the members of the said Council, and for the prevention of meetings of the said Council being holden without convenient notice to the several members thereof, We do hereby direct that Our said Governor do frame and propose to the said Council, for their adoption, such standing rules and orders as may be necessary for those purposes, with such other standing rules and orders as may be best adapted for manufacturing order and method in the dispatch of business, and in the conduct of all debates in the said Council, which rules and orders not being repugnant to Our said Commission appointing our Governor as aforesaid, shall at all times be followed and observed, and shall be binding upon the said Council, unless the same, or any of them, shall be disallowed by Us.

IV. And We do hereby ordain and direct that all laws to be enacted by Our said Governor, with the advice and consent of the said Council, shall henceforth be styled “ Ordinances enacted by the Governor of Malta, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof,” and that no other style or form shall henceforth be observed in any such enactments, and that all such ordinances be drawn in a simple and compendious form, avoiding prolixity and tautology.

V. And We do further direct that Minutes be regularly kept of the proceedings of the said Council by the Clerk of the Council ; and that the said Council shall not ever proceed to the dispatch of business until the Minutes of the last preceding meeting have first been read over, confirmed, or corrected, as may be necessary.

VI. And We do further require and enjoin Our said Governor twice in each year to transmit to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, a full and exact copy of the Minutes of the said Council for the last preceding half-year, with an index to the subjects contained therein.

VII. And We do direct that no ordinance shall be enacted by the said Council unless the draft of the same shall first have been published in the Gazette of Our said Island, or otherwise made publicly known, for at least three weeks next before the enactment thereof : Provided, nevertheless, that the draft of any ordinance so published in manner aforesaid, or otherwise made publicly known, may be amended after such publication before the same is passed to the Council ; but if the amendment or amendments are such as to affect the substance of the proposed enactment, then and in all such cases, excepting as is herein-after provided, We do hereby enjoin and require that the draft so amended shall be published for at least one week before the enactment thereof : Provided also, that when the occasion for any ordinance to be proposed by Our said Governor shall

shall be too urgent to admit of the delay consequent upon its being published or otherwise made publicly known as aforesaid, it shall be competent to Our said Governor to propose the same to the said Council without publishing or otherwise making the same publicly known: Provided also, and We do hereby expressly declare Our will and pleasure that the non-observance of these rules shall not be admitted by any court or magistrate as an objection to the validity of any ordinance passed in disregard of them.

VIII. And We do hereby ordain and direct that any member of the said Council may, upon due notice being given thereof, propose any law or resolution unless such law or resolution shall involve a grant of public money, in which case it shall be reserved to Our said Governor to originate or initiate the same.

IX. And We do hereby direct and require that the salaries, allowances, and services enumerated in the Schedule hereunto subjoined, as founded on the estimate or establishment of the Government of Our said Island and its dependencies for the current year 1849, be permanently charged on the Consolidated Revenue of our said Island and its dependencies, now entirely at Our disposal, until it shall be otherwise ordered and provided by any law or laws to be hereafter by Our said Governor, with the advice and consent of his said Council in that behalf, made, enacted, and established: Provided, nevertheless, that Our said Governor do not propose or assent to any such law or laws, unless there be a clause therein suspending and deferring the operation of the same until Our pleasure shall be signified thereupon.

SALARIES, ALLOWANCES, and SERVICES to be charged on Consolidated Revenue.

Page of Estimate.		Fixed Establishment.	Provisional Salaries and Allowances	YEARLY TOTALS.
		£.	£.	£.
2	Governor's Establishment - - -	4,717	504	
"	Commander of the Troops - - -	-	500	
"	Chief Secretary's Office - - -	2,695	343	
"	Treasury - - -	913	-	
3	Audit Office - - -	860	106	
4	Customs - - -	2,007	324	
"	Port Department - - -	1,004	235	
5	Marine Police - - -	1,900	155	
12	Interior Police - - -	6,873	201	
"	Prisons - - -	430	-	
5	Land Revenue Office - - -	1,385	168	
7-9	Judges and Magistrates - - -	4,550	367	
7	Crown Lawyers - - -	603	86	
9	English Ecclesiastical Service - - -	367	181	
13	Agent General in London - - -	200	62	
		£. 28,304	3,232	31,536
"	For Civil Contingencies to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State - - -	-	-	1,000
15	Pensions, Civil and Military - - -	-	-	13,537
22	The yearly contribution in aid of Military Service - - -	-	-	6,200
		TOTAL - - -	£.	52,273

X. And We do further direct that the said Council may require the aid of any one or more of the judges for Our said Island and its dependencies, in the discussion of any law.

XI. And We do further direct that Our said Governor do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever whereby bills of credit, or debentures, or other negotiable securities of whatever nature, may be issued in lieu of money, on the credit of the said Island and its dependencies, or whereby any Government paper currency may be established therein, or whereby any such bills, or any other

other paper currency, or any coin, save only the legal coin of the realm, may be made or declared to be a legal tender in payment of money, without Our special permission in that behalf first obtained.

XII. And it is Our further pleasure that Our said Governor do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever for raising money by the institution of any public or private lotteries.

XIII. And it is Our will and pleasure that Our said Governor do not propose or assent to any ordinance for the naturalisation of aliens, without our special leave or command therein first received, unless there be a clause therein suspending and deferring the operation of the same until Our pleasure shall be signified thereupon.

XIV. And it is Our pleasure that Our said Governor do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony, or for establishing a title in any person to lands or other immovable property acquired by any alien before his or her naturalisation.

XV. And We do further direct that Our said Governor do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever, whereby any grant of money or other donation or gratuity be made by the said Council to him or to any member of the said Council.

XVI. And We do further order and direct that Our said Governor do not propose or assent to any private ordinance whatever, whereby the property of any individual may be affected, in which there is not a saving of the rights of Us, Our heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons, excepting those at whose instance or for whose special benefit such ordinance may be passed, and those claiming by, from, through, and under them.

XVII. And it is Our will and pleasure that Our said Governor do not propose or assent to any ordinance whatever to which Our assent has once been refused, without express leave for that purpose first obtained from Us.

XVIII. And for the sake of orderly dispatch, and the prevention of all undue precipitation in the enactment of ordinances intended to affect the property of individuals by the said Council, We do hereby authorise and require you from time to time, as occasion may require, to frame and propose to the said Council for their adoption such standing orders, rules, and forms of proceedings as may be best adapted for the purposes aforesaid, and for ensuring previously to the passing of any ordinance intended to affect or benefit private persons, that due notice may be given to all parties concerned of the provisions thereof, with ample opportunity for opposing the same, and that a full and impartial examination may take place of the grounds upon which the same may be proposed or resisted. And We do authorise you from time to time, with the consent of the said Council, to revoke, alter, or renew such rules, orders, and forms as there may be occasion; and We do direct that the same, when adopted by them, shall be duly observed in all their proceedings.

XIX. And We do declare Our pleasure to be, that all ordinances passed by you, with the advice and consent of the said Council, shall take effect, and come into operation as law, from and after the date of the promulgation thereof, or from and after the time at which it shall be enacted by you, with the consent of the said Council, that such ordinances are to take effect and come into operation as law.

XX. And We do further direct that before any ordinance shall be finally passed by Our said Governor, with the advice of the said Council, the same shall be taken to be presented to Our said Governor for his assent on Our behalf, and that the said Governor shall declare according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in these Our Instructions, and to such Instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Us, Our heirs and successors, that he assents to such ordinance, or that he refuses his assent thereto, or that he reserves such ordinance for the signification of Our pleasure thereupon.

XXI. And We do further direct that whenever any ordinance which shall

have been presented for his assent to Our said Governor, shall have been assented to in Our name, the said Governor shall, with all convenient speed, transmit to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, a transcript in duplicate of every such ordinance as aforesaid, duly authenticated under the public seal of the said Island and its dependencies, and by the signature of our said Governor. And We do hereby reserve to Us, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority to confirm and finally to enact or to disallow any ordinance which may be passed by Our said Governor, with the advice and consent of the said Council, either in whole or in part, such confirmation or disallowance being from time to time signified to him through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. And We do further reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs or successors, with the advice of Our and their Privy Council, full power and authority to amend any such ordinance as aforesaid, in such manner as may be necessary and expedient; and if on any occasion Our pleasure should not be signified to Our said Governor upon any such ordinance as aforesaid, within two years next after the date thereof, then and in every such case it is Our pleasure that from and after the expiration of such term of two years, such ordinance shall be deemed to be disallowed, and shall thenceforth cease to have any force or effect within Our said Island.

XXII. And We do enjoin and require Our said Governor to transmit to the judge of the superior court of our said Island of Malta, to be enrolled in the said court a transcript, duly authenticated in the manner before mentioned, of every ordinance to be passed by Our said Governor, with the advice and consent of the said Council, and Our said Governor is also from time to time to transmit to the judge of the said superior court, to be enrolled in the said court, a certificate under his hand and seal, of the effect of every order which he may have received from Us for confirming or disallowing in the whole or in part, or for amending the provisions of any such ordinance, which certificate shall in like manner be enrolled in the said court, and there remain on record to the intent that the judges of the said court may without further or other proof take cognisance of all ordinances to be made and promulgated for the peace, order, and good government of the said island and its dependencies: Provided always, and We do hereby declare, that the judges of the said court have not, and shall not have, any right or authority to prevent or delay the enrolment of any such ordinances, and that the validity thereof doth not, and shall not, depend upon such enrolment.

XXIII. And We do further declare Our pleasure to be that at the earliest convenient opportunity at the commencement of each year, Our said Governor do cause a complete collection to be published, for general information, of all ordinances enrolled during the preceding year.

XXIV. And We do further direct that all ordinances to be made by Our said Governor, with the advice of the said Council, be distinguished by numerical marks, commencing in each successive year with No. 1, and proceeding in arithmetical progression to the number corresponding with the total number of ordinances enacted during the year, and that every such ordinance be divided into successive clauses or paragraphs, distinguished in like manner by numerical marks, and that to every such clause be annexed in the margin a short summary of its contents, and he is to observe that subjects which have no proper relation to each other be not comprised in one and the same ordinance, and that no enactment be introduced in any such ordinance which may be foreign to its professed scope and object, and that no perpetual clause be part of any temporary ordinance.

V. R

(Dated 29 April 1870.)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I. WHEREAS We did by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the 11th day of May 1849, in the 12th year of Our reign, grant and ordain that there should be within Our Island
of

of Malta and its dependencies a body politic, to be called and known by the name of the Council of Government of Malta, to be constituted as therein set forth :

And whereas We did by Our said Letters Patent reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power from time to time as to Us or them should seem meet, to repeal, alter, or amend the same, or any part thereof : And We did, in pursuance and in the exercise of the power so reserved to Us by certain other Letters Patent bearing date the 30th day of July 1857, in the 20th year of our reign, appoint and ordain that no prelate, clergyman, or minister, whether secular or regular, or person in holy orders, or in minor orders of the Roman Catholic Church, or of any other church or religious congregation, and no jesuit, monk, friar, or member of any religious order should hereafter be capable of becoming a member of the said Council, and that any Councillor who should take such holy orders as aforesaid, or acquire any such character as was above designated, should thereupon be deemed to have vacated his place in the said Council of Government :

Recital of Letters Patent of 30th July 1857.

Now know ye that We have revoked and determined, and do by these presents revoke and determine, the last-mentioned Letters Patent of the 30th day of July 1857.

Revocation of Letters Patent of 1857.

And We do further direct and ordain as follows :

II. For the purposes of these presents, the term "ecclesiastical person" shall include any person being a member of any religious order in the Roman Catholic or any other church, or being in holy orders or minor orders in any such church, or being a minister of any religious persuasion.

Definition of "Ecclesiastical person."

III. No more than two ecclesiastical persons shall at one and the same time be members of the said Council of Government.

Limitation of number of ecclesiastical members.

IV. If at any election for the said Council one or more ecclesiastical persons shall receive such a number of votes as would, but for the limitation aforesaid, entitle them to be deemed elected, the ecclesiastical persons not exceeding the number allowed by that limitation, who have received the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected, and the elections of all other such persons shall be void.

At general elections the two ecclesiastical persons having the greatest number of votes are to be deemed elected.

V. In case two or more such ecclesiastical persons have an equal number of votes, the person who is senior in age shall be deemed to have the greatest number.

In case of equality of votes the senior in age to be elected.

VI. If any member of Council becomes an ecclesiastical person, there being already two such persons in the said Council, he shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a member of the said Council, and shall be deemed to have vacated his seat thereat.

A member who becomes an ecclesiastical person vacates his seat if two ecclesiastical members in council.

VII. In all cases when an election is made null and void, or a seat in the Council vacated by virtue of these presents, a further election shall take place according to law.

Provision for further elections where election is null.

VIII. And We do further reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power from time to time as to Us or them should seem meet, to repeal, alter, or amend these presents, or any part thereof

Power reserved to revoke, &c.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness, Ourselves at Westminster, the 29th day of April, in the 33rd year of Our reign.

By warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

(signed) C. Romilly.

MALTA.

COMMISSION passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom appointing Lieutenant General Sir *Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee*, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of *Malta* and its Dependencies.

Letters Patent,
dated 22nd May
1872.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, Lieutenant General in our Army, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, greeting:

Letters Patent,
dated 7th June
1867.

I. WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the seventh day of June, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of our reign, We did constitute and appoint Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Patrick Grant, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath (now Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and a General in our Army), to be Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Our Island of Malta and its dependencies during Our will and pleasure: Now know you that We have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine, the said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained: And further know you that We, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage, and loyalty of you, the said Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and by these presents do constitute and appoint, you to be for and during Our will and pleasure, Our Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Our said Island of Malta and its dependencies, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which may be erected and established within the same. And We do declare that, in the interpretation of this Our commission, and of any such Instructions as hereinafter are mentioned, the term "Our said Island" shall be understood to include the said Island of Malta and all such dependencies, forts, and garrisons as aforesaid. And We do hereby authorise and command you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said command, and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions granted or appointed you by this our commission, and according to such other powers, instructions, and authorities, being still in force, as may have been heretofore given to any of your predecessors in your said command and according to Our instructions under Our sign manual and signet herewith given you, and according to such further powers, instructions, and authorities as shall at any future time be granted to or appointed for you under Our sign manual and signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and according to such laws as are now or hereafter shall be in force in Our said Island.

Revocation of
Governor Sir
Patrick Grant's
commission, 7th
June 1867.

Appointment of
Sir Charles
Thomas Van
Straubenzee as
Governor, &c.

Interpretation
clause.

His powers, &c.

Public seal.

II. And We do hereby authorise and empower you to keep and use the public seal of Our said Island for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said public seal.

Grants of land.
Governor
empowered to
make grants of
land.

III. And We do hereby authorise and empower you to make and execute in Our name and on Our behalf, under the said public seal, grants and dispositions of any lands or other immoveable property which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by Us within Our said Island, either in conformity with instructions under Our sign manual and signet, or in conformity with such regulations as are now in force, or may be made by you in that behalf and duly published in Our said Island.

Suspension from
office.

IV. And We do hereby authorise and empower you, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his office within Our said Island, any person exercising any such office under or by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted or to be granted by Us in Our name or under Our authority, which suspension shall continue and have effect only until Our pleasure therein shall

shall be signified to you. And We do hereby strictly require and enjoin you in proceeding to any such suspension to observe the directions in that behalf given to you by Our Instructions accompanying this Our Commission.

V. And We do hereby authorise and empower you, as you shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, when any crime has been committed within Our said Island, to grant a pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual perpetrator of such crime, who shall give such information and evidence as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the principal offender; and further to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any court, or before any judge, justice, or magistrate within Our said Island, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender for such period as to you may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to Us.

Power of pardon and remission of fines.

VI. And We do hereby declare Our pleasure to be that, in the event of your death, incapacity, or absence from Our said Island, all and every the powers and authorities herein granted to you shall be, and the same are, hereby vested in such person as may be appointed by Us under Our sign manual and signet to be Our Lieutenant Governor of Our said Island, or if there shall be no such Lieutenant Governor, then in such person or persons as may be appointed by Us under Our sign manual and signet to administer the government of Our said Island, and in case there shall be no person or persons within Our said Island so appointed by Us, then in the senior officer for the time being in command of Our regular troops in Our said Island.

Succession to the Government.

VII. And We do hereby require and command all officers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of Our said Island, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you, the said Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, or, in the event of your death, incapacity, or absence, to such person or persons as may, under the provisions of this Our Commission, administer the government of Our said Island.

Officers and others to obey and assist the Governor.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster, the Twenty-second day of May, in the Thirty-fifth year of Our reign.

By warrant under the Queen's Sign Manual.

C. Romilly.

MALTA.

INSTRUCTIONS passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to Lieutenant General Sir *Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee*, K.C.B., as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of *Malta* and its Dependencies.

VICTORIA R.

INSTRUCTIONS to Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, Lieutenant General in Our Army, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Our Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Our Island of Malta and its Dependencies, or, in his absence, to Our Lieutenant Governor or the Officer administering the Government of Our said Island and its Dependencies for the time being.

Dated 22nd May 1872.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral this Twenty-second day of May, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, in the thirty-fifth year of Our reign.

I. WHEREAS by a Commission, under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, We have constituted and appointed you to be for and during Our will and pleasure Our Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Our Island of Malta and its dependencies, and

Preamble.

have further authorised and commanded you to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to your said command and the trust We have reposed in you, according to the several powers and directions therein mentioned, and particularly according to such instructions as should therewith be given you: Now, therefore, We do by these Our Instructions under Our sign manual and signet, being the Instructions so referred to as aforesaid, declare Our pleasure to be that you shall, with all due solemnity, cause Our said Commission to be read and published in the presence of the chief, or, in his absence, of any other judge of the superior court of Our said Island, and of the members of the Council of Government thereof, and you shall then and there take the oath of allegiance in the form provided by an Act passed in the Session holden in the thirty-first and thirty-second year of Our reign, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths;" and likewise the usual oath for the due execution of the office of Our Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Our said Island, and for the due and impartial administration of justice, which said oaths the chief, or, in his absence, any other judge of the superior court of Our said Island for the time being shall, and he is hereby required to tender and administer unto you.

Publication of
Commission.

Oaths to be taken
by Governor.

Imperial Act
11 & 32 Vict.
c. 72.

Oaths to be
administered by
Governor.

II. And We do authorise and require you from time to time, and at any time hereafter, by yourself or by any other person to be authorised by you in that behalf, to administer to all and every such persons or person as you shall think fit, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit, or who shall at any time or times pass into Our said Island, or who shall be resident therein, the said oath of allegiance, together with such other oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any laws or statutes in that behalf made and provided.

Regulation of
public accounts.

III. You are to take care that no public moneys be issued out except by warrant under your hand, and you are to take especial care that a general account of the receipts and expenditure of the revenue of Our said Island be made up at the end of every month, bringing forward at the beginning of each month the balance remaining in hand at the end of the preceding month, together with detailed accounts of each branch of revenue and expenditure, showing the gross amount and charge of management, and stating the balance at the foot of each account, and that copies thereof attested by you be transmitted to Us, for Our information, every year, or oftener if there shall be occasion, and duplicates thereof by the next conveyance, in which accounts shall be specified every particular sum raised or disposed of, to the intent that We may be satisfied of the right and due application of the revenue of Our said Island, with the probability of the increase or diminution of it under every head and article thereof: And it is Our further will and pleasure that the said accounts shall be accompanied by a detailed statement of the several establishments, distinguishing the fixed salaries from the incidental expenses, and explaining not only the items of the latter, but the particular reason for the same being incurred.

Transmission of
annual public
accounts.

Governors not to
purchase lands
without permis-
sion.

IV. And whereas We have by Our said Commission authorised and empowered you to make and execute in Our name and on Our behalf, under the public seal of Our said Island, grants and dispositions of any lands which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by Us within Our said Island: Now We do direct and enjoin that you shall not, directly or indirectly, purchase for yourself any of such lands without Our special permission given to you in that behalf through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Suspension of
public officers.

V. And whereas We have by Our said Commission authorised you, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to suspend from the exercise of his office within Our said Island, any person exercising the same under and by virtue of any Commission or Warrant granted or to be granted by Us in Our name or under Our authority; now We do charge and require you that, before proceeding to any such suspension, you do signify by a statement in writing to the person so to be suspended, the grounds of such, your intended proceeding against him, and that you do call upon such person to communicate to you in writing, a statement of the grounds upon which he may be desirous to exculpate himself, which statement and exculpation you will lay before those members of Our Council of Government who hold their places therein by virtue of Our appointment or of their offices; and having consulted them thereupon, you will cause a Minute to be repared, in which it shall be recorded whether the said members of the Council,

or

or the majority of them, do or do not assent to the said suspension, and if you thereupon proceed to such suspension, you are to transmit both of the said statements, together with the Minute of the members of Council, to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, by the earliest conveyance. But if in any case the interests of Our service shall appear to you to demand that a person shall cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office instantly, or before there shall be time to take the proceedings hereinbefore directed, you shall then interdict such person from the exercise of his powers and functions, preserving to him, however, until such proceedings shall have been taken, the emoluments and advantages of his office.

VI. And whereas We have in and by Our said Commission granted unto you power and authority, in Our name and on Our behalf, to grant to any person convicted of any crime in any court, or before any judge, justice or magistrate within Our said Island, a pardon either free or subject to lawful conditions. Now We do enjoin and require you in every case where you shall be applied to for any such pardon, and in every case whatever in which sentence of death shall have been passed, to obtain from the judge who presided at the trial of any such offender, a report, in writing, of the proceedings upon any such trial, and of the evidence then adduced, and of the opinion of such judge whether the conviction of such offender was obtained in due course of law, and whether any reason exists for the total or partial remission or commutation of any such sentence. And We do strictly enjoin and command that you do not upon any occasion permit any such kind of punishment to be inflicted as can in no case be inflicted by the law of England. Pardon power.

VII. It is Our further will and pleasure that you recommend proper measures for erecting and maintaining schools in order to the training up of youth to reading, and to a necessary knowledge of the principles of the Christian religion. You are not, however, to propose or assent to any ordinance respecting religion without a clause suspending its operation until Our pleasure shall have been signified thereupon, unless a draft thereof shall have been previously transmitted by you for Our consideration and approval. Schools and religion.

VIII. It being Our intention that all persons inhabiting Our said Island under your Government should have full liberty of conscience and the free exercise of their respective modes of religious worship, We do hereby require you to permit all persons within Our said Island to have such liberty and to exercise their respective modes of religious worship, provided they be contented with a quiet and peaceful enjoyment of the same, not giving offence or scandal to the Government. Religious liberty.

IX. And whereas you will receive through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State a book of Tables in blank, commonly called the Blue Book, to be annually filled up with certain returns relative to the revenue and expenditure, militia, public works, legislation, pensions, population, schools, course of exchange, imports and exports, agricultural produce, manufactures, and other matters in the said Blue Book more particularly specified with reference to the state and condition of Our said Island: Now We do hereby signify Our pleasure that all such returns be accurately prepared and punctually transmitted to Us from year to year through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. Blue Book.

X. And for the better security of Our said Island, and for maintaining good order within the same, you are hereby particularly authorised and required, in such manner as you shall judge proper, to raise troops within Our said Island, and to call out and embody such companies or corps of militia as you shall judge necessary for that purpose. Troops and militia.

XI. And whereas great prejudice may happen to Our service, and to the security of Our said Island, by your absence from thence, you are not, upon any pretence whatsoever, to quit Our said Island without having obtained leave from Us for so doing, under Our sign manual and signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. Absence of the Governor.

V. R.

M A L T A.

COPIES of DESPATCH of Lord CARNARVON to the Governor of MALTA, dated the 22nd day of May 1875 (No. 72), and all LETTERS and PAPERS relating thereto; and, of Mr. CARDWELL'S DESPATCH of the 19th day of September 1864.

(Sir George Bowyer.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 April 1876.*

CORRESPONDENCE

IN REFERENCE TO

CERTAIN GRIEVANCES COMPLAINED OF

BY THE

NOBILITY OF MALTA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1876.



LONDON :

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

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CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

No. 1.

GOVERNOR SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B., to THE EARL OF
CARNARVON.

(Received April 19th).

MY LORD,

The Palace, Valletta, 14th April 1876.

WITH reference to my despatch, 11th April 1876 (not printed), in connexion with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Malta, I beg to enclose a copy of a notice which, in accordance with precedent I caused to be published conveying His Royal Highness's sense of the feelings manifested by the people of Malta on that auspicious occasion. This notice differs from the notice of the 9th June 1862, in so far as that, in that instance, my predecessor appears to have received the Prince's commands for that publication; but that which is stated in the notice now forwarded is, in substance, that which His Royal Highness, I am told, repeatedly expressed.

2. I beg also to enclose for your Lordship's information a copy of a letter communicating to the Reception Committee (a Committee appointed without any interference on the part of the Government, at the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, and consisting of about fifteen gentlemen selected from all the educated classes) "the very terms" in which His Royal Highness was pleased to express his approval of their successful efforts.

3. It will be gratifying to your Lordship to know that the amount which that Committee received by voluntary subscription reached about 1,100*l.*, an amount far exceeding my expectation, and, I am informed, largely exceeding also any former precedent of popular (religious or political) festivities. In that high figure there was only a sum of 30*l.*, contributed by the authorities, namely, from the military chest, for the illumination of some military buildings. The rest came from the inhabitants; and it will give your Lordship an idea of the number of contributors when I state that, with the exception of 60*l.* contributed by Mr. Bugeja, and 30*l.* by M. Scicluna, 10*l.* each by the Bishops of Malta and Gozo, 15*l.* by the chapter of the Cathedral Church, 50*l.* each by the two Banks, and after the list of subscriptions had been much advanced, 50*l.* by myself; the whole of the remainder consists of subscriptions of 3*l.*, 1*l.*, or a few shillings. There were also sums of 1*s.*, of 6*d.*, and even of 3*d.*

4. I understand, however, that the expense has considerably exceeded the sum collected, and as on the first announcement of His Royal Highness's intended visit, the Council unanimously expressed a desire that the Prince should have a suitable reception, whatever might be the expense, and as I have made no contribution from the Local Treasury for the festivities, I propose, subject to your Lordship's sanction, to propose a vote covering the balance, as was done in 1862, if, as I expect, an application will be made for that purpose by the Committee. The programme of the festivities was sanctioned by five of the eight elected members, who were then members of that Committee.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

HIS Excellency the Governor is desirous to express to the people of Malta his sense of the loyal and affectionate reception given to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on this his third visit to this most interesting island.

It was a subject of gratification to His Royal Highness to witness the undiminished attachment of the people of Malta to the Crown of England as evinced by the noble,

orderly, and touching demonstrations on the day of His Royal Highness's arrival, and throughout the entire period of His Royal Highness's visit, as well as by the numerous addresses received from all classes of this community.

By command,

Palace, Valletta, April 11, 1876. **VICTOR HOULTON,**
Chief Secretary to Government.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Valletta, 11th April 1876.

SIR,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor, to tender to the Reception Committee his Excellency's best thanks for the exertions made on the behalf of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of receiving and welcoming him on his arrival in Malta, efforts which his Excellency is satisfied were fully appreciated by His Royal Highness, and met with his entire approbation.

His Excellency has been informed that His Royal Highness on this occasion stated to several gentlemen his opinion of the arrangements for his reception in the following terms, viz., "Since I left England I have never seen anything more perfect or complete than the arrangements made for my reception in Malta, as well as for their successful issue."

I have, &c.

(Signed) **VICTOR HOULTON,**
Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Hon. G. Sciortino, Esq., LL.D.,
Secretary to the Committee for the
Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

No. 2.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR SIR C. T. VAN
STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, 25th April 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th April,* enclosing a notice which you had caused to be published expressing the gratification of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the loyal reception given to him by the people of Malta on the occasion of his recent visit.

With reference to the fourth paragraph of your despatch, I have to convey to you my authority for proposing a vote to cover the balance remaining to be provided for beyond the amount collected for the expenses of His Royal Highness's reception.

I have, &c.

To Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B. (Signed) **CARNARVON.**

No. 3.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE,
G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, 20th May 1876.

QUESTIONS have been asked in both Houses of Parliament respecting a complaint alleged to have been made by the nobles of Malta that they were not permitted to present an address to the Prince of Wales on his arrival in the Island; for which reason they refrained from taking part in the reception of His Royal Highness.

I have received no information from yourself on the subject of this complaint, and I wish you to report to me what were the circumstances of the case.

I have, &c.

To Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B. (Signed) **CARNARVON.**

No. 4.

The HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE OF MALTESE
NOBLES to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

24, Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta,

MY LORD,

23rd May 1876.

(Received May 29.)

As from the reply which your Lordship gave to Viscount Sidmouth's question on the 11th instant, it appears that you are not fully informed concerning the conduct pursued by the Local Government towards the nobility of Malta, I have been desired by the Committee of the nobles to assure you that the letter published in the "Times" of the 6th May, and signed by me, contains a correct statement of the facts as they occurred; and in confirmation of those facts, I beg to enclose a copy of the correspondence that took place between his Excellency the Governor and the Committee, as well as of the letter addressed to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, through his private secretary, with a brief explanation of the circumstances under which those letters were written.

As soon as it became known that the Prince intended to visit Malta, the nobles drew up an address for presentation, and hastened to inform the Governor of the fact through a deputation composed of the president, secretary, and two members of the Committee. Some time after it was said that the authorities intended to give precedence to the mercantile community, and our Committee thought fit to write to the Governor the letter marked A., to which a very unsatisfactory answer was given. Then the letter B. was sent, containing detailed and authentic information as to our right of precedence over all other classes, which, however, was evaded. After being prevented from presenting the address, we asked permission to send a deputation to receive His Royal Highness along with the others in the palace (v. letter C.); and although the Governor was able to make arrangements to assist in the palace at the reception of the Prince, for the Archbishop Bishop of Malta, his vicar general, secretary and a deputation from the cathedral chapter; for the Bishop of Gozo, his vicar general, secretary, and a deputation of the chapter; for the President of the Court of Appeal, and all the judges; for the magistrates of police of both islands; for the heads of all departments including the notary to Government, and the superintendent of the printing office, and, last but not least, for several members of the mercantile community; his Excellency was unable to make any arrangement for a deputation from the nobility to assist in the reception, beyond taking part in the procession (v. answer to letter C.)

It was in consequence of being contrary to former usage, proofs of which can be adduced, precluded in every possible way from personally paying our homage to the Prince, that we determined to write to His Royal Highness the letter D. And on that very day, a few hours after we sent that letter, the Governor was pleased to ask privately and in the most confidential manner four members of the nobility to be presented to the Prince; but the arrangements made for their reception were so unsatisfactory that they all regretted having accepted the invitation.

As to the statement made by your Lordship that the reception of His Royal Highness in Malta "had been very much matter of private arrangement," I beg to state that one of the leading members of the Reception Committee was the Crown Advocate, that amongst the collectors of contributions figured the Collector of Land Revenue, and that the subscription lists in the country districts were entrusted to the Syndics. Besides the Reception Committee had nothing to do with the preparations within the palace, their mission having been confined to the popular demonstration in the streets, nor had the nobles any reason to complain of the arrangements made by the Reception Committee, that assigned them the post of honour in the national procession.

I hope I have succeeded in proving to your Lordship that it was not without just cause that the nobles have complained of the conduct of the Local Government towards them on the occasion of the Prince's visit. Before concluding, however, I must not omit to give expression to the opinion entertained by the Committee of the Nobles that his Excellency the Governor is animated by the best intentions, and that the faults committed on the occasion are to be mainly attributed to some of his advisers.

I have, &c.

MARCHESE CASSAR DESAIN,

Hon. Secretary.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A.

Committee of the Nobles,
24, Strada Mercanti,
16th March 1876.

SIR,

WITH reference to a conversation held a few days ago by the President and the undersigned with your Excellency, I am desired by the members of the Committee to request you to state what place of precedence it is intended to assign to the deputation of the nobility on the occasion of the presentation of addresses to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Committee is also anxious to know when the addresses will have to be submitted to the authorities.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MARCHESE CASSAR DESAIN,

Hon. Sec.

To His Excellency

The Governor of Malta.

Chief Secretary's Office,

Valletta, 16th March 1876.

SIR,

I AM desired by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, requesting to be apprised, for the information of the Committee of the Nobles, of the place of precedence intended to be assigned to the deputation of the nobility on the occasion of the presentation of addresses to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In reply, his Excellency directs me to state that, when his Excellency learns what addresses it is proposed to present to His Royal Highness, he will inform you as to the order to be followed in the presentation of such addresses on the day of the Prince's landing.

I have further to request that the nobles' address may be sent in by Friday, in time to be forwarded by the first mail to Egypt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) VICTOR HOULTON,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Marchese Cassar Desain,

Hon. Secretary to the Committee of the Nobles,

&c., &c., &c.

B.

Committee of the Nobles,
27th March 1876.

SIR,

WITH reference to the second paragraph of your letter of the 16th instant, in which his Excellency the Governor was pleased to apprise the Committee, that when his Excellency learns what addresses it is proposed to present to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, he will inform the same as to the order to be followed in the presentation of such addresses on the day of the Prince's landing.

I am desired by the President and members of the Committee to submit for his Excellency's information, that the nobles have no unfounded or exaggerated pretensions, but only wish to have the place of honour due to them, viz.: the one immediately after his Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Malta, the Lord Bishop of Gozo, and the Legislative Council. This and no other precedence is due to them by virtue of the law of these islands, enacted by H.S.H. Grand Master Desping, on the 16th September 1739 and confirmed by G. M. de Rohan, on the 17th March 1795, by virtue of the regulations of precedence observed in the United Kingdom, and by virtue of precedents too numerous to be mentioned here, of which, however, the most recent is the presentation of addresses to Sir Henry Storks.

Being fully aware, that "precedence is not regulated by mere conventional arrangements, and is no fluctuating practice of fashionable life," and that according to the regulations of colonial precedence, published in the Colonial Office List, the decision

of local questions of precedence rests wholly with the Governor of the colony, the nobles trust that his Excellency will give such instructions as will ensure them the place prescribed both by law and inveterate usage.

In expectation of an early reply,

I have, &c.
(Signed) **MARCHESE CASSAR DESAIN,**
Hon. Secretary.

To the Honourable
Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
&c. &c. &c.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Valletta, 28th March 1876.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 27th instant, I am desired by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you, that as it has not yet been decided what addresses His Royal Highness will receive beyond the one on landing, the consideration of the request contained in your letter is postponed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **VICTOR HOULTON,**
Chief Secretary to Government.

To
Marchese Cassar Desain,
&c. &c. &c.

C.

Committee of the Nobles,
3rd April 1876.

SIR,

WHEN the President, two members of this Committee and the undersigned, had the pleasure of communicating to your Excellency the formation of the "Committee of the Nobles," your excellency stated that the deputation of the nobility might, if it chose, take part in receiving His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Palace.

And as the time of the Prince's arrival is approaching, the above-named Committee are desirous to have information on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **MARCHESE CASSAR DESAIN,**
Hon. Secretary.
To His Excellency,
General Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Valletta, 3rd April 1876.

SIR,

I AM desired by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and to state in reply that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having decided not to receive at the Palace any addresses except through the Governor, his Excellency regrets that he is unable to make any arrangement for the nobles to assist in the reception of His Royal Highness beyond taking part in the procession.

I have, &c.
(Signed) **VICTOR HOULTON,**
Chief Secretary to Govt.

The Marchese Cassar Desain,
&c. &c. &c.

D.

24, Strada Mercanti,
Valletta, 8th April 1876.

SIR,

I AM desired by the Committee of the Nobles to request that you will be pleased to express to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the profound regret felt by the nobility on having been, contrary to former usage, prevented from personally paying their homage to His Royal Highness; as his Excellency the Governor, when asked for information on the subject, answered through the Chief Secretary to Government, that "his Excellency regrets that he is unable to make any arrangement for the nobles " to assist in the reception of His Royal Highness beyond taking part in the " procession."

I have, &c.

(Signed) MARCHESE CASSAR DESAIN,

Hon. Secretary.

Francis Knollys, Esq.,

Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

SIR,

Malta, 8th April 1876.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date which I will not fail to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS KNOLLYS,

Private Secretary.

No. 5.

GOVERNOR SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B., to The EARL OF
CARNARVON.

MY LORD,

Palace, Valletta, May 26, 1876.

(Received May 31st.)

I HAVE read, as reported in the "Times" newspaper of Thursday May 11th, a question put by Lord Sidmouth to your Lordship in the House of Lords, together with your Lordship's reply to it; and again on May 15th a question by Sir George Bowyer with Mr. Lowther's reply to it, and in either case referring to an alleged grievance on the part of the Maltese nobility, that they were prevented from presenting an address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of His Royal Highness's late visit to Malta, and that consequently feeling themselves to have been slighted by such refusal, they had refrained from taking part in the reception of His Royal Highness on that occasion.

2. I should be trespassing far too much on your Lordship's valuable time, were I to enclose copies of the numerous letters I received from the Committee of the gentlemen making this complaint as regards the place of precedence they assumed to be their right in presenting addresses to His Royal Highness, but the particular precedence which they claimed on this occasion was to present their address immediately after his Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Malta, the Bishop of Gozo and the Council of Government, and in support of this claim their Committee forwarded to me the enclosed copy of the Malta Government Gazette, in which your Lordship will see, that in the time of my predecessor, Sir H. Storks, the address of the Maltese nobility immediately followed the addresses of the official members and of the elected members of the Council of Government.

3. Now although as I was fully aware that such concession on my part would have given umbrage to the Chamber of Commerce, to the Civil Service (exclusive of the Council,) to the advocates, and other classes, indeed to all the really useful bodies politic of this community, I had given directions to adhere to the presentation of the addresses in the same order as published in the Government Gazette enclosed, had His Royal Highness consented to receive such addresses personally; but I do not, however, consider this order of presenting addresses as a precedent for future guidance, as your Lordship will observe the "Civil Service" address comes after that of the nobility.

4. Meantime, however, it became a matter of publicity, and indeed I had received a telegram to such effect, that His Royal Highness was unable to receive but one address

personally, viz., that from the people of Malta, and that there would be no reception or levée, and that all other addresses were to be forwarded through the Governor; and I received a further application from the secretary of the Committee of Nobles as to what place was to be assigned to them in the reception of His Royal Highness, and to this inquiry I informed them in reply that, under such altered circumstances, it was impossible that they should have any part in the reception of His Royal Highness beyond the most prominent part already assigned to them by the Committee, that of closing the procession with the banner of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5. The nobility, however, were not satisfied with an arrangement which, it appeared to me, when considering the utility of the services rendered by the nobility of Malta to this community, as compared with those rendered by other classes, had been made in a most liberal spirit, and they declined to take that prominent part in the procession assigned to them by the Committee.

6. I regretted this decision on their part, but had it been in my power to give them any part in the reception, it would have been a matter of serious consideration what part they should have in preference of other classes much more influential, and specially so of the Chamber of Commerce, a body expressly recognised by law.

7. There are, however, amongst the Maltese nobility ladies and gentlemen that may fairly be classed in the highest class of the local society, and when I have had an opportunity of doing so I have shown in such cases as great consideration as I could in conceding to them a high social position without, however, infringing the official precedence given under Royal Charters, Royal Signet, and Sign Manual, as laid down in chapter 6 of the Colonial Regulations.

8. Sir Thomas Maitland, in a Proclamation dated 5th June 1815, gave the then lord lieutenants of districts (who were solely selected from the order of the nobility) civil rank in priority to all other *unemployed natives* under this Government.

9. Such precedence would not rank high in the present day, with the very large staff of employés of all grades now serving under this Government; but I am inclined to think, and I trust your Lordship will concur with my view in this respect, that as the question of the precedence of the Maltese nobility has now been, to a certain extent, raised, it is desirable that it should be now clearly understood that the principle enunciated by Sir Thomas Maitland in 1815 should be so far followed, at least as regards officers employed under this Government, and that the precedence of the nobility should rank after the list of officers and their wives and families, named in rotation in chapter 6 of the Colonial Regulations, and which includes in it all the officials of the various highest grades employed in the Government of this Dependency (naval and military not included), and, I should add, after officers decorated by Her Majesty the Queen.

10. I think such precedence would meet all the fair claims of the nobility, whilst the much stronger claims of the higher Colonial officers would be in such case properly upheld.

11. I have only to add, that four or more of the nobility dined at the Palace to meet His Royal Highness, and I took upon myself, in deviation of the order I had received in a telegram (to which I have previously alluded) to make an exception in their favour, and to invite others in the evening to meet His Royal Highness, and to be then, and were, personally presented by myself to the Prince.

12. As to satisfying the wishes of all on these occasions, as your Lordship is well aware, this would have been impossible; but in selecting from the various public bodies, council, judges, magistrates, Chamber of Commerce, Reception Committee, and foreign consuls, I set aside the claims of my relatives and personal staff, and I gave preference to those only, who, independently of their public capacity, appeared to me to hold a higher place in public estimation, or who had personally taken a more active part in the popular demonstration in honour of His Royal Highness's visit; and with regard to none of these respects do I think that the nobility of Malta have any ground whatever for complaint, either that they were slighted, or that any claims that they really possessed were not fully considered and provided for on this occasion.

I have, &c.

C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE,

Governor.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

Extracted from the MALTA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of THURSDAY, 27TH DECEMBER 1866.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Military Division of the same most Honourable Order, and Knight Grand Cross of the most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, One of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Army, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, and Commander of the Troops serving within the same.

His Excellency the Governor, having returned to these possessions, has this day resumed the Government thereof.

Palace, Valletta,
22nd December 1866.

By command,
VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

God save the Queen.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Addresses, presented to him on his return to these possessions, with the respective Answers given by him, be published for general information.

By command,
VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.
Palace, Valletta,
December 27th, 1866.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Military Division of the same most Honourable Order, and Knight Grand Cross of the most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Army, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, and Commander of the Troops serving within the same.

May it please your Excellency,

On the 7th of December last a summons from Her Majesty's Government called for the presence of your Excellency in a far distant colony, thereby withdrawing you temporarily from the Government of these islands, where, after an administration of local matters for the period of a year, you had endeared yourself to the governed classes, and had inspired them with the hope that your tenure of the Government would have been for a term of long duration.

Though it was naturally a subject of regret to us that your Excellency should even for a time have been withdrawn from us, still we are fully aware that no other course was left for your adoption but that of compliance with the commands of Her Majesty's Government, and it has formed a subject of no little gratification and pride to the population of this important dependency of the Crown, that the Governor of these islands should have been selected to deal with a case that required such delicacy in handling, and in the execution of which the marked approval of Her Majesty, as also the verdict of the public, have given a favourable decision upon the entirely successful result of the difficult inquiry and investigation your Excellency was called upon to make.

As the official members of the Council holding offices under your Excellency's Government, and engaged in carrying out those administrative acts which emanate from yourself as the head of the Government, we should not have taken the initiative in addressing you on the occasion of your re-arrival amongst us, but that the unanimity of all classes displayed on this occasion would have rendered our silence exceptional.

We beg, therefore, to take this opportunity of expressing to you our sincere congratulations on your return; and further we trust that an administration which com-

menced and lasted for the period of 12 months, with as much benefit to the population as it is in accordance with their feelings and sympathies, may be of long continuance in these islands.

WILLIAM RIDLEY, Major General.
VICTOR HOULTON.

A. DINGLI.
R. C. LEGH.
G. B. TRAPANI.
G. VELLA.
VIN. BORG.
F. V. INGLOTT.

Malta, Valletta,
December 24th, 1866.

TO THE OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you sincerely for your address on the termination of my mission to Jamaica, and on my return to Malta.

The congratulations of you, my colleagues in the administration of this Government, are most satisfactory to me, as they assure me that I enjoy your confidence, and can reckon on your cordial assistance, not only by the zealous discharge of your own duties, but by aiding me in the performance of mine.

Let us continue, Gentlemen, our labours for the welfare and prosperity of the Maltese people.

H. K. STORKS, Lieutenant-General.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Military Division of the same most Honourable Order, and Knight Grand Cross of the most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Army, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, and Commander of the Troops serving within the same.

May it please your Excellency,

The return of your Excellency to our Government is the general cause of great satisfaction after an absence of a year. The suspension of public affairs requires your well known activity, as on account of the confidence that we repose in your wisdom, and of the great regard we entertain towards your Excellency, the discussion of every public question was, whenever it was possible, postponed, with unanimous consent, until your return.

This population is grateful to your Excellency for your sense of justice, for the untiring attention that you give to public business, and for the urbanity and cordiality with which you indiscriminately treat all Her Majesty's subjects. It is also the more grateful to your Excellency for the jealous care you have bestowed in preserving the germ of autonomous institutions which it possesses. But its gratitude will reach its highest point if, through your Excellency, it will see the actual forms of Government brought to a state of completion, and if the constitution will be brought to a degree of security and stability capable of resisting the possible shocks of the future. Confident that the prayers of the people and our aspirations will be complied with, we wish your Excellency many years of prosperity in a country the exceptional situation of which renders more necessary the assistance of powerful friends.

(Signed)

R. SCIORTINO.
PASQUE MIFSUD.
F. PULLICINO.
CARLO MARIA MUSCAT.
ELE. SCICLUNA.
FRANCESCO M. TORRIGGIANI.
M. BRIFFA.
BNE. FRANCESCO GAUCI BONICI.

Valletta, December 24th, 1866.

TO THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my warmest thanks for your address.

I acknowledge with pride and gratitude the confidence which has been placed in me by the Elected Members of Council.

I trust that no practical inconvenience has arisen from the suspension of serious questions of legislation during my absence on the special mission confided to me by Her Majesty the Queen.

I have been much and am gratefully touched by the cordial welcome which I have received from all classes of the community, and I request you will be so good as to express to the people of Malta, whose representatives in the Council you are, how sensible I am of the warm and affectionate welcome with which they have greeted me.

It is a labour of love to devote one's best energies to the service of such a people, and no effort will be wanting on my part to maintain and consolidate institutions which tend to secure their welfare and prosperity.

In the enactment of useful legislation, and in regulating a careful and wise expenditure of the public money, I know that I can calculate on your cordial co-operation and loyal assistance.

The perfect harmony and good understanding which prevailed between the official and elected members, when I presided at the Council in 1865, contributed largely to the satisfactory transaction of the public business, and I feel assured that the same system of mutual forbearance will continue to be observed in the future proceedings of Council.

(Signed) H. K. STORKS,
Lieutenant General.

To his Excellency SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

When our beloved Sovereign was pleased to select your Excellency as Governor of these possessions, the satisfaction felt by us Maltese was great and general, inasmuch as we were well aware of the great prudence and wisdom displayed by your Excellency in ruling over other peoples, subjects of Great Britain, a fact which was a sure pledge of a prosperous future. However, after a brief stay amongst us, we were, to our great regret, deprived of your presence owing to a most honourable mission, over which you were, by a royal order, called upon to preside, and the duties of which you discharged in a short time with so much honour and to the satisfaction of our Sovereign.

Wherefore now, on the occasion of your long-desired return to this island, we, the undersigned Maltese noblemen, sharing the general feelings of contentment of our fellow-citizens on this propitious occasion, pray your Excellency to accept our respectful and sincere congratulations, wishing at the same time that your residence amongst us may be of long duration, in order that you may better learn our national requirements and carry out those measures necessary for the prosperity of these islands, already bound to the Government of Her Majesty, our beloved Queen, by the strong ties of loyalty and affection.

Signed by 77 persons.

Valletta, Malta, 24th December 1866.

TO THE NOBILITY OF MALTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM much obliged to you for the address of congratulation which you have been so good as to present to me on my return amongst you.

Although the nobility of Malta take no direct share in the Government of these islands, I recognize with satisfaction the interest they display in the general prosperity of their fellow citizens.

The nobility of Malta may rest assured that no effort will be wanting on my part to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Maltese people.

H. K. STORKS,
Lieutenant General.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta and its Dependencies,
&c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

The Chamber of Commerce have the honour to welcome you on the occasion of resuming the Government of these Islands, and, in so doing, they are but giving expression to the feelings of the whole mercantile body of Malta, which has already had occasion to appreciate the many eminent qualities that distinguish your Excellency.

Nearly 12 months have elapsed since the great confidence reposed in your Excellency by the Imperial Government caused you to be summoned to fulfil arduous and important duties in another portion of the dominions of Her Majesty our gracious Sovereign, and the Chamber of Commerce and the mercantile community had to lament the sudden and unexpected departure of your Excellency.

Trusting, however, that you would speedily return to resume the reins of Government, they resigned themselves to see along with the departure of your Excellency, an inevitable delay in carrying out such measures as the active mind and clear judgment of your Excellency had given them reason to hope might be brought forward to the furtherance of commerce and of the general interest of these islands.

On these grounds, the return of your Excellency is hailed with the greatest satisfaction, inasmuch as the hopes we conceived from the first moment of your arrival amongst us are once more revived, pointing to a prosperous future for our commerce by means of such useful and well considered plans as will tend to encourage the spirit of enterprise amongst the most numerous and important class of the population of these islands.

We pray your Excellency to accept the expression of the sincere sympathy felt by the Chamber of Commerce and by the mercantile community on the occasion of the melancholy event that has lately brought sorrow to your Excellency and to the members of your family.

Chamber of Commerce, Malta, 24th December 1866.

ALFRED CHRISTIAN, Presidente.

M. A. SCERRI, Vice Presidente.

GPE. BUTTIGIEG.

CARLO MARIA MUSCAT.

E. PETROCOCHINO.

R. FERRO.

W. LEONARD.

EMM. IMBROLL.

ELE. SCICLUNA.

M. BRIFFA.

R. MESSINA.

JOHN ROSE.

GIOV. SCIORTINO, Segretario.

To the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE of MALTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your address of welcome on my return amongst you.

It is gratifying to me to find that I enjoy the confidence of the Commercial Body in Malta, and I trust, that by the harmonious and cordial co-operation of the Government and of those engaged in trade, the commercial importance of Malta may be increased, its resources developed, and its trade extended.

I look to you, gentlemen, to assist the Government, as you have done on more than one occasion since I assumed the Government of these islands, by your advice and co-operation in all matters connected with the interests of those whom you represent to-day.

I thank you again for your kind expressions towards myself and for your sympathy with me in the loss which I have lately sustained.

H. K. STORKS, Lieutenant General.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Military Division of the same most Honourable Order, and Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Army, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, and Commander of the Troops serving within the same.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned members of the Civil Service, respectfully approach your Excellency on your return to the resume Government of these islands after an absence of a year, and beg to tender our most sincere and hearty congratulations on this auspicious occasion.

That the difficult and delicate inquiry which Her Majesty's Government was pleased to entrust to your Excellency, and which necessarily withdrew you temporarily from this Government has had for its result the marked approval of Her Majesty, and the favourable verdict of the British Government and public is in itself a special source of pride and gratification to us who are engaged in carrying out the public business of your Government under the instructions of your Excellency, but we must add to this the circumstance of our own good fortune on the occasion of your return to this government which we base upon the experience of a year's service under the orders of your Excellency.

We trust therefore that we may be allowed to share in the general rejoicings of the public, and respectfully submit to your Excellency the expression of our profound respect and sincere sympathy.

Malta, Valletta, December 24th, 1866.

(Signed) Names.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE OF MALTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very sensible of your kindness in presenting to me this address on my return from the special mission which it pleased the Queen to confide to me.

I thank you also for the flattering and cordial expressions it contains towards myself; and I am the more pleased with such expressions as they emanate from a body with whom I have been in daily communication, and on whose zeal and efficiency in discharge of their duties so much of the success of an administration depends.

I feel, gentlemen, that I can reckon on your continued confidence and support, and I thank you again for this mark of your sympathy and good feeling.

H. K. STORKS,

Lieutenant General.

To His Excellency SIR HENRY K. STORKS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

THE undersigned Barristers feel it their duty to express to your Excellency their sentiments of congratulation on the successful issue of your Excellency's difficult mission; and at the same time they trust, on your happy return, in the accomplishment of their aspirations, and the carrying out of those reforms which are necessary for the welfare of the country.

The confidence placed in your Excellency by Her Majesty's Government in difficult circumstances, the selection made in your person as Governor of these islands, and your happy return amongst us to resume the Government, are our guarantees for the benefits and best institutions which the inhabitants of this land feel the necessity to enjoy.

And therefore, the undersigned, confiding that their sentiments will be acceptable to your Excellency, flatter themselves that they will long enjoy the Government of your Excellency.

(Signed) Names.

TO THE ADVOCATES OF MALTA.

GENTLEMEN,

AN address of congratulation on my return to these islands from the Advocates of Malta is most agreeable to me.

An honourable and independent bar is one of the greatest guarantees for the impartial administration of justice.

The Advocates of Malta are distinguished by those feelings of honour and independence to which I have referred, and your address expressing confidence in me and in my administration is, therefore, most gratifying to me.

H. K. STORKS,

Lieutenant General.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS,
Governor of Malta and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

Congratulations of the Medical Body of Malta.

May it please your Excellency,

After fulfilling an arduous and glorious mission, your Excellency returns happily amongst us.

To the general rejoicing, the medical body of these possessions unite also their own.

The present is not the occasion of acknowledging the hopes we entertain in that high wisdom that lately occupied the attention of the Government and the press of Great Britain. We only convey to your Excellency an expression of real confidence and the assurance of our profound esteem.

(Signed) Names.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF MALTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM very grateful for the address which you have presented to me.

I know and appreciate the devotion of the members of the medical profession in Malta to their laborious and responsible duties; and I recognise the great qualities they have displayed in times of sickness and disease.

I feel much gratification in knowing that I possess your confidence and esteem.

H. K. STORKS,

Lieutenant General.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY K. STORKS, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., one of Majesty's Privy Council, Governor and Commander in Chief in
and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

At the time when your Excellency was selected to govern these islands, the Maltese people, cognisant of the high reputation which your Excellency, in exercising previous high functions had deservedly earned, foresaw that the public affairs would have been conducted with ability and justice.

An honorific mission some time after recalled your Excellency to a distant part of the Empire, and deprived these possessions of the prudence and ability of your Excellency.

The return of your Excellency has therefore created great satisfaction in all the population, and we, following the example of other bodies, have the honour to offer you our congratulations and our good wishes for many years of prosperity.

Names.

TO THE NOTARIES AND LEGAL PROCURATORS OF MALTA.

GENTLEMEN,

RECEIVE my sincere thanks for your address.

Depositories of the important trusts of individuals, and transactors of public and private business of the greatest consequence, an expression of confidence and good opinion from your society is most flattering and agreeable to me.

I accept your good wishes for my success and prosperity, and I shall always be ready to promote your interests as far as I am able.

H. K. STORKS,
Lieutenant General.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Military Division of the same most Honourable Order, and Knight Grand Cross of the most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Army, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, and Commander of the Troops serving within the same.

May it please Your Excellency,

In the name of the members of the Agrarian Society of the Island of Malta, we approach and congratulate your Excellency on your happy return amongst us to resume the Government of these Islands; and at the same time beg to signify to your Excellency that the members of the said society gratefully remember the patronage extended by your Excellency to the said society and request your Excellency to continue the same, in order that the object of improving the agriculture of this island may be attended with success.

The said society knowing the good intentions of your excellency to promote the welfare of these islands is more than convinced that your Excellency will entertain their request.

ANT. SCHEMBRI, Presidente.
BARONE AZOPARDI, Vice Presidente.
DR. ANT. CARUANA, Assise. Segretario.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AGRARIAN SOCIETY OF MALTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with pleasure and gratification the address which you have presented to me.

Your society, having for its object the improvement of all that relates to agriculture is of great importance to the welfare and prosperity of the labouring classes.

I assisted with pleasure at the Agricultural Exhibition of 1865, and I look forward to an improved display of productions this year as the result of your praiseworthy and patriotic efforts.

I may here express the regret I experienced when I heard of the loss which the society had sustained by the death of the late Baron Gauci Azzopardi, a man who laboured earnestly to promote the interests of the society and the social improvement of the agricultural classes.

Agriculture is a science, and the intelligence of the present day has made discoveries of so much importance in the management of land and its productions that mere labour unassisted by science is an expenditure of force without remuneration and return.

As honorary president of your society, I feel a great interest in your proceedings, and I am always ready to contribute to the best of my ability to improve the agriculture of Malta, and the condition of its rural labourers.

H. K. STORKS,
Lieutenant General.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

On the return of your Excellency to this seat of your Government, after having fulfilled the high mission which Her Majesty our Gracious Sovereign had entrusted to you, the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, feels it its duty to convey to you its congratulations, and to beg your Excellency to be pleased to accept them as an expression of its deep esteem.

The society trusting in the valuable patronage which your Excellency will deign to confer on it, feels more confident of fulfilling its duties, and hopes it will succeed with greater alacrity in encouraging the love of arts in these islands.

The society deeply felt the grief that has afflicted your Excellency for the severe loss you have lately sustained, and in offering its condolences to your Excellency begs that the Almighty may alleviate your grief and that you may regain that peace of mind which the society wishes you so much to enjoy.

Malta, Valletta, 24th December 1866.

By a resolution adopted at an extraordinary general meeting of the society on the 15th December 1866.

MARCHESE G. P. TESTAFERRATA OLIVIER,
Presidente.
JAMES ASPINALL,
Segretario.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my best thanks for your address. The society which you represent is deserving of all the encouragement which can be afforded to it, and I recognize with pleasure the aptitude and talent of the Maltese people in the execution of works of art, and in the manufacture of many useful articles of production.

It would be difficult to match the gold ornaments of Malta, the lace of these islands, or the exquisite works of art cut from the Maltese stone. To improve and perfect native taste is the object of your society, and I know of no body more deserving of public encouragement than yours.

I feel sensibly your considerate allusion to the loss I have lately sustained in my family, and I thank you for the kind expressions of condolence on this occasion.

H. K. STORKS,
Lieutenant General.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable SIR HENRY KNIGHT STORKS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Member of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The members of the Society of Archæology, History, and Natural History, embrace with pleasure the opportunity of your Excellency's return to these islands to welcome you and tender you their warmest good wishes for your Excellency's health and happiness, and their hopes that God's blessing may attend all the measures of your Excellency's Government whilst we continue to have the good fortune of your rule over us.

In the name of a general meeting of the society.

CES. VASSALLO,
Vice Presidente.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGY, HISTORY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my best thanks for your address. It will be my desire, as it is my duty, to assist and support your society to the best of my ability, as it tends to the development of science, to the progress of discovery of most interesting remains which exist in these islands, and to the improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of the people.

I was gratified, when in England, by hearing Professor Owen, the most eminent of modern naturalists, express the interest he felt in the recent discovery of animal remains in Malta, and the hope he entertained that further efforts would be made to disinter the fossils of past ages.

H. K. STORKS,
Lieutenant General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor will receive, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., on the Tuesdays of each week any person wishing to see his Excellency on matters of business, on application to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

By command
Palace, Valletta,
December 27th, 1866. VICTOR HOULTON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6.

GOVERNOR SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B., to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

(Received June 6.)

MY LORD,

Palace, Valletta, May 30th, 1876.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 20th instant, * instructing me to report on the circumstance of the case in connexion with the complaint made by the Maltese nobility that they were not permitted to present an address to the Prince of Wales on his visit to Malta,—

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I reported fully upon this complaint in my despatch of the 26th instant.†

I have, &c.

C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B.

(Telegraphic.)

5th July.

A Despatch relative to complaint of nobles goes by to-night's mail; let me have your reply with least possible delay.

No. 8.

The EARL OF CARNARVON to GOVERNOR SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, G.C.B.

SIR,

Downing Street, 5th July 1876.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th May,‡ and to yours of the 26th and 30th May,§ I transmit to you, in order that you may have an opportunity of offering such remarks upon their contents as you may think are called for, copies of a letter, from the Marquis Desain and of its enclosures,|| relating to the conduct pursued to the nobles of Malta by the local Government on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,—

I request you to inform the Marquis Desain that I have received his letter, but am necessarily unable to express any opinion upon the representations which it contains until I have received your reply to this dispatch. In the meantime, however, I have pleasure in informing him that I have received with satisfaction the assurance that the nobles do not impute to you any intentional want of courtesy.

You will also inform him that I much regret that this acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter has been accidentally delayed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CARNARVON.

To Governor Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, G.C.B.

GOVERNOR SIR C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE G.C.B. to THE EARL OF
CARNARVON, dated Palace Valetta, July 14th, 1876.

(Extract.)

(Received July 19th.)

I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant,* communicating to me a letter dated the 23rd May, addressed to your Lordship by the Marchese Cassar Desain in behalf of a Committee of Maltese Nobles, in reference to the conduct towards themselves of the local Government on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this island, and requesting me to inform the Marchese of your Lordship's regret at the accidental delay of the acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter, and of your inability to express any opinion on the representations contained in that letter, until the receipt of my reply.

I lost no time in making that communication; and I now proceed to submit to your Lordship the following remarks:—

It appears to me that the letter above mentioned, involves a complaint based on the following circumstances: 1st. That to an application made to me respecting the precedence to which the Nobles were entitled, my reply was evasive. 2nd. That they were prevented (I suppose they mean by myself) from presenting an address to His Royal Highness. 3rd. That they were not permitted by me to send a deputation to receive, along with other deputations, His Royal Highness at the Palace. 4th. That they were thus precluded from personally paying homage to the Prince. I hope I shall satisfy your Lordship that that complaint is unfounded.

With reference to the first point, I admit that on the question of precedence, I had much hesitation as to what, under the circumstances, would be a right decision. When I was first verbally informed of the desire of the Maltese Nobles, that their deputation should be introduced to the presence of His Royal Highness, immediately after the Council of Government, and was told of a precedent to that effect on the occasion of the presentation of some addresses to the late Sir Henry Storks, I expressed my inclination to follow, as far, of course, as it lay in my power, that precedent. A question, however, arose a few days after, when the Honourable Dr. Sciortino, an elected member of Council, and Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, at an interview with the Chief Secretary to Government, claimed for the Chamber the very same precedence; and I had then a serious doubt as to the course which I should adopt.

Although on private or unofficial occasions, a gentleman bearing a title of nobility, should unquestionable have precedence of any member of the Chamber of Commerce, on account of his higher social rank, it was not clear that that rule holds good also when, not an individual member of the Chamber, but the Chamber itself, in its corporate capacity, appears, on a public occasion, to perform a public duty. The gentlemen who, during the latter part of the Government of the Knights of St. John, obtained some of them from the Grand Masters of that Order, and others from foreign sovereigns, titles of nobility do not appear to have ever formed a body politic, or been otherwise invested with a corporate capacity, directly or indirectly concerned in the administration of the Government; whereas the Chamber of Commerce, as was urged on their part, is recognised by an express legislative enactment; it exercises, by law, important public functions, such as the selection of the Consuls to sit with Her Majesty's Judges in the Courts of Justice, with equal vote, on commercial cases, and it has therefore the character of a body concerned in the administration of the local Government.

The orders, quoted in behalf of the Nobles, of Grand Masters Despuig and De Rohan, dated respectively, the 16th September 1739 and 17th March 1795, evidently referred to personal precedence, and, notwithstanding one very obscure passage in the former, looking to the context, they could not have been intended to regulate but the precedence among the Nobles themselves, or between them and other members, called *Giurati* of the then existing Municipality. A different construction would lead to the preposterous conclusion that a gentleman who had, at any previous time been a *Giurato*, as well as any doctor of law or medicine, had a right of precedence over the *Giurati* of the current year, whether they appeared singly or in a body as representing the Municipality. Translations of those orders, copies of the originals of which seem to have been transmitted by the Nobles, are herein enclosed.

* No. 8.

Sir Thomas Maitland's proclamation of the 5th June 1815, creating some Lords Lieutenants of districts, to be selected solely from among the Maltese Nobles, gave them civil rank before all the Maltese not employed under the Government, and consequently after all the Government superior officers. And on a subsequent occasion when a Maltese Noble, being also a member of the Municipality above referred to, arbitrarily took precedence of one of Her Majesty's Judges, the same Governor expressed publicly, by Government notice, his disapproval of that gentleman's conduct.

In the English rules of precedence, I was unable to find any rule that I might safely take for my guidance in deciding the question, there being no resemblance between a Maltese Noble and a peer of the realm, and there being no rule in England, as far as I am aware, relating to a question of precedence between an English nobleman in his private capacity, and a legally constituted corporate body in its public capacity.

The case of the presentation of addresses to Sir Henry Storks, on which, as I have stated, I was personally inclined to act, seem to me, on reconsideration, a doubtful precedent, inasmuch as it does not appear whether the introduction of the nobles to present their address, before the Chamber of Commerce, or the insertion, in the Government Gazette, of the address of the former before that of the latter, was, in consequence of a deliberate decision on a question of precedence, or merely accidental occurrences.

It struck me also that, if I recommended that the Nobles should have precedence of the Chamber of Commerce, on account of their higher personal rank as compared with the personal rank of the individual members of the Chamber, the deputations of the advocates and of the physicians, as of persons having the degrees of doctors, would naturally have claimed the application to them of the same rule, and they also would thus have precedence of the Chamber of Commerce.

I confess that my hesitation was increased by another circumstance independent of the intrinsic merits of the question, but in itself, at the time, a matter of great importance. The initiative for the preparation of a suitable popular reception to His Royal Highness, was, on this, as on the Prince's first visit in 1862, taken by the Chamber of Commerce; and no other body or class of persons took the slightest trouble in the matter. No less than seven members of the Chamber were members of the reception committee, and the carrying out of all the arrangements made by that committee or by their executive sub-committee, for the decoration of the streets, and their illumination, as well as for a procession including deputations from all the cities and villages, and from all the professions, being practically in the hands of gentlemen connected with the Chamber a disappointment of this body at their being placed in a position inferior to that of a deputation of the Nobles, who were but private gentlemen, and had done nothing to promote the loyal demonstration, might have marred their zeal, and possibly caused a great confusion at the very moment of the Prince's landing.

Under those circumstances it was desirable to postpone any final decision until the Prince's arrival, with a view of consulting some gentlemen in his suite, and eventually submitting the question to His Royal Highness; but, fortunately, there was no necessity for any decision, His Royal Highness having declined to receive in person, any address except that of the inhabitants, which was to be presented by the elected members of the Council of Government.

The last-mentioned circumstance, disposes of the second cause of complaint, if the Marchese Cassar Desain meant in his letter to say that the Nobles were prevented by me from presenting their address. There were very many addresses prepared by different classes of gentlemen, to be, by deputations, presented personally to His Royal Highness. All those deputations, were like the deputation of the Nobles, prevented from having the gratification of presenting their addresses to His Royal Highness in person. But I am not responsible. A copy of the telegram intimating to me that His Royal Highness could receive in person only the address of the inhabitants, is herein enclosed for your Lordship's information.

As to the third cause of complaint, namely that the Nobles were not permitted to send a deputation to be present with other deputations at the arrival of the Prince at the palace, the fact is that no deputations of private gentlemen were invited to take part in the reception of His Royal Highness at the palace, or, as far as I know, were present at that reception. The only persons who, in accordance with the precedent of 1862, were requested to attend at the door of the palace, at the moment of the Prince's arrival, were the two Diocesan Bishops of Malta and Gozo, each accompanied by his Vicar-General and two or three members of the respective chapter, and the heads of the Civil Department, who were not to attend at the landing place; to whom some members of the Chamber of Commerce, who were not on the reception committee, were added, as representing the only Maltese Corporation in existence, and having on that account a public character.

It is true, as stated by the Secretary to the Committee of the Nobles in his letter to me of the 3rd April, that some time before, when they first informed me of the creation of that Committee, I told them that they might be present at the reception of the Prince at the palace, or, as it is expressed in that letter, that their deputation might, if they chose, take part in receiving His Royal Highness at the palace; but I am sure I alluded to an arrangement which I had then in contemplation, namely, that all the deputations charged with the presentation of addresses should assemble at the palace at the time of his arrival. * * * * It never occurred to me to ask any deputation of private gentlemen to meet the Prince on his alighting from his carriage at the entrance of the palace, and I am not aware that any such deputations were in attendance in such places in any country visited by his Royal Highness.

Indeed, until I read the letter of the Marchese Cassar Desain to your Lordship, I never thought that his letter to me of the 3rd April referred to the reception at the door of the palace. I took it to refer to the arrangement I had proposed in connexion with the presentation of addresses; and for that reason my reply of the same date was that I regretted that, the Prince having decided not to receive at the palace any addresses in person, I was unable to make any arrangement for the Nobles to assist in the reception of His Royal Highness.

That the Nobles were precluded from personally paying homage to the Prince (which is the fourth cause of complaint) is true, but their disappointment in that respect was common to all other classes, though the latter have not been advised to enter into correspondence upon it, or to make it the subject of communications to the press. * * * * Nothing remained but three dinner parties, to which I was unavoidably bound to ask a very large number of gentlemen, including some members of council, judges, magistrates, other heads of departments, and foreign consuls, besides the superior military and naval officers, and heads of military and naval departments, some distinguished strangers acquainted with His Royal Highness, and the Prince's own suite; all the married gentlemen with their ladies. With all that, however, I included Nobles in all those parties to meet His Royal Highness, viz., Marchese and Marchesa De Piro and Baroness Trigona in the first, Baron and Baroness Domico in the second, and Count Sant Fournier in the third; whereas of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, not being also elected members of the Council of Government, I asked only Mr. Alfred Christian, the President, and M. Micallef Eynaud, and of the leading members of the bar I likewise asked only one, Dr. Mifsud.

And, in favour of the Nobles, I went even further. Late in the afternoon of Friday the 7th April (the close of the second day of the Prince's stay in Malta), I received through the post a letter from Mr. Knollys, dated Cairo the 28th March, which, according to the postmark was posted in Egypt, or passed through Alexandria on the 30th, conveying to me a modification of His Royal Highness' previous commands communicated to me by the same gentleman's letter of the 24th, in so far as His Royal Highness' permission was now given for a small "reception" after dinner, to which a limited number of ladies and gentlemen might be asked. * * * * There remained now but one evening, namely, that of the next day, Saturday, on which any "reception" could take place; and it being impossible, on such short notice, to issue any considerable number of invitations, a few Nobles were hurriedly asked, namely, four gentlemen and five or six ladies. It so happened, however, that the dinner having been protracted to a late hour, and His Royal Highness having promised to honour a performance at the Opera with his presence, it was impossible for him to remain long in conversation with those ladies and gentlemen. But they were all presented, and to all did His Royal Highness speak in his usual kind manner, and the limitation of the privilege to their class ought to have shown to the Committee, of which the Marchese Cassar Desain, who was not of the number, was the Secretary, that the Nobles had a distinction which was extended to no other class of the community.

The manner, however, in which that compliment is referred to in the letter addressed to your Lordship, shows that it was not appreciated as it ought to have been, if the statement that even the Nobles who received that honour regretted having accepted the invitation is correct. The writer of that letter seems to think that that invitation was made in consequence of his letter to the Prince's private secretary, of which a copy was forwarded to your Lordship. But I assure your Lordship that I did not know of that letter at the time.

In the concluding representation made it is stated that the Nobles trust they have proved to your Lordship that they have not complained without just cause of the local Government, and are pleased to add that they acquit me, the Governor, from being

animated by other than the best intentions, to which I beg clearly to state that I consider the Nobles had no just cause of complaint; but I, as Governor, had at their throwing up the banner of the Prince of Wales, the position of honour in the procession, and that for no one act was any member of the local Government responsible but myself.

Inclosure 1.

Translation of a Decree issued by GRAND MASTER DESPUIG, on the 16th September 1739.

The Master of the Hospital at Jerusalem, of the Holy Sepulchre, and of the Order of St. Anthony of Vienne.

To remove differences about precedency among the persons who will be appointed to the Juratships of the Universities of Notabile and Valletta, it is our will and pleasure, and we ordain and command, that they shall all be preceded by the under-mentioned (*che tutti siano preceduti dagl' infrascritti*), and that among the latter the precedency be regulated in the following order, namely :

First. Any person who was *Capitano della Verga* of the said city Notabile and of our island of Malta.

Second. The *Titolato* having a title founded on a fief really existing here, though he may not be in possession of it.

Third. The *Titolato* who has not a title founded upon a fief really existing in our dominions, on the registration of the title in the *Chancellerie* of our religion, and in the High Court of our Castellania, and the payment, for the respective registrations, of 116 *scudi* of our money, to be divided in equal shares between the said *Chancellerie* and Castellania.

Fourth. A descendant in the male line from any person who was *Capitano della Verga*, if he lives on rents of his own property, and if his intermediate ancestors lived also on rents of their own property.

Fifth. A descendant in the male line from a *Titolato*, with title founded on a fief really existing here, if he lives on rent of his own property, and if his intermediate ancestors lived also on such rent.

Sixth. Any person who was First Jurat of Notabile.

Seventh. Any person who was First Jurat of Valletta.

Eighth. The Senior Jurat of the University to which he belongs.

Ninth. Any person who was Judge of Appeal, Criminal Judge, or Civil Judge of the Court of the Castellania, or of the Courts *Capitanale* and *Governatoriale*.

Tenth. A Doctor of Law, or a Doctor of Medicine.

We declare that, among persons of the same rank, the antiquity of the original title must be attended to, and that a person who was a Jurat, if he be appointed *Console di Mare*, he shall have precedence over other *Consoli*, and among the latter the precedency shall be regulated by the date of appointment.

Given at the Palace, the 16th September 1739.

(Signed) DESPUIG.

Inclosure 2.

Translation of a Decree issued by GRAND MASTER DE ROHAN, on the 17th March 1795.

The Master of the hospital at Jerusalem, of the Holy Sepulchre, and of the Order of St. Anthony of Vienne.

It being a principle universally acknowledged that the greater lustre of nobility principally depends on its greater antiquity, nothing is more just and reasonable than that the older noble should have precedence over the more recent. We have therefore determined to ordain that, in regulating the precedency among the nobles of this our dominion, whether first born or cadets indiscriminately, regard should only be had to the greater or less antiquity of the title by which their family was ennobled, whether that title had been granted by ourselves or our predecessors, or by foreign princes, provided, however, it was registered in our *Chancellerie* and in the High Court of the Castellania. In

cases, however, of grants bearing the same date, the person possessing two or more titles shall have precedence over another who has less titles, according to the rule established by the magisterial decree of our lamented predecessor Grand Master Despuig of the 16th September 1739, which in any part not inconsistent with our present enactment we intend hereby fully to confirm.

Given at the Palace, the 17th March 1795.

(Signed) ROHAN.

Inclosure 3.

Copy of a Telegram received from Suez on the 25th March 1876.

To Governor, Malta.

The Prince approves generally of the programme, but has made some alterations ; letter on the subject goes to you to-day. Prince can only receive one address in person, that from the inhabitants of the island, the others must be sent in. Please send me as soon as possible copy of the address from the inhabitants.

KNOLLYS, Suez.

LONDON:
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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE
RELATIVE TO THE
LAND TENURE QUESTION
IN
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(In continuation of Command Paper [C. 1351], August 1875.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
April 1876.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1876.

The EARL OF DUFFERIN to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

Ottawa, February 24, 1876.

(Received March 9.)

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith for your Lordship's information a report signed by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Solicitor for the Commissioner of Public Lands of Prince Edward Island, detailing the proceedings before the Commissioners under the "Land Purchase Act, 1875," and the subsequent action in the matter before the Supreme Court of that Province.

2. Your Lordship will perceive from this Report that the cases adjudicated upon while Mr. Childers acted as Commissioner were those of the proprietors whose names are here noted in the margin.

3. That of these proprietors Miss Sullivan and Mr. Fane, having applied to the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island for a rule setting aside the award made to them, obtained on the 17th of November last a rule *nisi*, which rule the Court on the 17th of January following made absolute, declaring the award *in toto* void; and that an appeal has been entered from this decision to the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

4. That Mr. R. B. Stewart's counsel, having applied first to the Court for a rule setting aside his award, withdrew the application, and pressed only for the continuance of an injunction restraining the Public Trustee from executing a conveyance of the property; and that finally the court having directed the awarded money to be paid into the Treasury in gold to the credit of the estate, Mr. Stewart was on January 27th served, pursuant to the Act, with a notice that within 14 days a conveyance of his estate would be executed by the Public Trustee to the Commissioner of Public Lands.

5. It was upon the consideration of these three cases, as your Lordship will remark, set forth in paragraphs 11 to 16 of the Report, that the Supreme Court discovered the most radical defects of the disputed awards.

6. The Report further shows that Lord Melville, Sir G. Montgomery, William Cundall, and Eliza M. Cundall applied to the Court on December 7th for an order for the payment of their awards, the deeds conveying away their estates having been executed on November 27th; that an order *nisi* was given, and that subsequently no cause against it having been shown, the Court ordered the awards in these four cases to be paid on the 1st of April, unless cause should be shown on or before that day.

7. That Mr. James Montgomery finally obtained a rule absolute referring back his award to the Commission on the ground of mistake committed by the Commissioners, and that it is probable, in the view of the absence from the Commission of Mr. Childers, the Chairman at the making of the award, fresh legislation will be required to authorise the re-hearing of the case.

8. That the cases of Lieut.-Colonel Cumberland and Miss Fanning were deferred until the decision of the Court was made known in those of Mr. Fane and Miss Sullivan.

9. At paragraph 19 the Report commences to notice the condition of the cases which came before the Commission after the appointment of Mr. Wilmot in the place of Mr. Childers, and your Lordship will learn that in these cases the Commissioners, awaiting probably the judgment of the Supreme Court on the applications before it, have filed no awards.

10. The Report mentions further some legal difficulties which appear likely to impede the settlement of more than one case that will come before the Commission when it re-assembles on the 26th of July, the day to which it now stands adjourned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

January 27.

William Cundall, Eliza M. Cundall, Charlotte A. Sullivan, Robert B. Stewart, Sir Graham Montgomery, The Hon. S. P. Fane, Lord Melville, James F. Montgomery, Colonel Cumberland, Miss Fanning.

Enclosure.

Sir,

Charlotte Town, January 27, 1876.

IN reply to your letter of the 18th instant asking us to furnish you with a report of all proceedings before the Commissioners under the Land Purchase Act, 1875, and also embracing therein the subsequent action of the several proprietors in the Supreme Court who may either have applied for the amounts of their awards or have moved the Court to have the award set aside, we beg to submit the following Report :—

1°. The assent of the Governor-General to the Land Purchase Act, 1875, was published in the Canada Gazette on the 26th of June 1875.

2°. On the 2nd day of August 1875 the Commissioner of Public Lands, under the second section of the Land Purchase Act, 1875, notified George W. De Blois, Esq., the known and recognized agent of Charlotte Antonia Sullivan, that the Government of this Island intended to purchase her township lands in this Island under the said Act.

3°. A similar notice was also served upon the under-mentioned proprietors or their agents on the dates set opposite their respective names; that is to say, on—

Robert Bruce Stewart on the 20th July 1875.

S. C. B. P. Fane per G. W. De Blois, Agent, 2nd August 1875.

Sir Graham Graham Montgomery per S. H. Hanland, Agent, on 2nd August 1875.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville per John Longworth, Agent, on 26th July 1875.

Lt.-Col. Cumberland and wife per E. J. Hodgson, Agent, on 26th July 1875.

Maria J. M. Fanning per E. J. Hodgson, Agent, on 26th July 1875.

John A. MacDonell on 23rd July 1875.

James F. Montgomery on 24th July 1875.

William Cundall on 24th July 1875.

E. M. Cundall on 24th July 1875.

4°. The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, the Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General in Council, arrived in this Island to enter upon his duties on or about the 29th day of July 1875. J. T. Jenkins, Esq., had been previously appointed Commissioner on behalf of the Government of this Island by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5°. J. S. Carvell, Esq., was on the 31st day of July 1875 appointed Commissioner on behalf of William Cundall and Eliza Mary Cundall, two of the proprietors, and on the same day the three Commissioners under the 13th section of the Act notified the Commissioner of Public Lands of Mr. Carvell's appointment. On the same day the Commissioner of Public Lands presented a petition to the Commissioners under the 14th section of the Act. The notice required by the 14th section of the time and place of hearing the matters referred to, the Commission was in these two cases published in the Royal Gazette of the date of 31st July 1875, and the time of hearing was fixed for Monday, the 16th August 1875.

6°. On 5th August 1875 the Commissioner of Public Lands was notified of the appointment of R. G. Haliburton as Commissioner on behalf of the following proprietors, namely :—Charlotte A. Sullivan, R. B. Stewart, S. C. B. P. Fane, Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, Lieut.-Col. Cumberland and wife, Maria S. M. Fanning, John A. MacDonell, and James F. Montgomery. Petitions were immediately presented to the Commissioners by the Commissioner of Public Lands, and an advertisement in each case published, appointing Monday, 23rd August, as the day for hearing the matters referred under the Act.

7°. The Commission met for the first time on Monday, August 16th, in the matter of the estates of William Cundall, and Eliza Mary Cundall, and sat till Wednesday (inclusive), when it adjourned till August 23rd.

On 23rd August Court again met and sat continuously until Friday, the 3rd day of September, during which time the estates of Charlotte A. Sullivan, R. B. Stewart, Sir Graham G. Montgomery, Hon. Spencer, C. B. P. Fane, Lord Melville, James F. Montgomery, Col. Cumberland and Miss Fanning were brought before the Court in rotation, and the evidence and addresses of counsel heard.

On the 3rd day of September the Court adjourned till Monday, the 11th day of October; the Chairman, Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, stating that he would be unable to act as Commissioner any longer.

On Saturday, the 4th September, awards were made by the Commissioner in all the before mentioned estates adjudicated upon by them, the proprietors' Commissioner declining to join in those of R. B. Stewart and Charlotte A. Sullivan.

On Monday, 6th September, all these awards were filed with the Prothonotary as required by the Act, and copies thereof served on the proprietors on or before the 9th September.

The amounts awarded were as follows :—

William Cundall	\$9,200
Eliza M. Cundall	\$4,450
Charlotte A. Sullivan	\$81,500
Robt. B. Stewart	\$76,500
Sir Graham G. Montgomery	\$12,400
Hon. S. C. B. P. Fane	\$21,200
Lord Melville	\$34,000
James F. Montgomery	\$15,200
Col. Cumberland	\$31,900
M. S. M. Fanning	\$20,200

Making a total of \$306,550

8°. At the October sittings of the Supreme Court James F. Montgomery, on his own affidavit, and that of R. G. Haliburton, arbitrator, obtained an order *nisi* to refer the award made in his case back to the Commissioners to correct an alleged mistake made by the Commissioners in making up their award. Cause was shown on behalf of the Government against this order at the Michaelmas term, but the order was made absolute by the Court, and the award referred back. As Mr. Childers the Chairman is in England, and in all probability will not return here, legislative action will probably be required to enable this case to be re-heard by the present Commissioners and brought to a final end.

9°. On the 29th day of October 1875 the Colonial Treasurer certified, pursuant to the Act, that the amount of each of the foregoing awards had been paid into the Treasury to the credit of the several estates, and between that day and the 3rd day of November, the Public Trustee notified Miss Sullivan, R. B. Stewart, Lord Melville, Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, S. C. B. P. Fane, William Cundall, and Eliza M. Cundall respectively, that within 14 days thereafter he would execute a conveyance of their estates to the Commissioner of Public Lands pursuant to the Act.

10°. In the cases of Col. Cumberland and Miss Fanning it was found impossible to get correct descriptions of their estates until after the rules to set the awards aside in Sullivan's and Stewart's cases had been obtained, and after that it was deemed advisable to await the decision of the courts in those cases before giving the notices in those of Cumberland's and Fanning's.

11°. On the 10th day of November 1875 an application was made by Robert B. Stewart to the Supreme Court, to set aside the award made with reference to his estate, and to restrain the Public Trustee from executing a deed thereof to the Commissioner of Public Lands pursuant to his notice. The Court granted a rule *nisi* to set aside the award returnable on the 1st day of December on the grounds following :—

1. That the award was not final.
2. That it was uncertain.
3. Because a delegated authority must be exercised under it to ascertain metes and bounds of lands to be conveyed by Public Trustee to Commissioner of Public Lands.
4. Because the money paid into the Treasury was in legal tender notes of the Dominion of Canada, which are not legal tender in this Island.

The Court at the same time granted an *interim* injunction restraining the Public Trustee from executing a conveyance.

12°. On the 17th day of November similar applications were made on behalf of Charlotte A. Sullivan and S. C. B. P. Fane, and rules *nisi* were obtained to set aside the awards in these cases on the same grounds as those expressed in the rule in Stewart's case.

13°. On 1st December the Court adjourned the argument to the 4th December, and on the 4th December cause was shown on behalf of the Government against the rules *nisi*. As the grounds were the same in each of the three applications of R. B. Stewart, S. C. B. P. Fane, and C. A. Sullivan (excepting one additional one in Fane's case, which his counsel withdrew before the argument), it was agreed to argue the cases as one at the

commencement of the argument. R. B. Stewart's counsel withdrew his rule in so far as it applied to set aside the award, and confined his application simply to continue the injunction restraining the Public Trustee from executing a deed of his estate.

The arguments lasted four days.

14°. On the 17th day of January the Court gave judgment in Stewart's case, directing the money awarded to be paid into the Treasury in gold within 14 days to the credit of the estate, with liberty to Stewart to apply to make the injunction perpetual if the gold was not paid within that time.

15°. On the 18th day of January the Treasurer certified pursuant to the Act that the amount of the award in Stewart's case had been paid into the Treasury in gold, and on the 27th day of January R. B. Stewart was served with a fresh notice, that within 14 days from the service of that notice upon him the Public Trustee would execute a deed of his estate to the Commissioner of Public Lands.

16°. The Supreme Court also gave judgment on the 17th day of January in Sullivan's and Fane's cases, making absolute the rules *nisi*, and declaring the awards absolutely void. On several grounds, among others for not describing the lands for which they awarded compensation, and for not finding specifically a number of points which the Court held it necessary the award should find *on its face*; such as the performance or non-performance of the conditions of the original grants, the payment or non-payment of quit-rents, the number of acres held by squatters and their names, &c., &c.

17°. On the 27th day of November the Public Trustee, pursuant to the notices served by him, executed deeds to the Commissioner of Public Lands of the respective estates of Lord Melville, Sir Graham G. Montgomery, William Cundall, and Eliza Mary Cundall.

On the 7th day of December following, applications were made to the Supreme Court in behalf of the last four named proprietors, to obtain an order for the payment of the amount awarded them.

The Supreme Court in each of the four cases granted an order *nisi*, calling upon the Commissioner of Public Lands to show cause, on the 10th December, why the several amounts awarded to the said four proprietors would not be paid to them respectively.

No cause was shown on behalf of the Commissioner of Public Lands, but the Supreme Court made a second order in each of the four cases (which is to be published in England and this Island as directed by the Court), that the amounts of the awards will be paid to the respective proprietor applicants on the 1st day of April next, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before that day.

18°. The above statement concludes my report of the cases heard before the Commissioners while Mr. Childers presided as Chairman. With respect to the remainder of the proprietary estates, I beg to submit the following statement of facts.

19°. The Hon. L. A. Wilmot, appointed Commissioner by the Governor-General in Council in lieu of Mr. Childers who had resigned, opened the Court on the 11th October.

20°. The estate of John Apollenarius MacDonell, which had been docketed before Mr. Childers, was first heard and disposed of.

The Court then took up and heard the following estates in the order herein inserted. The usual and necessary notices had all been given as required by the Act, and the hearing in succession had been properly advertised in each case:—

J. A. MacDonell; H. J. Cundall, guardian of heirs of Winsloe estate; H. J. Cundall, Trustee of Louisa Montgomery; John Alister MacDonald; Margaret Stewart; H. J. Cundall; Albert Hinde Yates and Mary J. Yates; Phillips F. Irving and George W. De Blois; Arthur Irving; Thomas Wright and Anne C. Wright; R. Rennie and others; Mary Anne and Jane H. Traverse; Agnes C. and Robert Bellin; Edward J. Hodgson; Daniel Hodgson, Trustee of Charles Wright; William C. MacDonald; Henry Palmer; Henry C. Douse; Esther Douse; Mrs. Duncan McMillen, guardian of Henry Winsloe, Stanley Winsloe, and Agnes Winsloe; Helen Diana Wiggins and Caroline M. Wiggins, and Flora Townshend Wiggins; William Campbell, Robert Longworth, and Henry Jones Cundall, Trustees under the will of late William Douse; Sydney Tudor Evans and Amelia Evans; Mary Crooke and Frances Crooke; Anna Maria Lawton, Margaret Gordon Lawton, Catherine Lawton, Mary Bushe Lawton, and Mary Lawton Clarke.

21°. On the 20th day of November, after the hearing of the above cases, the Commissioners adjourned the Court until the 26th day of July next 1876.

No awards have been filed by the Commissioners as yet in any of the above cases. I presume they were awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on the form of the awards before signing theirs.

Some time before the adjournment of the Court on the 9th day of November 1875, advertisements had been published by the Commissioners appointing the 3rd day of December at the House of Assembly Room as the time and place for proceeding with the hearing of the applications in the four estates following, viz.:—Augustus E. C. Holland and Mary Holland his wife, Frederick F. Holland, John Roach Bourke, and George Augustus MacNutt, Trustee of Marguerite S. Stevens.

22°. It will be necessary to re-advertise these cases again when the Court re-assembles, and indeed some questions may arise as to whether the proceedings have not entirely lapsed, and the powers of the Commissioner been exhausted *quoad* these four estates.

23°. The estates of James Douse and Arthur Irving were found on the hearing thereof not to be within the Act, and were abandoned.

24°. The estate of the Bishop of Nova Scotia and Theophilus Des Brisay was called on for hearing, but an objection was taken that Des Brisay was a relation of Dr. Jenkins, the Commissioner of the Local Government, and as it appeared the relationship actually did exist the case had to stand over. Legislative action will be required in this case also to enable it legally to be adjudicated on.

25°. A number of other estates, most of them small in area, remain to be advertised and brought to a hearing, but of course nothing can be done in them until the return of Judge Wilmot next spring.

26°. In the estate of H. J. Cundall, Committee of John Winsloe, a lunatic, as the Master of the Rolls decided that the Act did not extend to estates held by committees of lunatics, proceedings were stayed after the initiatory notice of the intention of the Government to purchase the estate was served; and it will be necessary to provide for this case in any amended Act that may be passed.

27°. We annex hereto copies of the judgments delivered by the judges of our Supreme Court in the three cases of Sullivan's, Stewart's, and Fane's, and the Commissioner of Public Lands has appealed from the judgment given in Sullivan's and Fane's cases to the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

We have, &c.

FREDK. BRECKEN, Attorney-General.

W. W. SULLIVAN, Solicitor-General.

LOUIS H. DAVIES, Solicitor for the
Commissioner of Public Lands.

To the Honourable T. Heath Hanland,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

JUDGMENTS of the SUPREME COURT, delivered in Hilary Term 1876, on Appeals from Awards of the Commissioners appointed under the Provisions of "The Land Purchase Act, 1875," with the Act published as an Appendix:—

In the case of the Estate of Charlotte Antonia Sullivan and the Commissioner of Public Lands; also in the case of the Hon. Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby Fane and the Commissioner of Public Lands.

Chief Justice Palmer.—This is rule to set aside two awards or inquisitions of the Commissioners appointed under the "Land Purchase Act, 1875."

The awards are in the following form:—

"Dominion of Canada,

"Province of Prince Edward Island.

"In the matter of the Application of Emanuel MacEachen, the Commissioner of Public Lands, for the purchase of the estate of Charlotte Antonia Sullivan, and the
" 'Land Purchase Act, 1875.' The sum awarded under sec. 26 of the said Act is
" eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars (\$81,500).

" (Signed) HUGH CULLING EARDLEY CHILDERS,

" Commissioner appointed by the Governor-

" General in Council.

" JOHN THEOPHILUS JENKINS,

" Commissioner appointed by the
Lieut.-Governor in Council.

" Charlottetown, 4th September 1875.

The grounds set forth on obtaining the rule are—

First. The award is not final, as the 28th section of the said Act requires the Commissioners to take into their consideration (sub-section *e*) the number of acres of land possessed or occupied by any persons who have not attorned to or paid rent to the proprietor, &c., who claim adversely, &c. (Sub-section *f*.) The quitrents reserved in the original grants, and how far the payment of the same have been waived or remitted by the Crown.

Second. The award is uncertain, as it does not show for what the money is awarded,—either the number of acres, or for whose estate,—or quality thereof.

Third. The Public Trustee has, in his 14 days' notice, described, by metes and bounds, certain lands therein, which he is not authorised to do by statute.

Fourth. This is alleged a delegated authority which does not appear, and it is not known whence derived.

Fifth. The money alleged to be lodged in the Treasury is of a species not a legal tender in this province.

Before proceeding to consider these points, it will be well to notice the general objects of the Act of Assembly in question. On the face of the Act the object is expressed to be “to convert the leasehold tenures into freehold estates, upon terms just and equitable to the tenants as well as to the proprietors.” The term “proprietors” also received legislative definition, and is expressed to include and extend to any person for the time being, receiving or entitled to receive the rents, issues, or profits of any township lands (exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate) in his own right, or as trustee, guardian, or administrator for any other person, or as a husband in right of or together with his wife.

The lands to be dealt with are declared to be leased or unleased, occupied or unoccupied, cultivated or wilderness,—saving always any estate not exceeding 1,000 acres when in the proprietor's actual occupation, but not otherwise tenanted. Exception was taken by counsel for the Rule, that the “Land Purchase Act, 1875” was passed contrary to the “British North American Act, 1867”; but I am of opinion that it comes within section 92 of the last-mentioned statute, where, in sub-section 13, authority is expressly given to the Province to legislate exclusively on “property and civil rights in the Province.”

It may properly be asked, in the first instance, what estates, in point of quality, the Local Act is intended to embrace and operate upon? By sections 32 and 33 it is very plainly expressed that the estate to be conveyed to the Commissioner of Public Lands is to be an estate *in fee simple*, and *nothing* less. Whether it is intended that the Commissioners, by the uniting or compounding of *lesser* estates, in some manner represented or brought before the Court, are to convert them into a fee-simple for the purposes of the Commissioner of Public Lands, does not, by any means, appear so clear. It was urged by one of the counsel opposed to the rule that tenants for life, remainder-men, and reversioners in any one certain tract of land, if entitled together to the fee-simple estate therein, would each one be bound by the statutory notice being duly published; and that, therefore, whether appearing before the Commissioners or not, would be one and all bound by a conveyance in fee-simple executed by the Public Trustee. The total absence, however, of all special provisions or machinery in the Act to give effect to such an important power as this, is itself sufficient to warrant the conclusion that such could never have been the intention of the Legislature. The Act, in terms, it is true, provides for the dealing with estates held by husbands in right of, or together with, their wives, respectively; but this evidently means instances where the wife is the owner in fee, and it legalises the necessity of dealing with the husband as representing by his marital right the fee-simple of his wife, while he is in receipt of the rents, issues, and profits of the estate. A party coming before the Commissioners' Court as tenant for life only, although, unquestionably, in receipt of the rents, issues, and profits of the estate; yet, if the remainder-man should keep aloof, it does not appear by the Act how the fee-simple is to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Public Lands. Does the Act of Assembly intend that the Land Court Commissioners should deal with a case of this kind manifestly appearing to them, and yet award the fee-simple value of the estate, and leave the tenant-for-life and remainder-man to obtain the proportions of their money through the medium of the Supreme Court? I do not think so.

The Commissioners power, at least their compulsory power, is confined only to estates in fee-simple. My object in inquiring into and considering this point now will appear as I further proceed in my judgment; and, while remarking on it, I may here refer to the cases of *Regina v. London and N. West. Rail. Co.*, 22 L. T. 346, and *Brandon v. Brandon*, 11 L. T., (N. S.) 673, in both of which cases the Jury summoned under land

compensation statutes cannot decide upon questions of title ; they are only to assess the value of land claimed.

The mode which our Land Purchase Act prescribes for bringing an estate into the Commissioners' Court is enacted in a very summary manner by the second clause, which states merely that the Commissioner of Public Lands, after 60 days publication of the Governor General's assent to the Act, shall "notify any proprietor or proprietors that "the Government intend to purchase his or their Township lands under this Act."

The Commissioners being all appointed and the day of holding their Court published as the Act directs, nothing more appears necessary than the above notice to enable the Commissioners to proceed upon their enquiry : there are no pleadings, no record, no submission in writing under the hands of the parties, and the Commissioners are left to shape their course of adjudication by the Act itself.

The 2nd section, it will, doubtless, be observed, does not require that the Commissioners of Public Lands in his notice should be bound to set forth, by any certain description, the lands or local situation of the estate referred to. Had the Act intended he should do so, it would surely have prescribed such a direction in express terms ; but the extreme, if not insuperable, difficulties which such a duty would impose on this officer, it may be concluded, were present in the mind of the Legislature, and when we refer to the ample powers which are conferred upon the Arbitrators, especially by the twentieth section of the Act to compel the production of plans, instruments, documents, &c., &c., it may fairly be presumed that the Legislature never intended to impose such a task upon that officer. Indeed, were the officer to undertake such a duty, and from lack of information which he could not acquire, omit some portion of the proprietor's lands, or mistake the course of some one or more of its boundaries, such error might exclude a portion, if not the whole of a particular estate from the scope of the Act, although in point of fact doubtless within its operation.

In the absence, then, of any record or written submission to start with, the Arbitrators can only refer to the statute itself, and here, as it appears to me, we find in the 28th section the matters of submission upon which those functionaries are to base their judgment and finding. This section is as follows (here the learned Judge read the section), now the language of the section is imperative, viz. :—

"The Commissioners *shall* take the following facts or circumstances into their "consideration."

Can the Commissioners, then, venture to make a final and just award, and at the same time totally disregard these elements, or at least various of them which must forcibly strike the mind of every reader of the statute, whether learned or layman, as testing the real value of the estate while in the possession and enjoyment of the owner ; for instance, the gross rental paid by the tenants ; the actual net receipts of the proprietor. The number of acres occupied by persons holding adversely to the proprietors. The performance or non-performance of the original grants from the Crown, and how far the despatches of the Colonial Secretaries of State have operated as waivers of any forfeitures. The quitrents reserved in the original grants. The number of acres of vacant or unleased lands.

Now a proprietor may own 20,000 acres of land, whereof he has leased 12,000 acres, and the other 8,000 remain freely at his own disposal. The leased land may yield him at its maximum an income of 500*l.*, a year. The *unleased* has become the most valuable part of the Township, and he knows that he can at any time he chooses lease it out in farms to produce from it a rental of 700*l.* a year ; ought not this to show the necessity of a separate and distinct valuation of these lands :—

If he and his ancestors have taken that estate subject to its forfeiture to the Crown in case certain specified conditions be not performed, if those or any of those conditions have been violated and he holds the estate by the uncertain clemency of the Crown, the estate must be much less in value than if such conditions were all duly performed, or being broken were waived by the Crown.

Further, if there be a lien on the estate for quit rents, past or present, would it be of no greater value to the owner than it would were all such quit rents duly paid or remitted ; and is the Commissioner of Public Lands to take a conveyance of the estate and sell it out in small tracts without knowing whether these conditions attach to it or not ? Again, if a certain number of persons have got into and hold adverse possession amongst them of a block of seven or eight hundred acres of land in different parcels or tracts, would not the value of the proprietor's estate be increased by the certainty of their not having a legal title, or diminished if it were certain they *had* gained such title. Now, to satisfy the statute are we assured that all these things were entered upon and duly considered by the Arbitrators in the words of the 28th section "*in estimating the amount*

of compensation?" Have they duly considered the tracts of land held adversely, the lands claimed by purchasers under the Land Assessment Acts, or under other Acts by which strangers or third parties hold *prima facie* titles by, and if so what lands are they? What quantity do they amount to? How are they distinguished or bounded? The validity of title to these tracts of land *cannot* be decided by the Arbitrators. The Supreme Court is the tribunal for that; but, what assurance does the award give that these matters have been duly considered? Not the slightest. Suppose that the Arbitrators have calculated on a certain quantity of land being held by squatters or under land tax sales, &c., and disallowed the proprietor the price of these; and suppose they mistook the law regarding these species of title. How is the proprietor or the Supreme Court to arrive at a knowledge of this, and of the amount, if anything, deducted for such tracts of land? or of their localities or descriptions? The award on the subject is perfectly silent and thereby equally uncertain. The award gives no boundaries for either freehold or leasehold land, nor what land in any form or of any kind the Arbitrators have given compensation for; all is left in uncertainty. It was argued by Counsel that the Public Trustee is as capable of finding the boundaries as the Commissioners. He might be, but in the first place it does not appear to be his duty: nor is he invested with the necessary power to enable him to do so. He is not authorised to sign a deed until the sum is awarded to the proprietor, and not until 14 days even after that. He must convey according to the boundaries which the Arbitrators have adjudicated upon. He must convey the whole land they have valued and *no more*, and he ought first to have some assurance and certainty that what he does convey was the land of that proprietor brought into Court, and that for which he has been compensated. The Island Act of Assembly, 27 Vict. cap. 2, commonly referred to as the "Fifteen Years' Purchase Act," confirms the former Land Commissioners' award made previously to that Act, and settles the question of the arrears of quit rents with respect to the estates whose owners are named in such Act; but notwithstanding this, there is no telling whether the present Arbitrators, in their award, were guided as regard the quit rents, by this Act or not. Counsel opposed to the rule have agreed that section 26 of the Land Purchase Act, fully enables and only requires the Arbitrators merely to award the sum they have agreed to as a money compensation and nothing more; and that those matters in subsections of said section 28, are merely matters directory of what the Arbitrators shall or shall not consider of in deliberating; but I wholly differ from this, and consider these matters as subjects to be arbitrated upon, as much so as if they were drawn up in a written submission to which each of the parties had assented and subscribed with their own hands. Nor are they, by any means *collateral* matters, not requiring to be stated by the Arbitrators as further argued by Counsel, who cited in support of that, the case, viz., "In Re. Byles 25 L. J., Exch. 53, where under the Lands Clauses Consolidation (Imperial) Act, 1854, an arbitration was held where some damages had accrued by the foundering of a river embankment built by private agreement, and compensation for taking land connected with the embankment was found by an arbitration; there the damages arising from the giving way of the wall was, and very properly, considered a question quite collateral to the damage arising from the works of the Company, coming under the head of compensation. But, in the present case, the subjects specified in section 28 of our statute, are the very vitals of the award."

In the case of *Round v. Hatton*, 10 M & W., cited by Counsel, an action of trespass to plaintiff's house and lands was, by an order of Nisi Prius, referred to an Arbitrator who was "*to settle at what price and on what terms the defendant should purchase the plaintiff's property.*" The order of reference enjoined nothing further, no particular circumstances for the Arbitrator's consideration in computing the amount, and it gave him no power to determine which were the premises in question, and no dispute existed on the subject. And the affidavits, as remarked by Lord Ch. B. Abinger, *did not show any dispute as to what was the property to be adjudicated upon.* And the Arbitrator awarded that after deducting certain sums he settled the sum of 153*l.* odd, to be the price at which defendant should purchase the plaintiff's property: in this the case was one plain and almost isolated fact, differing materially from the one in question, which is constituted of several disputed facts of great diversity in character, and several of them most material and important as regards the main subject to be decided.

With reference to the case of *Wrightson v. Bywater*, 3 M. & W., 199, the law, as there laid down, does not appear to me in favour of the present award, for while the award in that case was upheld, yet the grounds of the Court's decision, as clearly enunciated by Baron Parke, show that the case is one which ought by no means to apply to the present one. "The question, therefore," he says, "is reduced to this,—whether, "under this reference, it is necessary to the validity of any award to be made pursuant

“ to it, that it should decide all the matters in dispute.” And this is a mere question of construction, for there is no rule of law requiring it; its necessity arises from the contract of the parties. The old rule was, that unless the submission expressly made it conditional with an “*ita quod*,” an award of part only was good. This was laid down by Lord Coke, and it was so held in *Dyer* and many other cases. In more modern cases it has been said that an express condition is not required; for in *Bradford v. Beavan*, Willes 270, Ch. J. Willes says: “ I am willing to carry it as far as it has been carried already, “ because, were it not for the cases, I should be of opinion that, when all matters are “ submitted, though *without such condition*, all matters must be determined; because it “ was plainly not the intent of the parties that some matters only should be determined, “ and that they should be at liberty to go to law for the rest.” But beyond this the cases have not gone; and it is still the question, whether the parties intended all to be decided. So here we should look to find what is the submission or the contract of the parties; that is to be found in the Act of Assembly,—a compulsory one, no doubt,—yet such as the Court must be governed by to decide whether it was intended by the Legislature that one or more, and how many, and which of the subjects in section 28 and its sub-sections were intended to be decided by the Arbitrators!

The case of *Willoughby v. Willoughby*, 12 L. J., 280, was cited to show that an award, made under a private Act of Parliament, for dividing and allotting lands and creating a rentcharge in lieu of tithes, on the owner's lands, the award was held good although the Arbitrators awarded a yearly rentcharge of one entire sum on all the lands of the said owner, in a certain parish instead, as it was contended he ought to have done, awarded a separate part of the land and thereby made an apportionment of the whole sum. But the objects of the two Acts, that of the above private Act of Parliament and the Land Purchase Act, and the offices and powers of the Arbitrators appointed under each, respectively, are very different, and render it very easy to comprehend the distinction between the two cases. The private Act of Parliament, in the *Willoughby* case, was substantially for the commutation of tithes, and the 31st section of that Act, at once declared that all the lands of Sir H. Willoughby, in a certain parish, should be subject to a certain rentcharge in exoneration of the lands of all other proprietors in the same parish. Section 30 authorised a Barrister to fix the amount of this rentcharge in money, and section 34 enacted “ that it shall be lawful for the said Barrister, by his said award, “ to divide and apportion the said rentcharge into so many parts or proportions as he shall think fit, and to charge each such part or proportion on a separate and distinct part of the lands and grounds of the said Henry Willoughby.

Now, the clear object of the Act in this respect, was to commute the tithes of this particular parish; to establish a fixed sum of money in lieu of them, and to secure this sum to the Rector and charge it on all the lands of Sir H. Willoughby in that parish, and then the object of the Act would be fulfilled. The apportioning of the tithes among the distinct tracts of land, was left in express terms, at the discretion of the Arbitrator; the doing of this was not necessary at all to enable him to decide what, in money, the commuted amount in the whole should be. It was not necessary that he should make any apportionment. That work was an accommodation merely to the occupiers of the lands, and was in a measure collateral to his duty. A description of each piece of Sir H. Willoughby's land was, in like manner, no matter of necessity; neither he nor the Rector would thereby be the more secure in their respective rights, nor would it afford either any assurance at all that the Arbitrator, in selling the commutation, had the more carefully or the more conscientiously discharged his duty.

In the case of *Mays and another v. Cannel*, 24, L. J., (C. P.) 41. There was an action of ejectment, after issue joined, referred by a Judge's order to a Barrister who had power, if he found in favor of the lessors of the Plaintiff, to order immediate possession to be given of the land, &c., in question, to the lessor of the Plaintiff, and also how and in what manner such possession should be given, and if not given, how it should be taken.

The Arbitrator awarded, viz.:

“ I award in favour of the lessors of the Plaintiff, and order that immediate possession be given of the land and premises in question, in this action, to the lessors of the Plaintiff.”

Objections were taken to the award as not being final or certain, the principal one being that it did not find what land and premises the lessors were entitled to receive, and what were to be given. It was decided that, although there were two demises, there was only one real Plaintiff, and the Arbitrator ordered possession of the premises to be given to him, namely, Thos. Mays; that he, Mays, was to take it at his peril just as he would have to do if there had been a verdict in the action of ejectment. That although the Arbitrator had power to award how possession was to be given, he was not bound to

exercise it. There was, therefore, neither difficulty nor risk of injustice in allowing the award to operate.

The next case referred to by Counsel against the rule is *Wilcox v. Wilcox*, 4 Exch. 499, where, in a case of trover, a verdict was agreed to by consent for the damages claimed, subject to be reduced by an Arbitrator. There were several pleas, viz.: not guilty, not possessed, and payment of money into Court. The Arbitrator's award was that the verdict should stand, but the damages were to be reduced to a sum he named. A rule *nisi* was moved for to set aside the award, the Arbitrator not having disposed of the issues. The rule was refused, because the Arbitrator had, in *legal effect*, disposed of each issue.

This authority, I think, has very little application to the present case.

The case of *Taylor v. Clemson*, 2. 2. B. 339, is the only case cited in support of the award, which, in my view of it, would appear to have any material bearing on the present case. It arose under a railway Act (Imperial, 6 & 7 Will. 4. cap. 191,) by which, if it became necessary under any one of certain circumstances set forth in section 138, gave jurisdiction and authorised the Railway Company to issue their warrant to the Sheriff to summon a compensation jury. This had to be done in the case, and compensation was assessed. Objections were afterwards taken to the warrant and inquisition (and which latter the Act declares shall be a record) that they did not show which of the cases or circumstances, specified in said section 138, had occurred to justify the taking compulsory means, &c., and it was there held that the Company's warrant and Sheriff's inquisition, being annexed together, might be considered as one entire proceeding, and any deficiency existing in the one might be aided by reference to the other. In this case *the warrant*, it will be observed, stated that it *was issued pursuant to the Act*, and commanded the Sheriff to summon a compensation jury, &c., the *inquisition* stated that the jury had been returned in obedience to the warrant, the amount of purchase money awarded, and *judgment given by the Sheriff pursuant to the Act*. The principal objection taken to the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's proceeding in this case was that, looking at the face of the inquisition, no previous dispute about the value or compensation for the land, as required by said section 138, appeared to have occurred *before resorting* to the Sheriff's jury, Chief Justice Tindall in giving judgment, observed as follows:—"We think the very circumstance of recourse having been taken by the Company to the compulsory means of ascertaining the amount of the purchase money, by summoning the jury and the proceeding to judgment in the regular mode pointed out by the statute, affords the natural and necessary inference that a previous agreement for the purchase could not be made."

Now if we refer to the form of the award of the Commissioners, the subject in question, it does not even express, as in the inquisition in the case just mentioned, that the purchase money was awarded and *judgment given pursuant to the Act*; its insufficiency and defects, tested even by the decision of this last-mentioned case, would show that it cannot be consistently sustained.

The case of *Ostler v. Cooke*, 13, Q. B. 143, is in some respects similar to *Taylor v. Clemson*. In the former, the very matters which were urged as exceptions to the validity of the sheriff's inquisition were decided to be matters into which the sheriff *and jury could not inquire*, and which, therefore, it was not necessary to mention in the warrant or inquisition; hence a very wide distinction between that case and the one now under discussion, where the subject matters objected to by Counsel in support of the Rule are of such a character as the 28th section of the Land Purchase Act, 1875, enjoins upon the consideration of the arbitrators.

In the case of *The Duke of Beaufort v. Swansea Harbour Trustees*, 29 L. J. (N. S.), Com. P. 241, there was a submission concerning the compensation price to be allowed for land taken; also the amount of damages to be given for the severance of the land from the rest of the estate. Chief Justice Erle, in giving his judgment remarked, "that the umpire, in drawing up his award, *recited the submission*, and in which reference was made to the compensation price, as also *what other*, if any, sum or sums of money should be paid by the said trustees in respect of damages for the severing the lands," &c. The award, after *reciting the submission*, &c., the umpire went on to say, "having viewed the premises and heard the parties, and weighed and considered the evidence *and matters so referred to me as aforesaid*" (that is, how much is to be given for the value of the land, and how much *for severance damage*, if anything), he awards the sum to be paid for the value of the land, but is entirely silent as to damages for the severance; his silence does, therefore, express that as regards severance damage, he gives none. "I think," continues Ch. J. Erle, "*from the nature of the claim*, it did not require an affirmative decision." This is not like the case where the question referred is, what is

the title to land, or how much rent is to be paid *in future, or any matter of that sort, &c., &c.*

In the case of *Tribe v. Upperton*, 3 Ad. & E. 295, a Bill in Chancery was filed to rescind an existing agreement for the sale of a partnership business and some leasehold premises where the same was carried on. Afterwards the parties to the suit executed mutual bonds of submission to arbitration of all matters in difference, including said suit. The award made, although it adjudicated fully and specially on all the matters in dispute, did not award what was to be done with the chancery suit, although it did award that each party was to bear his own costs of said suit. Lord Denman, Ch. J., considered the matter of the chancery suit *a subject of express reference*, and that the omission to award on it was fatal, and that although the award might in substance decide upon every point in the agreement *and in the chancery suit*, such an award may leave a perpetual source of litigation open, and it was set aside.

The case of *Doe dem: Madkins v. Horner*, 8 Ad. & E., was similar to the above, and the award was declared bad, because, while it awarded to the plaintiff a certain part of the premises sued for, giving the metes and bounds, the award said nothing as to the residue, thereby leaving the matters neither final nor certain. It was decided *that there should have been an express decision* as to the residue of the land; and Patterson J. said he thought the residue should have been set out by metes and bounds.

In the case of *Randall v. Randall*, 7 East. 81, the parties went to arbitration under mutual bonds of submission of all actions, controversies, &c., depending between them; also of and concerning the value of certain hop-poles and potatoes in *certain lands*, and taxes and rates, &c., and *also* the rent to be paid annually for the said land. The arbitrators awarded on all the above matters *but the rent*. Lord Ellenborough, Ch. Justice, says: "*As it appeared* that there was *another* matter referred on which there "was no arbitrament," the award was held bad.

In the case of *Price v. Popkin*, 10 Ad & E. 139, an action of covenant was brought by the lessee *v.* landlord, for not repairing demised premises. The cause was referred to arbitration by a judge's order. The defendant (the landlord) had taken away from the demised premises certain gates, locks, bolts, and fastenings, and applied them to his own use. The award, amongst other things, awarded that the plaintiff should fix and set up other gates, locks, bolts, and fastenings, in the place and stead of such as were removed. One of the grounds alleged for moving to set aside the award was that the arbitrator had not stated the number, price, quality, description or value of those articles ordered to be set up anew; and on this ground principally the award was set aside.

In the matter of *Riders and Fisher*, 3 Bing. N. C., 874, an award between these parties was made under Bonds of Arbitration: the dispute arose out of a contract, entered into, by which the Riders agreed to build a house, offices, and out-buildings for Fisher; but the latter alleged the work to be defective and imperfect, both in respect of materials and workmanship, and the Riders on their part claimed something for extra work and deductions, in regard to omissions of work dispensed with. These matters were specified in the submission, the Arbitrators awarded a named sum to be paid the Riders, in full satisfaction and compensation of and for all the matters in difference between them, and so referred to them the said arbitrators. Tindall, C. J.: "Upon reading the order of reference and the award, it appears the arbitrators have not done that which they "were authorised and required to do. They were to determine concerning all claims, "differences and disputes relating to the alleged defects in the building, relating to "the charge for *extra* work and to deductions for omissions; and to ascertain what "balance might be due in respect of the extras and omissions. On the award they "have taken no notice of the two first subjects of dispute; and it remains doubtful "whether the *sum* awarded is to be applied in discharge of extra work or to a general "balance of account."

The award was set aside.

In the case of *Robinson v. Henderson*, 6 M. & S. 276, an award was made by certain Arbitrators, by which they found 230*l.* to be due from the Defendants to the Plaintiffs, and out of that sum they awarded that Defendant should pay the Arbitrators 93*l.*, being the expenses of preparing the agreement of reference and their award, and for their charge trouble, and attendance on the reference and arbitration, and certain costs which they awarded to be paid to the Solicitors of Plaintiffs, in respect of certain actions mentioned in the agreement of reference, leaving the sum of 136*l.* which they awarded to Plaintiffs. It was held by the Court that the award was void for uncertainty in directing a sum in gross to be paid to the Arbitrators, for the objects above mentioned, without specifying the particular sum to be appropriated to each object.

In the case of *Wakefield v. Llanelly*, 3 De G. J. & S., a company having given notice to take a leasehold hotel, belonging to and occupied by the Plaintiff, it was referred to arbitration to ascertain the value of the hotel and premises, and the damages sustained or to be sustained by the Plaintiff, by reason of the Company's works, and the amount of compensation to be paid by the Company to the Plaintiff in respect thereof. The Arbitrator awarded a sum to the Plaintiff, as the compensation to be paid by the Company to him for all his interest of whatever nature in the leasehold. It was held that it was impossible to say certainly whether the Arbitrator intended or not to include the *damages* in this award, and that the award was too uncertain for the Court to act upon, and that the bill for specific performance of it had rightly been dismissed, though the Plaintiff offered to waive all claims for damages beyond the award.

I have now noticed all the authorities that were cited by Counsel for and against the rule and some few in addition, all as bearing on the first four grounds on which the Rule was granted, pointing out the distinction of those which I conceive differ from the cases in question; and on the subject and law of *awards*, there is no doubt that numerous other authorities may yet be found equally applicable, but I consider the Land Purchase Act, 1875, to be one very anomalous in character, strictly analagous to few, if any, to be found in the books, and therefore to be construed in a great measure upon its own elements, aided of course by those constitutional principles and established rules which at all times guide and bind the Judges of British Courts of Law. In some respects this Act has been assimilated to the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act of the British Parliament, although materially different in this respect, that by that Act the compulsory power of obtaining land for public purposes is intended to operate upon estates of almost every quality known to the law, and has provided machinery for the deciding of different titles, which provision has not been introduced or, as it appears was ever intended to operate in this province.

It has been urged by Counsel that section 45, after the period of 30 days from the making of the award precludes all inquiry into its validity by taking away the right of appeal and of Certiorari, &c., and rendering it final and conclusive; there can be but little doubt that where the Arbitrators have, within their jurisdiction, fully and fairly proceeded according to the intention of the Act, and duly exercised their judgment on the matters of fact presented to them their judgment is intended to be and must be deemed binding; but where they have manifestly erred *in law* the section referred to does not in my opinion preclude either party from seeking the intervention of the Supreme Court of the Province to correct their error. In the words of Lord Denman "the clause which takes away the Certiorari does not preclude our exercising a superintendence over the proceedings, so far as to see, that what is done shall be in pursuance of the Statute. The Statute cannot affect our right and duty to see justice executed."

If the proceedings of the Arbitrators prove to be void in law or *ultra vires*, the party whose right would otherwise be bound is not compelled either within or after the 14 days to apply to the Supreme Court to set them aside. He may lie by and await his opponent's action.

I regret very much the decision which must follow from the views I have expressed, as there must have been a large amount of expenses incurred on the country in the proceedings of the Commissioners; but we are bound to administer what we conscientiously believe to be the law applicable to each case. We are not permitted to depart from the decisions of Judges in superior positions, and of higher authority than ours, however much we may be sensible of the inconvenience or disappointment that may ensue from our judgment.

The awards in these two cases, I hold to be void and must be set aside.

The Commissioner of Public Lands v. R. B. Stewart.

The Commissioner of Public Lands v. Hon. Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby Fane.

The Commissioner of Public Lands v. Charlotte Antonia Sullivan.

Mr. Justice Peters.—These three cases embracing the same points were, at the wish of Counsel on both sides, argued as one case, subject to some exceptional questions applicable to some or one of them singly, which are therefore to be separately considered, after those common to all have been disposed of. The cases themselves from the interests involved, are important, while some of the points invoke the discussion of constitutional questions of the highest importance, and I must say that during the long

argument of four days, the Counsel on both sides have displayed a research and knowledge of principles of law, backed by a calm, dispassionate, but close and able reasoning, highly creditable to them, and which has greatly assisted me in coming to a conclusion, on the many different points on which I am called to express an opinion.

The general facts are well known and may be thus briefly stated. This Island long ago granted in large blocks of about 20,000 acres each, was, as time went on, let by the grantees, in small parcels, generally for long terms of 100 to 900 years, reserving an acreable rent of about 1s. The grant contained conditions, for a breach of which the Crown might have entered and avoided the grants, and they also reserved a quit rent. Out of these tenures sprung an agitation which, under various names, for many years occasioned much discord in the Colony, and in the year 1862 an Act was passed, under the provisions of which a large portion of the Island was purchased by the Government from its owners. But a considerable portion remained in the hands of others who declined to sell, and the Compulsory "Land Act of 1875" was passed. Under its authority a tribunal called the Commissioners Court was organised, and it is out of proceedings instituted in that Court, for obtaining a compulsory transfer of these Lands to the Government, that the present questions arise. As it will be necessary in giving a construction to various parts of this Act, to consider its character, *i.e.* how far its provisions are of a penal or arbitrary nature, it will be convenient to state its provisions and effect in the first instance.

The preamble recites "that it is very desirable that the leasehold tenures should be converted into freehold estates, upon terms just and equitable to the tenants, as well as the proprietors." It then, by its 1st section, defines that the word "Proprietor" shall be construed to include and extend to any person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive the rents and profits of any Township lands exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate, whether such lands be leased or unleased, occupied or unoccupied, cultivated or wilderness; *provided*, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to affect any proprietor whose lands in his actual use and occupation, and untenanted, do not exceed 1,000 acres. The effect of this is not only to subject proprietors, usually so called—to be deprived of their reversionary interest in their leased lands and of their unleased lands—but also to deprive all owners of lands in fee simple, no matter how acquired, of all they hold over that quantity. It, then, after providing for the appointment of the tribunal, and pointing out the mode of procedure by its 28th sec., enacts, that in estimating the amount of compensation to be paid to proprietors for their interest or right to the lands, the Commissioners shall take the following facts and circumstances into consideration, and sub-sec. (e.) of this 28th sec., on which many questions arise, is as follows: "The number of acres possessed or occupied by any persons, who have not attorned to or paid rent to the proprietor, and who claim to hold such land adversely to such proprietors, and the reasonable *probabilities* and expense of the proprietor sustaining his claim against such persons holding adversely in a Court of Law, shall each and all be elements to be taken into consideration by the said Commissioners, in estimating the value of such proprietor's lands; (1.) the conditions of the original grants from the Crown; (2.) the performance or non-performance of these conditions; (3.) the effects of such non-performance, and how far the Despatches from the English Colonial Secretaries to the different Lieutenant-Governors of this Island, or other action of the Crown or Government have operated as waivers of any forfeitures; (4.) the quit rents reserved in the original grants, and how far the payment of the same have been waived or remitted by the Crown." It must be observed that this 28th sec., and its sub-sections, directs the Commissioners to consider many matters involving very nice and difficult questions of law, which, according to the opinion they form, may materially reduce the amount of compensation they award, and yet no provision is made by the Act that they shall be persons possessing the legal knowledge qualifying them to decide such questions. The 29th, 30th, & 31st sections are as follows: The 29th enacts "when the award shall have been made, it shall be published by delivering a copy to the proprietor or his agent, duly authorised, as aforesaid, and filing the original with the Prothonotary." The 30th section provides "that at the expiration of sixty days from such publication of the award the Government shall pay into the Colonial Treasury the sum so awarded by the said Commissioners, or any two of them, to the credit of the suit or proceeding in which such award shall have been made." By the 31st section the Colonial Treasurer shall, immediately after such payment, deliver to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court a certificate of the amount paid into the Treasury, as aforesaid, which shall be in the form of this Act, annexed, marked A."

On the construction of these three sections another important question depends.

The whole award is as follows:—

In the matter of the application of Emanuel McEachen, the Commissioner of Public Lands, for the purchase of the Estate of Robert B. Stewart, and the Land Purchase Act, 1875.

The sum awarded under section 26 of the said Act by us, two of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the said Act, is Seventy-six thousand five hundred dollars (\$76,500).

Signed, &c.

The first objection is that the award does not show how the Commissioners have adjudicated on matters they were bound to adjudicate upon. It is urged by the proprietors, that by the 28th section the Commissioners are directed to take the matters mentioned in the sub-section into consideration for the purpose—if determined adversely to him—of reducing his compensation, and, therefore, the award or judgment should inform him how they were determined. The Counsel for the Plaintiff contend that the whole duty of the Commissioners is contained in the 26th section, which enacts “That “ after hearing the evidence adduced, the Commissioners shall award the sum due to “ such proprietor as the compensation or price to which he shall be entitled, by reason “ of his being divested of his lands and all interest therein and thereto,” and that the 27th and 28th sections are merely directory, and the only power the Commissioners had was to award a sum of money. But it is difficult to see how this last contention can be sustained. It is, we know, usual in awarding compensation for lands compulsorily taken for public purposes, to add to the value an allowance on account of the sale being compulsory; the 27th section prohibits the making such allowance; now the thing here forbidden to be allowed for, was a known subject matter, of the existence of which there could be no doubt, and therefore it is positively forbidden, but there were other subject matters, *i.e.* probabilities and expense of sustaining claim against squatters, conditions in original grants, and quit rents, the existence of which was uncertain and could not be ascertained, until the Commissioners had heard evidence respecting them, examined documents, and considered the legal questions raised by such evidence and documents. But with regard to these the power of the Act could give no positive injunction, but necessarily leaves their *existence*, as well as the extent of their depreciating effect on the value of the proprietor’s interest, to be determined by the Commissioners. It is a rule in the construction of Statutes, that no clause, sentence, or word, shall be held superfluous, void, or insignificant unless it be so repugnant to other parts, that the two cannot stand together. Now the words of the 28th section are, that in *estimating the amount of compensation* to be paid to any proprietor for his interest, the Commissioners *shall* take the following facts or circumstances into their consideration. What are these facts or circumstances? The number of acres possessed by persons who claim to hold adversely, and the reasonable probabilities and expense of the proprietor in sustaining his claim against them in a Court of Law, shall be taken into consideration, in *estimating* the value of such proprietor’s lands. Then, must they not inquire and determine whether any and what persons hold adversely, and what quantity each person so holds, before they can decide whether any and what deduction should be made on that account? The section then proceeds, either as part of the same sub-section or as a distinct sub-section, it is not clear which, to specify further matters which the Commissioners are to take into their consideration. (1.) The conditions in the original grants. (2.) The non-performance of these conditions. (3.) Effect of such non-performance. (4.) Quit rents reserved in the original grants, and how far the payment of the same have been waived by the Crown? Must they not inquire and determine whether the conditions were broken, and the effect of such breach, and whether any and what amount of quit rents are due, before they can decide whether any and what amount shall be deducted on that account? Now, if these matters are not directed to be taken into consideration, that they may if determined one way operate to cut down the amount of compensation, what possible meaning can be attributed to them? It is quite true that the Commissioners’ investigations would result in awarding a sum of money. But as a preliminary to ascertaining the amount of that sum, they had to decide on these several subjects which they are thus imperatively directed to take into their consideration, and the decision on all or some of those matters may, therefore, materially have affected the ultimate amount awarded.

Then, is it necessary to give validity to the award that their decisions on these matters should appear on its face? From silence respecting a subject matter, before an Arbitrator, other than those on which he has expressly adjudicated, a decision on it will sometimes be presumed. In *Harrison v. Creswick*, 13 C. B., 399, a cause and all matters in difference was referred; the Defendant set up a cross claim before the Arbi-

trator. The award professed to be made *de præmissis*, and directed a gross sum to be paid to the Plaintiff, but said nothing about the cross claim; yet it was held good, for it must be presumed, from the silence of the Arbitrator on the subject, that he had negatived the cross claim, and Baron Parke says: "The rule is this, when there is a further claim made by the Plaintiff, or a cross demand set up by the Defendant, and the award professing to be made of and concerning the matters is silent respecting such further claim or cross demand, the award amounts to an adjudication that the Plaintiff has no such further claim, or that the Defendant's cross claim is untenable. But where the matter so set up *requires to be specifically* adjudicated more silence will not do." Thus, in *doe dem, Madkins v. Horner*, where the Plaintiff claimed to be entitled to recover lands upon two separate demises, and the Arbitrator, to whom all matters in difference in the cause were referred, awarded of and concerning the matters referred, that the Plaintiff was entitled to the possession of a certain part of the lands sought to be recovered, but did not say upon which demise. The Court held the award bad for not deciding upon which demise the Plaintiff was to recover, and also *for not awarding* for the residue of the lands. "There are many other cases," B. Parke continues, "which might be put where the Arbitrator's silence would not be decisive, if an Arbitrator be called upon to decide whether or not a partnership existed between two persons, or, *what was the interest which a party took in certain property, whether an estate in tail or an estate in fee*, a general award would be insufficient." So in the *Duke of Beaufort v. Swansea Harbour Trustees*, 8 C. B. N. S., 756, though under the Land Clauses Consolidation Act the Arbitrator, in estimating compensation, is to have regard to the value of the land, and also damage (if any) by severance. An award giving compensation for the land only was held good, for the Court must presume, from the silence of the Arbitrator, that, in his opinion, there was no damage from severance. Now why, in these cases, was a decision on a matter not mentioned presumed? Because the very terms of the finding implied it. But in the present case there are not two separate heads of demand, but one demand only—"the value of the land," with a direction to ascertain the existence of certain facts, which, if found, are to be considered in estimating the value of the proprietor's interest in it. Now, if the Commissioners found these facts against the proprietor, they would find only *one* sum, it might be \$70,000. And if they found them in favour of the proprietor, they would still find only *one* sum, it may be \$70,000. Then how can the bare award of only one sum raise any presumption whether they did or did not decide the questions respecting these "facts or circumstances," or how they decided them? It seems to me clear that silence here will not do.

Another strong reason why the manner in which the Commissioners have dealt with these facts should appear on the award, is this: The 45 sec. enacts that "no award made by the Commissioners shall be held or deemed to be valid or void for any reason, defect, or informality whatsoever; but the Supreme Court shall have power on the application of either the Commissioner of Public Lands or the Proprietor, to remit to the Commissioners any award which shall have been made by them, to correct any error, or informality, or omission made in their award: provided always, that any such application to the Supreme Court to remit such award shall be made within thirty days from its publication." Now, to enable a proprietor to avail himself of the privilege of having an award sent back to the Commissioners, to rectify a mistake injuriously affecting his interest, it might be absolutely necessary to find out what their decision in some of these facts really was; but where is he to look for it? If he cannot find it on the award, what means has he of finding it out at all? No judgment appears to have been pronounced by the Commissioners; everything is locked up in their own breasts, and they themselves, from lack of legal knowledge, must have been *inopes consillii* in dealing with many of these questions. When, in addition to this, we find the avenues to every Court of Review carefully closed, and the door even to this power of sending it back to the Commissioners also closed, after the expiration of thirty days from publication of the award. It does seem to me, if ever there was a case where an award should show a specific dealing with each preliminary matter submitted, it is this—I will put a case to illustrate what I mean—suppose the Commissioners find a large part of a township covered with squatters, there is no privity with the proprietor, what course of investigation must the Commissioners pursue? They must proceed to examine, not only how long each squatter has held possession, and the extent of land occupied, so as to decide whether the proprietor is barred by the Statute of Limitations, but also the extent of the *possessio pedis* 20 years ago, as distinguished from the extent of a *possessio pedis* commencing within that period. Now, every lawyer knows that this may involve very difficult legal questions, and suppose the Commissioners (being wholly unacquainted with

the law relating to the Statute of Limitations) in such case, to hold the greater part of a township to be irretrievably lost to the proprietor, by reason of adverse possession, when in law he is not barred at all, and in consequence award him only \$5,000 compensation, when but for this mistake in law they would have given him \$20,000. Surely it would be very important in such a case that the proprietor should be at once informed of this, so that he might come to this Court and ask to have it remitted for re-construction and correction, before the thirty days expire. The Plaintiff's Counsel, in showing cause, offered an affidavit with the short-hand writer's notes of the trial before the Commissioners attached; it was objected to, but we admitted it; I am not quite sure we were correct in doing so. But there is a part of Mr. Davies' speech which shows so clearly what the contention about squatters was, and how materially it must, if sustained, have affected the amount of compensation, that I extract it. He says, page 185, that the question about conditions will be spoken to in closing, and that Stewart has no title to Lot 47. "We will show that the Lot is held adversely, and that his Schedule of tenants and arrears is merely fictitious. We will show that the persons against whom he claims these large arrears he has never been able to put in possession of the farms. They are not legally bound to pay, and Mr. Stewart has added these fictitious sums to increase his claims. We will submit that these farms were, at the time he leased them, held adversely by other parties. We contend, therefore, that the Court cannot allow him for these arrears, and we contend also that if he is allowed anything for that part of the Lot upon which he has obtained a foothold, the allowance should be but a very small sum indeed, as against the Crown he has no title, and he has already drawn from the Township much more than the value of any precarious possessory interest of which he may be supposed to be the owner. On Lot 30 we will show that a large quantity of land has been held adversely for many years by those who came there before Mr. Stewart himself got possession of the Lot. We will show that, with one or two exceptions, they have remained in possession, that in some instances he has brought actions against them, but has not succeeded in ousting them. The contention that their possession is to be confined to land which they have had actually under cultivation for twenty years has never been sustained in any Court of Law in which the whole question has been brought up. We will show that those persons have held the rear of their farms by open notorious possession, that their lines have been run out, and that they have openly exercised over the land the rights of ownership, and in every way have treated it as their own. It is not necessary that people should have land under crop for twenty years to acquire possession of it. That is not the law. It is quite sufficient if the possession is open, and marked by clear boundaries, that give notice to the world. On Lot 40 we can show that the holders had a possession of that kind. Mr. Stewart might as well claim the land at the bottom of the sea, as the land which has been thus held for twenty years." And the Attorney-General, in his closing speech, insists on the breach of conditions in the original grants, quit rents, as matters which should diminish the compensation. At page 186 the Court says, "We do not wish you to argue the question of forfeiture now, if you will do so at the close, but we will be glad to know from you then what you consider to be the distinct effect of your argument; we would like to know whether, if we think your argument sound, you consider that we should give Mr. Stewart nothing for his land, or should make a deduction, and if so, what deduction." Mr. Brecken, in his reply to this question, page 233, says Mr. Stewart is not in a position to take advantage of any concessions. Your Honours are sitting here under a special Act of the Legislature, and *part of your instructions is that you shall consider the performance or non-performance of the original grants.* A great many squatters appear to have been examined. Some say they hold 100, some 50 acres; one says he had 12 acres cleared or fenced 20 years ago; some, they cannot say how much, perhaps 15 or 20. This seems to have been the contention and the nature of the inquiry. Now, what is the law as to acquiring title by adverse possession? Briefly this, that a squatter is not considered in possession of anything, except what he has fenced, cleared, or cultivated, or appears to occupy in some way as open and notorious as if he had fenced, cleared, or cultivated it; he is said to acquire title inch by inch, *i.e.*, it must appear that each acre claimed has been so held for 20 years, and if it appears that he held 5 acres in that way for 20 years, and the next 5 only for 18 or 19 years, he can only hold the first, and the proprietor (if he make out a *prima facie* title) will recover the other. How did the Commissioners decide this contention? Who can answer the question? The reference made by section 28, subsection (e), obviously might bring two classes of squatters' claims before the Commissioners; one where the occupants had not held for 20 years, another where they had, and thus raise two distinct questions; admitting that as regards the first, they had a

right, by some mere guess or approximation, to decide conclusively, as a matter of fact, for with respect to such cases there could be no question of law, what the proprietor's expense in ejecting that class of squatters would be, and to deduct it from the intrinsic value of his land, without giving him any information as to how much they did deduct on that account—yet surely with respect to the other, whether they sustained.* Mr. Davies' contention, that Stewart had no title to Lot 47, and a large part of Lot 30, either on account of breach of condition or adverse possession or not, they should have stated how they did decide it; otherwise, by a plain mistake in law, Stewart might be wronged out of thousands. Even a common award *inter parties*, which failed to dispose of such a contention, would be bad. Thus Russel awards, 253, "If the fact that a matter submitted has *not* been decided be brought before the Court in any regular manner, as by plea or affidavit, according to the nature of the proceedings, the award will be deemed invalid, however good it may be on its face." So in *Stone v. Phillipps*, 4 Bing. K. C. 37, four actions of ejectment and all matters in difference were referred; but there was a fifth action brought before the Arbitrators, which they omitted to notice in their award; on this being shown by affidavits, the Court held that, as the matter omitted was not capable of being severed, the award was bad in toto. In *Ross v. Boards*, 8 A. & Ell. 295, there was a contention before the Arbitrator, whether the Defendant who had agreed to sell a piece of land to Plaintiff, had a good title to it, the award directed Defendant to convey the land to Plaintiff, but omitted to find whether Defendant had a good title or not. Littledale says, "The Arbitrator should have stated in his award whether the title was good or bad;" it is said he has done so in effect. I had some doubt, but I am of opinion that he ought to have proceeded in a direct way to determine the question as it arose out of the agreement; he should have said whether the title was good or not. What is the law with respect to the liability of a vendor who cannot make out a marketable title? Dart, V. & P., 871, says, "On a contract for the sale of land, the purchaser, as a *general rule*, is only entitled to *nominal damage for the loss of his bargain*, where the vendor, through want of title or otherwise, having acted *bonâ fide*, is unable to convey the estate." And in *Angel v. Eitch*, L. Rep. 3. Q. B., 314, Chief Justice Cockburne says, "That in the complicated state of the law of real property the owner of an estate is often unable to make out such a title as a purchaser is compellable to accept, and it is, therefore, only reasonable, if the purchaser refuses the title, that the vendor's liability should be limited to repayment of the deposit and expenses." So in equity a purchaser cannot claim a conveyance of an interest to which a vendor shows a doubtful or defective title, with an abatement in respect of the imperfection of title extending to the whole estate, Dart. V. & P., 979. And in *Loyd on Compensation* it is laid down that if a Railway Company contracts for the purchase of land, they may claim a 60 years' title. But if they refuse to accept the *best title the vendor can make*, the latter may call on them to complete or *abandon* the contract. Now the Statute which deprives a man against his will of property he has long possessed, and at the same time authorises deductions from its value on account of real or fancied defects of title, which never injured, and which each year became less likely to injure him, is certainly hard enough, and contrary to the principles which govern like questions regarding voluntary and compulsory sales at law and in equity, where the doctrine is, if you do not like the title you need not accept it, but if you do accept it you must pay the full value. But we are asked in effect to put a much harder construction on the Statute, by holding that those who make the deductions may so frame their award as to conceal from the owner the *grounds* on which they are made, and thus in the shape of deductions really make the owner pay thousands of dollars damages on account of *supposed* defects which, it stated, he might have shown to be unreal; would not this be the height of injustice? But it is a rule that the Court must not put a construction on a Statute which is unjust and absurd, if it will bear a construction which is reasonable and just. Here the Legislature no doubt saw that it was leaving difficult questions of law affecting property of very great value to a tribunal quite incompetent to decide them, and therefore provided the appeal to this Court, to have the award remitted back, so that by the light reflected on the question by the discussions here, it might better discern its duty and correct its errors. We cannot suppose the Legislature did not know that, when preliminary questions were raised affecting the amount to be awarded, the Commissioners were bound to decide them, and there is nothing to show an intention in this respect to set aside the usual mode of proceeding in such matters by permitting the necessary requisite of stating how they did decide to be dispensed with. But it is said the Act makes the Commissioners the sole Judges of the *value of land*, and also of the *amount* which, after a consideration of the "facts and circumstances" mentioned in the Act (when correctly ascertained to be 66 facts) they will

* Sic.

deduct from the value, but in my judgment it does not make them the absolute judges of any questions of law necessary to be decided, before determining whether any and what amount is to be deducted. There is not, and never was, any rule of law restraining the Court of Queen's Bench from correcting a mistake in law of an inferior Court; it is a part of its inherent jurisdiction to do so. In *Regina v. Bolton*, 14 Jur., 432, Coleridge says: "Now there can be no doubt that when the Court of Quarter Sessions acts under a mistake of the law, in coming to a conclusion upon certain facts brought before them, this court will direct a mandamus to issue, but when the sessions, having had the facts before them, exercise their judgment upon them, and decide a question arising out of these facts, it is otherwise." Where ordinary Arbitrators make a mistake in law, the Courts generally refuse to correct it, but this is because the parties, having chosen to withdraw their dispute from the Court, and appointed their own judges, they must submit to the consequences of their miscarriage. *Fuller v. Fenwick*, 3 C. B., is a strong instance of this. But these Commissioners are not ordinary Arbitrators, or anything like them. None of them, as in ordinary Arbitrators, are voluntarily appointed by the Defendant; one is nominally appointed by the proprietor; but he only appoints "least a worse thing come unto him." This distinction is pointed out by Mr. Hodges, in his book on Railways, 325, he says: "The reason why awards cannot be impeached for errors in fact or errors in law, not apparent on the face of the award, seems to be founded on the principle that the Arbitrators are judges of the parties' own choosing. A distinction on this point seems, however, to exist in the case of awards made under the Consolidation Acts, because, as we have seen, if either of the Arbitrators refuse to concur in the appointment of an umpire, the Board of Trade are empowered to appoint him without any previous communication with any of the contending parties." Under this Act the Governor-General appoints the umpire, without any communication with either of the parties. I would remark, that in the preceding observations I have excluded the effect of the restraining clauses, reserving the discussion of that until I consider how the case is to be disposed of.

Quit Rents.

But there is another and distinct point made by Mr. Hodgson as to the quit rents, which I have not noticed. He contends that the quit rents are a charge on the land, and therefore, unless the Commissioners give an express decision, finding that none are due, or that they have been taken into account in awarding compensation, the proprietor might be sued for them, and therefore the proprietor was entitled to have this fact found. The Counsel for the Government contend that this rent is merely a charge on the land, and that no action will lie against the proprietor. By the Island Act, 14th Vict. c. 3, in consideration of the Island Government undertaking to pay the civil list, the quit rents were, amongst other things made over by the Imperial Government to the Government of this Island; before this period there had been a correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting them, but there is nothing before the Court to show what the correspondence was; but at the end of sub-section (e) of the 48th section, the last question the Commissioners are to consider is "the quit rents reserved in the original grants and how far payment of the same have been remitted by the Crown." This is a Legislative declaration that there is a question whether the quit rents are due or not; these two facts, therefore, are all that is before us,—first, that the quit rents, if due, belong to the Government of this Island; secondly, that there is a question existing whether they have been waived or remitted by the Crown or not. That the quit rents and arrears are a charge on the land there is no doubt, but although they are only a charge on the land, yet the proprietor may be indirectly liable; for if there be a tenant or purchaser, with whom he has covenanted for quiet enjoyment or against incumbrances, either could maintain an action against the proprietor. The tenant, if distrained on, or the purchaser for that, or because the land being liable to this rent, was not free from incumbrance. The case of *Hamond v. Hill*, 1 Coyn, Rep. 180, is so very applicable to this point that I have extracted it:—

"This was an action of debt upon a bond, where the condition was, that the defendant should keep harmless the plaintiff from all jointures, decrees, annuities, damages, claims, and all other incumbrances, and should perform the covenant in the indenture dated the 2nd of May, 1702,—whereby the defendant conveyed to the plaintiff and his heirs a messuage and lands, called Little Brusby, in the County of Sussex, and by the same deed the defendant covenanted, that the plaintiff should have, use, possess, and enjoy, the premises aforesaid quietly and peaceably without any impediment from the defendant, his heirs or assigns, or any other person, and that clearly acquitted and

“*exonerated of and from all former and other grants, &c., rents, rentcharges, arrears of rent, statutes, &c., charges and incumbrances whatsoever.* The plaintiff assigns for breach, that the tenements aforesaid were charged and chargeable with one annual rent, viz.: a rent of 11s. 6d., to be paid to the Lord of the Manor of W. in the said County, of whom the said tenements then and before were and are held under the said rent and other services. The defendant, by his rejoinder, says that the rent of 11s. 6d. aforesaid, was payable to the Lord of that Manor as a quit rent, incident to the tenure of those lands, and that the plaintiff was not molested, &c., for any arrears of that rent payable before the making of the indentures aforesaid. The plaintiff maintained his replication, and the defendant his rejoinder; and upon this there was a demurrer; and the question was, if the covenant was broken? And it was resolved by the whole Court without any difficulty, that it was. For the defendant had expressly covenanted with the plaintiff upon his purchase that he should have the lands discharged of all rents; and, therefore, they ought to be discharged of this rent as well as of all others; for a quit rent is a rent.” In 3 Cruse. Dig. 514, sec. 52, it is said, “it has been stated in sec. 44 that quit rents and other customary and prescriptive rights are comprised within the Statute of 32 Henry 8th. But Lord Coke lays it down that this Act does not extend to a rent created by deed, nor to a rent reserved upon any particular estate; for in the one case the deed is the title, and in the other the reservation.” I may observe that the Statute of 32 Henry 8th only requires that arowries conusances for rent, suit or service due by *custom or prescription* must be made within 50 years. In *Eldridge v. Knott*, Comp. R. 214, it was held that more length of time, short of the period fixed by the Statute of Limitations, and unaccompanied with any circumstances, was not in itself a sufficient ground to presume a release or extinguishment of a quit rent. The quit rents in the present case is due to the Crown, under a *reservation* in the grants.

It will be observed that in the other facts or circumstances, contained in sub-section (e), which I have already considered, a positive refusal—if such appeared—of the Commissioners to consider any of these questions, would have the same effect as a finding in all of them in favour of the proprietor, that is, would leave the Commissioners to act as simple valuers and could not injuriously affect the proprietor's interest, as the amount awarded would then be what they considered the intrinsic value of the land, unreduced by any depreciatory effect, which might have resulted from any of those facts or circumstances being found against him. But the neglect or refusal to consider whether the quit rents had been waived or remitted by the Crown, might result in depriving him of protection against a claim, he had a right (whether they had been waived or not) to be protected against, by their decision, which would then—the Government being party to the proceedings and owners of the “quit rents”—be a good plea in Barr to an action of covenant by a tenant or purchaser, alleging liability to these “quit rents” as a breach. This distinction might be found material in considering whether the Court should set aside the awards, or leave the proprietors to insist on their invalidity in an ordinary suit. Now, if I am correct in my view of this question, it is plain that the Commissioners have been passive as to a jurisdiction when they should have exercised it actively. Then comes the question: does the passiveness of an inferior tribunal, when it should have been active, render the proceedings void in the same way as action on a subject matter, *ultra vires*, would have done? *Thorpe v. Cooper*, 1 Bing, 127, is a direct authority that it does. That was the case of an award by Inclosure Commissioners, where the Commissioners had omitted to make an allotment or compensation in respect of tithes, in Waddington (a township in the parish to which the Inclosure Act applied). The Court say “the Commissioners, not having made any compensation for the tithes of Waddington, must either have *rejected a claim* which they were directed to compensate, or from inadvertence, have *omitted* to make compensation for it. In the first case they have *exceeded* their authority, in the second they have omitted to do what they were expressly required to do. In *either view of the case* their award is *void, as to all such interests as are affected*, by their *exceeding* their jurisdiction or by their *omission*.” In that case there was a clause in the statute which saved the rights of all persons except those to whom compensation was awarded, but Ch. J. says, if there had been no saving clause, the decree would, on principle, have been the same, and in *Bunbury v. Fuller*, 9 Exch. 136, where this case is relied on by the Court on a similar point. The facts in *Cooper v. Thorpe* are said to be distinguishable in this, that the plaintiff in *Bunbury v. Fuller* could not rely on the operation of the saving clause, which was so narrowly worded that it would not embrace his case, but still the decision was notwithstanding the same. In *Cooper v. Thorpe*, the commuted tithes in respect of other places were enjoyed by the plaintiff, and the award was only held *protanto* void. But in the present case the

omission, for the reason already stated, affects the proprietor's interest in the whole subject matter, and also fails to provide him with a protection against future claims on account of quit rents to which, under the Act, he was entitled.

Description.

The third ground is that the award is uncertain, because it gives no description of the lands in respect of which compensation is awarded, and which are to be conveyed by the public trustee to the Commissioner of Public Lands. The Counsel for the Plaintiff argue, that as the award states the compensation to be given for all the lands owned by the proprietor on the townships named in the Commissioner of Public Lands, notice of intention to take it is sufficiently certain, inasmuch as the lands to be conveyed by the "Public Trustee" can be ascertained by showing what lands the proprietor owned at the time of making the award, but the notice of the Commissioner of Public Lands only states all the Proprietors Township Lands in this Island *liable to be taken under the Act*, including Lots 7, 10, 12, 30, and 47. The caption to the award is "in the matter of the Commissioner of Public Lands for the purchase of the Estate R. B. S., and the Land Act of 1875, and the award is *The sum awarded under the Act is \$76,500.*" This is the whole award, and there is, as it appears to me, nothing to show in respect of what lands the compensation is awarded, for it is consistent with the award that the Commissioners may have thought that R. B. S. had no title to Lots 10 and 47, and, therefore, they had no jurisdiction over them, or that they awarded no compensation for them. Or to put it in another way. The notice is, I will take all your lands liable, treat this as the submission, then the first question is, what lands are liable? Does an award simply saying \$76,500 is awarded answer the question, by showing what lands are liable? But assuming, for argument sake, the award may imply that compensation was awarded for his lands in all the Townships named. In considering this point, we must first see whether, looking at the general provisions of the Act, any *intention* regarding this matter of description is manifested. It is evident that when under Sec. 2, the Commissioners give notice of intention to purchase, they cannot be possessed of the information necessary to give a particular description of the land, and, therefore, a general notice of all lands liable to be taken under the Act, must of necessity be sufficient. But when the proprietor has appeared in Court, then the Act provides that, "the said Commissioners shall have full power and authority to examine on oath any person who shall appear before them, either as a *party interested* or as a witness, and to summon before them all persons whom they or any two of them may deem it expedient to examine upon the *matters submitted to their consideration, and the facts which they may require to ascertain in order to carry this Act into effect*, and to require any such person to bring with him and produce before them any book, paper, plan, instrument, document, or thing mentioned in such subpoena, and necessary for the *purposes of this Act*. And if any person so subpoenaed shall refuse or neglect to appear before them, or appearing, shall refuse to answer any lawful question put to him, or to produce any such book, paper, plan, instrument, document, or thing, whatsoever, which may be in his possession or under his control." The 24th Sec. authorises the Commissioners to enter upon all lands concerning which they shall be empowered to *adjudicate*, in order to make such examination thereof, as may be necessary, without being subjected to obstruction, with a right to command the assistance of a Justice of the Peace and others, in order to enter and make *such examination* in case of opposition. Here, then, we see the Act, by the 20th Sec., gives the Commissioners ample power (to quote the words of the Act) to ascertain all facts which they may require *in order to carry the Act into effect*. While the 24th Sec. clearly confers authority which would enable them not only to examine the quality of the land, timber, &c., but also to cause such surveys to be made as might be necessary for *carrying the Act into effect*. Surely those powers were given not only to enable them to value the land, but also to frame such an award *concerning it* as would enable all others who had to aid in working out and *giving effect to their decision* to perform their parts also. Then, when we look at the 32nd Sec., we find it provided, that when the sum awarded is paid into the Treasury, the "Public Trustee" shall "execute a conveyance of the Estate of such proprietor." What Estate and what proprietor? Why, of the Estate of a proprietor whose lands the Commissioners have adjudicated upon, and which the 20th and 24th Sections gave them ample means of accurately describing for the Public Trustees' information. But this is not all; the 32nd Sec., goes on, "which said conveyance may be in the form to this Act marked (B)." When we turn to this form after reciting the payment into the Treasury, it proceeds: Grant unto X. Y., Commissioner of Public

Lands, and his successors in office all that (here describe the land particularly by meets and bounds). This form is a part of the Act, and the direction contained in it. To describe the land by meets and bounds is as binding and imperative as if it had been contained in the body of the Act. It is only where the Schedule is repugnant to the enacting part of a Statute that it loses its force as an enactment; see *Reg. v. Baines*, 12 A. & Ell. 227, and *Allen v. Flicker*, 10 A. & Ell. 640. The Commissioners were, therefore, bound to read and be governed by this direction as much as if it had been contained in the 26th or 32nd sections, or any other part of the Act, and were, therefore, in my opinion, bound in their award to give such a description as would enable the Public Trustee to fill up the form in the manner directed. But it is said the "Public Trustee" can make out a description from plans and documents; but his duty is only ministerial, how can he know what lands the Commissioners adjudicated upon, and gave compensation for? There is no authentic record of their proceedings to show what plans they adopted they may have excluded thousands of acres shown on the proprietor's plans and claimed by him, to which squatters had, or the Commissioners thought they had, acquired a good title by possession against the proprietor. A squatter is defined by Webster to be one "Who settles on new land without a title;" but as soon as the Statute of Limitations has run he ceases to be a squatter and becomes a proprietor, because he has then a good title in fee simple. How can the Public Trustee find out what parcels the Commissioners decided to be so held, and what they decided to be held by squatters, with a possession short of 20 years? It is true a conveyance of lands for which no compensation was awarded, would carry no title to the Commissioner of Public Lands. But should those squatters who were thus held to have acquired a good possessory title, be subjected to the danger, expense, and annoyance of having actions brought against them by the Commissioner of Public Lands, merely because the "Public Trustee" has chosen to include their names in the deed? The confusion and trouble this would occasion is shown in Robert Bruce Stewart's case, where the Public Trustee has, in his notice of intention to convey, included many farms conveyed by Mr. Stewart between 1856 and September last—in one case a farm sold and conveyed by him nearly 20 years ago is included. How many persons who may have purchased from proprietors, but who have omitted to record their deeds, may, in like manner, be included? It must be recollected that the conveyances to be executed by the "Public Trustee" will cover a large part of the Island, and any person whose land is improperly included in such conveyance—though it may give no title to the Commissioner of Public Lands—will have a cloud thrown upon his title, which might prevent his borrowing money on the security of his farm, and very likely impede or injure its sale if he wished to dispose of it. It is said by Pollock B., in the famous case of *Attorney General v. Sillem*, 2 H. & C. 421, "that in order to know what a statute does mean, it is "important to know what it does not mean." I think it certain that the Legislature never meant to authorise conveyances from which such mischievous consequences might result, to be made under the authority of this Act. Again, the 33rd section of this Act provides that the lands conveyed to the Commissioner of Public Lands, shall be held and disposed of by him, as if such lands had been purchased under the provisions of the Land Act of 1853. On turning to the 38th section of that Act, I find it provided that if the Commissioner of Public Lands conveys to a purchaser, lands in possession of a squatter, and the squatter shall refuse to pay rent to such purchaser, "he shall be liable "to be ejected on demand of possession being made, and the only evidence required to "be given by the purchaser, in the trial of such ejectments, to entitle him to recover a "judgment therein, shall be the deed to himself hereunder from the Commissioner of "Public Lands, comprising the land for which the ejectment is brought, the non-payment of rent, or refusal to take and execute the lease, or counterpart thereof, as aforesaid, when tendered; and the demand of possession, "saving to the occupier or "tenant the benefit of the Statute of Limitations, and also the right to show in himself "otherwise a good title, documentary or otherwise. But the burthen of proof in such "case to be on the occupier or tenant." Now, at common law—and but for this Act every squatter has two defences—1st, he may remain quiet and make no defence, and if the proprietor does not make out a *primâ facie* case he will be non-suited, and the squatter keeps his land; 2nd, if the proprietor make out a *primâ facie* case the squatter can then answer it by proving a possession of 20 years. But under this Act of 1853, the deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands is itself made *primâ facie* evidence of title, thus his first defence is swept away. Now, it is impossible to read the printed minutes of the Commissioners' proceedings to which I have already adverted, without seeing that it is not only possible, but very probable, that the Commissioners have held the whole or a part of a great many farms occupied

by squatters, to belong absolutely to them, and have awarded no compensation for them, and therefore, did not, and could not, adjudicate them to be transferred to the Government. Yet if the Court hold this award valid, the Public Trustee may, by a stroke of his pen, convey the lands of these squatters to the Commissioners of Public Lands, and thus bring them under the stringent provisions of the Land Act of 1853. I have said that the deed from the Public Trustee of land for which no compensation was given would convey no title. But how could the squatter avail himself of that? The deed to the plaintiff is *prima facie* evidence of title against him. The duty of proving everything to make out *his defence* is thrown on him. And how can he or any one else prove what the Commissioners decided about his possession. To put a case. I recollect a few years ago, trying a case brought by Mr. Stewart against a squatter on Lot 30. Mr. Stewart failed to establish a *prima facie* case. I non-suited him; the defendant therefore kept his land without being called on to prove his possession. A non-suit does not prevent a fresh action. Now let the Public Trustee include this same squatter's name in the deed. If an ejectment were brought against him for the land twelve months hence, the plaintiff's title would be *presumed* good, and that squatter would lose every acre of his land, of which he could not prove a twenty years' possession. The common saying, that "possession is nine points of the law," is really only another way of expressing a well established legal maxim, viz: "That possession is good against all "who cannot show a better title." It is, no doubt, very convenient, and may be very proper, that the Government, when it becomes possessed of the estates, should be enabled to deprive the squatters of the benefit of this maxim, which heretofore has shielded them against the claims of a proprietor who could not show a good title. But I don't think this Court can allow the Public Trustee, either through accident or caprice, to do so, without itself being guilty of a dereliction of that supervisory duty over matters subsequent to the award, which the law and this Act itself casts upon it.

Setting Aside.

Assuming the awards for all or some of the reasons I have pointed out to be invalid, the next question is, how are we to deal with them? The 45th sec., in the most emphatic manner, declares that no award shall be deemed void for "any reason, defect, "or informality whatever." That no appeal shall lie to any tribunal, nor shall the award or proceedings be removed by Certiorari or any other process, but with the exception of the power of the Supreme Court to send it back, it shall be binding, final and conclusive on all parties. No doubt such restrictions are binding on this Court, and prevent its inquiry into the correctness of any decision made by the Commissioners on subject matters within their jurisdiction, and which, it appears by the *express words* of the award or by *necessary implication*, they have decided upon. But the whole current of authorities show that where an Inferior Court exceeds its jurisdiction, by taking upon itself to decide on a matter over which it has no jurisdiction, or declines, or neglects to exercise a jurisdiction which it should have exercised, a statutory prohibition of this kind does not apply, and the power of this Court to interfere remains unrestrained. The authorities, on this point, were very fully discussed by Sir James Colvill, in giving the Judgment of the Privy Council in the *Colonial Bank of Australasia v. William*, 5 L. Rep. P. C. 442; in some respects that case resembles this. A Colonial Act had created a tribunal called the Court of Mines, with jurisdiction over all disputes arising out of mining affairs. Certiorari was taken away, and its decisions, subject to appeal to the Chief Justice of the Mines Court, were declared final. Two questions were raised before the Privy Council. First, that the Mines Court was not an Inferior Court. Secondly, that the Supreme Court was restrained from interfering with its decisions. The Privy Council held it was an Inferior Court, because every court whose jurisdiction, however wide, is limited both as to persons and things, must be inferior to the Supreme Court of the Colony. As to the second question, he says, "Their Lordships are, therefore, of "opinion that the winding up orders must be taken to be within the scope of the 244th "sec. of the Act, and that the power to remove the proceedings relating to them into "the Supreme Court has been taken away by Statute. It is, however, scarcely neces- "sary to observe that the effect of this is not absolutely to deprive the Supreme Court "of its power to issue a Writ of Artiorari to bring up the proceedings of the Inferior "Court, but to control and limit its action on such Writ. There are numerous cases "in the Books which establish that, notwithstanding the privative clause in a Statute, "the Court of Queen's Bench will grant a Certiorari; but some of the authorities "establish, and none are inconsistent with the proposition, that in any such case that "Court will not quash the order removed, except upon the ground either of a manifest

“ *defect of jurisdiction* in the tribunal that made it, or of manifest fraud in the party “ *procuring it.*” And then, after saying that it did not appear that the Supreme Court had asserted a right to exercise power in excess of what he had laid down, but to have quashed the proceedings on the ground that the Court of Mines had acted without jurisdiction, and had been misled by fraud of the petitioning creditor, on both which points the Privy Council drew a different conclusion from the Supreme Court on the facts stated in the affidavit. He proceeds—

“ In order to determine the first question, it is necessary to have a clear apprehension “ of what is meant by the term, ‘want of jurisdiction.’ There must, of course, be “ certain conditions on which the right of every tribunal of limited jurisdiction, to “ exercise that jurisdiction depends. But these conditions may be founded either in “ the character and constitution of the tribunal, or upon the nature of the subject “ matter of the inquiry, or upon certain proceedings which have been made essential “ preliminaries to the inquiry, or upon facts, or a fact to be adjudicated upon in “ the course of the inquiry. It is obvious that conditions of the last differ materially “ from those of the three other classes, objections founded on the personal incom- “ petency of the Judge, or on the nature of the subject matter, or on the absence “ of some essential preliminary, must obviously, in most cases depend upon matters “ which, whether apparent on the face of the proceedings, or brought before the Court “ by affidavit, are extrinsic to the adjudication impeached. But an objection that the “ Judge has erroneously found a fact in which, though essential to the validity of his “ order, he was competent to try, assumes that, having general jurisdiction over the “ subject matter, he properly entered up the inquiry, but miscarried in the course of it. “ The Superior Court cannot quash an adjudication upon such an objection without “ assuming the functions of a *Court of Appeal*, and the power to re-try a question “ which the judge was competent to decide.” And after some other observations he cites a passage from *Bunbury v. Fuller*. It is a general rule that no Court of limited jurisdiction, can give itself jurisdiction by a wrong decision in a point collateral to the case upon which the limit to its jurisdiction depends, and however its decision may be final on all particulars making up together that subject matter which, if true, is within its jurisdiction, and however necessary in many cases it may be for it to make such a preliminary inquiry, yet upon this preliminary question its decision *must always be open to inquiry in the Superior Court*. In *Bunbury v. Fuller*, the Commissioners had jurisdiction over the matter, and were the sole judges of the amount of compensation, but to ascertain the exact amount, they had to decide whether the defendant’s lands in Mildon Hall were subject to tithes; if they were not, the amount of compensation would be less than if they were; he decided they were not, and although the Act said the award should be final and conclusive, and gave an appeal to the Quarter Sessions, the Court held that it was not conclusive. That the party injured was not bound to take the remedy provided by the Act and appeal to the Quarter Sessions, as “ *no one is bound “ to appeal against a nullity,*” and that the correctness of the Commissioners’ decision must be inquired into, and after quoting the passage I have already quoted from *Thrope v. Cooper*, that the omission to exercise jurisdiction, if injurious to either party, has the same effect as exceeding it, say “ *this is extremely reasonable.*” If the Commissioners in the present case have, for any reason, omitted to take a district of 9,700 acres of titheable land into account, nothing could be more unjust than that the plaintiff should be barred by this award, as to an unquestionable right before it was made, simply because it awarded him a compensation for tithes of land of a different class situate in other parts of the parish. So here, if the proprietor could show that an error in deciding in some of these preliminary questions, such, for instance, as if the award had stated that he had lost his right to 47 and part of 48 by adverse possession. Could he not have had it quashed? and had he not also a right (if he chose to exercise it) to apply for that reason, or because some other preliminary question was wrongly decided, to have the award sent back? Then, is it just to permit the silence of the Commissioners to deprive him of his right to those remedies? In *Richards v. The South Wales Railway Co.*, 13 Jur. 1097, the verdict of the Jury under the Land Clauses Consolidation Act was as follows:—

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Value of land purchased	305
Severance on 13½ acres	157
Loss of water on 25 acres	112
Severance of a road owing to crossing and expense incurred thereby	450
	<hr/> 1,024

The Court held that the Jury had no right to give the 450*l.* for severance of the road, and that doing so was an excess of jurisdiction in a substantial matter injurious to the Company, and say that, "Where it appears that the Inferior Court has taken upon itself to decide matters over which it had no jurisdiction, the statutory prohibition does not apply, and the inherent jurisdiction is unrestrained;" nor need the excess of jurisdiction appear in every part of its proceedings, for it cannot give validity to one act in itself beyond the power of the Court, because it has done another it was competent to do. "The writ must therefore go, but as the proceeding was well commenced, and in three particulars out of four, it was well conducted, and the fourth *can be certainly and distinctly separated from the rest* owing to the verdict having been special, and in writing, we should not think it necessary to quash the whole, if the claimant were content to let it stand for the unobjectionable parts. This suggestion may, perhaps, lead to arrangements and amendment of the verdict by consent, otherwise the rule must be absolute." Suppose in this case the error had been neglecting to award compensation for loss of water, or something which the claimant had a clear right to be compensated for, would it not have been held equally bad, as against the Company on account of not exercising jurisdiction in a matter where its non-exercise was injurious to the claimant? In the present case, as in that, the Commissioners had jurisdiction over the main subject matters, and their proceedings were well commenced, but here the good cannot be separated from the bad, because a lump sum is given for compensation, and no one can tell how much it has been reduced in consequence of an erroneous decision on some of the preliminary questions they had to decide before fixing the exact amount. The principle on which the Court held itself bound to set aside or hold the awards bad in the above cases must, I think, govern this case. But before deciding that the whole awards must be quashed, the effect of the 32nd Sec. should be considered; it provides "that the Public Trustee when the sum so awarded shall have been paid into the Treasury as aforesaid, shall (unless restrained by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof) after fourteen days' notice to the proprietor, execute a conveyance of the Estate of such proprietor to the Commissioner of Public Lands, &c." Now what do these words, "unless restrained by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof," mean? What power do they confer on the Court? and what state of circumstances is sufficient to invoke its exercise? Do they cut down or modify the stringent restrictive provisions of the 45th Section, so as to give the Court, notwithstanding those restrictions, some power to interfere in cases when the literal observance of them would permit consequences contrary to justice and equity to result from the Commissioners' proceedings? Or do they merely authorize the Court temporarily or perpetually to restrain the Public Trustee from conveying, in consequence of circumstances arising after the award made, or with which the Commissioners had nothing to do? If a power such as the first question implies be conferred, then the two sections are, in material points, repugnant to each other, but it is a rule in construction of Statutes, that each part of it is to be construed with reference to other parts, so that the whole may if possible stand. Now if we construe these words, "unless restrained by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof," to imply merely an authority to restrain for causes similar to those in which a Court of Equity usually restrains between delivery of abstract and execution of conveyance, there will be ample subject matters for this part of the 32nd Sec. to operate upon, without being driven to the necessity of declaring either it or any part of the 45th Section invalid, for repugnancy to each other. For example, so long as the amount of compensation is sufficient to pay off incumbrancers they have nothing to do with the proceedings of the Commissioners, but if a less sum than the amount due to a mortgagee, be awarded a Court of Equity at his instance would restrain the Public Trustee from conveying, because the mortgagee not being notified, could not be injured by an award made behind his back. See *Martin v. London, Chatham and Dover Railway Co.*, Ch. Ap. L. R. 510, and a mistake in paying notes into the Treasury, and various other cases, where a Court of Equity would restrain the Public Trustee might be put, in all which cases it seems to me this clause would empower this Court, in a summary manner, to grant the same relief as a Court of Equity would have done. We must, therefore, exercise the power of this Court in the present case in the same manner as we would exercise it (when similarly restrained) over the proceedings of any other Inferior Court. It is said the Court may refuse to set aside the award though it be void. But I think it is clear, that where (even in ordinary submissions) the award is void and something may be done under it, the party who may be injured as a *right* to call on the Court to set it aside. Russel, on awards, 649, says, that if an award be altogether void and nothing can be done under it, the Court will not usually interfere to set it aside. "But there is an *exception where something may be done under the award* which renders the interference of the Court necessary. For instance, where the award *orders a verdict to be entered*, the

“ Court will set it aside, since if the award be allowed to stand, the party would be entitled “ to judgment, and might issue execution.” So in the *Queen v. Justices West Riding*, 7 A. & Ell. 588, where it was contended that the order of Sessions being a nullity, therefore the Court would not set it aside. The Court say we were in doubt whether the order was not harmless, but we think, on further consideration, that what has been done is a grievance to the party applying. The effect of allowing these void awards to stand will be, that the Public Trustee may convey estates of very great value away from their owners. The collection of all arrears of rent would also remain indefinitely suspended, while the proprietors were engaged in law suits against the Government to get back their land; the compensation money remaining all the time locked up in the Treasury, of no use to any one. To decline to exercise our jurisdiction in such a case would, in my opinion, be contrary to all law, reason, and justice. I think, therefore, that these awards must be set aside,—first, because they do not show how they decided the several preliminary matters they had to consider before ascertaining the amount of compensation; secondly, for not deciding the question of quit rents, so as to protect the proprietor after being stripped of his land from suits in respect of its liability to those rents; thirdly, for not setting out in their award, or by reference to any particular plans or documents, any certain description of the lands claimed before them by the Commissioner of Public Lands under his notice to the proprietors, and adjudicated by them to be transferred to him, and in not showing for, or in respect of, what particular parcels of land the compensation, mentioned in the several awards, was respectively given. The setting aside of these awards may, I am well aware, cause much disappointment, as well as render useless the large expense attendant on the proceedings. But this, to use the words of Lord Denman, in *The Queen v. The Eastern Counties, R. W. C.*, 10 A. Ell, 565, “ is a consideration which certainly ought to induce great caution in assuming jurisdiction, but “ cannot justify us in declining it where the law has lodged it with the Court. We “ have no more right to refuse to any of the Queen’s subjects the redress which we are “ empowered to administer, than to enforce against them such powers as the constitution “ has not confided to us.” In Hodges, on R. W. 324, it is remarked that as laymen are frequently selected to be arbitrators and umpires, there cannot be any doubt that they are entitled to avail themselves of professional assistance in conducting the inquiry and preparing the award; and I must say it is very unfortunate that in such an important matter as this the Commissioners should not have been authorised to engage such assistance, at least, in drawing up their awards, a matter with which they could scarcely be supposed to have much acquaintance.

Imperial Act, ultra vires.

The next objection is, that under the provisions of the British North American Act, the Island Legislature had not power to pass this Act.

By the 92d sect. of the Imperial Act, it is enacted that in each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next herein-after mentioned, “ and the 13th class mentioned in this section is, property “ and civil rights in the Province.”

Mr. Hodgson contends that the power of making laws in relation to property, does not give the right of taking away the property of one person for the purpose of giving or selling it to another; that the power is restricted to the taking of private property for public uses only where a public necessity for so doing exists, and that the existence of such public necessity is a condition precedent to the right to exercise it, and that no such necessity existed with regard to the subject matters dealt with by this Act. The Attorney-General, on the other hand, contends that the Legislature are the judges whether such necessity exists, and therefore, have a right to pass any law they please. If the Provincial Legislature is restricted to subjects coming under what American jurists call the right of Eminent Domain, it seems to me that this Act, at least in some of its provisions, would be an excess of Legislative power. So far as the leasehold tenures are concerned, it might be said that when a man parts with his property for 100 or 900 years, reserving a small yearly rent, the transaction really is, that he gives away the land in consideration of a small annuity secured on it, a commutation of which, if *fairly made*, could work no appreciable injury to the lessor; and if from any cause, such tenures were found to operate injuriously to the public welfare, it might, perhaps, be argued that a public necessity existed which required to be met by their abolition. But, as to the necessity of argument regarding the residue, it must in the first place be observed that the preamble of the Act only says that it is desirable that the *leasehold* tenures should be converted into freehold. There is not a word about its being necessary to take property

which had been purchased on the faith of existing laws, and long enjoyed in the fancied security that in this Province it would be as safe as property has heretofore been considered to be in other parts of the British Dominions. There is no doubt that although the preamble of an Act is said to be the key to its intention, its grasp may, by the enacting clauses, be extended to subjects not within the preamble. But still, in considering the question of public necessity which was so much discussed on both sides at the Bar, we may look with much confidence at the preamble; and if we do, and apply the maxim, *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*, instead of finding in the Act evidence of necessity, the implication rather is, that the Legislature felt it could not say that there was any. But putting that aside, if, as contended for, the Imperial Act does act restrictively on the power of the Provincial Legislature, then it would be the duty of this Court, in the same way as it is the duty of Courts in the United States, on similar questions, to decide whether such a public emergency existed as would justify Legislative interference under the right of Eminent Domain. Now, to put a strong case, but one which might occur, suppose A. and B. had come to this Island two years ago, and that A. had purchased 1,000 acres of wild land, and B. had purchased 2,000 of cultivated land, that A. did not occupy his, but that B. was in actual use and occupation of his 2,000 acres. The Act authorizes the Government to take 500 acres from A. and 1,000 acres from B. There can be no doubt of this, the words are too plain to admit a doubt.

The first Sect. is, "the word Proprietor shall extend to and include any person receiving or entitled to receive the rents, issues, and profits of any township lands in this Island (exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate), whether such lands are leased or unleased, occupied or unoccupied, cultivated or wilderness, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any proprietor, whose lands in his actual use and occupation, and untenanted, do not exceed 1,000 acres." And what is the Government to do with the unleased lands when it gets them? Simply sell them to others. In every case that I am aware of, either English or American, the property was taken for the purpose of being used by or for the convenience or benefit of the public, or of such considerable numbers of persons, as with respect to some certain locality, might be called the public, and not for the purpose of being afterwards appropriated exclusively to the use of one or a limited number of such public, whether such exclusive appropriation took place through sale, gift, or otherwise. Ch. Kent, Vol. 2, 340, says, it undoubtedly rests, as a general rule, in the wisdom of the Legislature to determine when public uses require the assumption of private property, but if they should take it for a purpose not of a public nature, as if the Legislature should take the property of A. and give it to B., or if they should vacate a grant of property, or of a franchise, under the pretext of some public use or service, such cases would be gross abuses of their discretion and fraudulent attacks on private right, and the law would clearly be unconstitutional and void." It must be remembered that no amount of compensation can condone the impropriety of taking private property when no such public necessity exists, for the right to take is founded on public necessity alone, but the right to compensation rests on very different grounds, in the words of Ch. Kent. "It is a necessary attendant on the *due and constitutional* exercise of the power of the law, given to deprive an individual of his property without his consent, and is founded in *natural* equity, and is laid down by jurists as an acknowledged principle of *universal* law." Now, could any Court hold that any public necessity existed for giving the Government of this Island such a power over private property, in the case I have supposed, as this Act gives. When I put the case, the Attorney-General replied, that whatever the effect of the words might be it was not intended by the Legislature that the Act should apply to such a case. Perhaps it was not, it is possible that the policy stated in the preamble so exclusively occupied its attention, that it served as a veil to conceal the real effect of some of its enactments. It may be said I have put an extreme case, but *Lord Denman in Reg. v. Arkwright*, 13 Jur. 303, when supposing an equally strong case to test the construction of an Act, says, "that a case so extreme is not likely to happen, in fact is no answer to the argument against the construction which makes it possible. Without supposing any ill-intention in the Commissioners and scarcely any negligence, they may be deceived, and at all events the rights of others ought not to be left unprotected." So here, without supposing the Government would apply the powers of the Act to such a case, where was the necessity for subjecting the rights of all owners of property to such interference, besides, it must be recollected that when a constitutional question regarding the validity of an Act of this description is raised, the Court are bound to decide on what it finds within the four corners of the Act, not importing anything that is not there, and not excluding anything that is. The Imperial Act has bone and sinew, but like the dry bones of the valley, it has yet to be clothed by many a

judicial decision from all parts of the Dominion, tempered and corrected by the Supreme Tribunal, before its true form and features will become perfectly developed, and therefore every question concerning its construction should be carefully considered, and amongst the many questions that may be raised none, perhaps, will be more important than those concerning the distribution of Legislative power. Now it seems to me that if this Island had been a new country, or one, on its entry into the Dominion, possessed of no Legislative power, a grant of power to make laws in relation to property would be understood to apply to regulations respecting property still continuing vested in its owners, and would confer only a limited jurisdiction as contended for by Mr. Hodgson, a jurisdiction amply sufficient for securing to them the full enjoyment of it, for regulating the manner in which it should be held, transferred, or devolve, and at the same time of imposing such restraints on the use of it as the public good might require, and also the further power of depriving owners of their property for *public* uses, but for *public* uses only, when and only when some "great public emergency, which could reasonably be met in no other way," rendered it necessary to do so, but would not confer that omnipotent sovereign power which acknowledges no restraint but its own discretion, and whose acts (unlike these of a body with limited power) can never be "*ultra vires*," and therefore cannot be questioned before any tribunal. But this Island had a constitution similar to that of the other B. N. A. Provinces when it entered the Confederacy, and the powers of its Legislature over property and civil rights were as sovereign as those of the British Parliament itself, save only where its enactments happened to conflict with the Imperial Statutes, or were repugnant to the established law of England, though this last restriction seems to be abolished or greatly modified by the Imperial Acts 26 & 27 Vict. c. 48 & 28, and 29 Vict. c. 63. The B. N. A. Act of 1864 does not abrogate these Provincial constitutions, but merely withdraws from them the power of making laws regarding certain matters enumerated in the 91st section, over which they previously had jurisdiction. But as to all matters not so withdrawn, the Provinces remain in — of their "old dominion," and retain their jurisdiction over them in the same plight as it previously existed, and therefore I think we cannot hold this Act to be "*Ultra Vires*."

Stewart's Deeds to Children.

I must now turn to points applicable to the particular case of R. B. Stewart. His Counsel, while insisting on all these objections, states that he does not desire to have the award quashed, but only to have the injunction continued until legal money be paid to the Treasurer in his case; and secondly, that the Public Trustee be entirely restrained from including in his conveyance to the Commissioner of Public Lands certain parcels of land conveyed to his children. The facts, so far as I can gather them from the very loose and uncertain statements of his affidavit, are these, that before the case came before the Commissioners for hearing, he conveyed 1,499 acres of land on Lot 7, 500 of which were leased, and 999 unleased, to his son, James F. Stewart. That he also conveyed 4,000 acres on Lot 30 to his son, Robert Stewart, or to his sons. This would make 5,500 acres, but in the affidavit of Mr. Davies, the Plaintiff's Solicitor, he says he has conveyed 7,000 acres, but the affidavits are so confused that one cannot ascertain what the exact quantity is, and, what in my view of the case is more important, with the exception of the 500 acres of leased land conveyed to James F. Stewart, I cannot find how much of what he did convey was *leased*. I can, therefore, only state generally what in my opinion Mr. Stewart's right and power over his property was, between the service of the notice of intention to purchase and the hearing of his case, and in this point my opinion, and that of my learned brothers, is entirely different.

The notice of intention to purchase, in my opinion, does not, so far as any *provision in the Act is concerned* (except as regards the arrears of rent), in any way interfere with the proprietor's dominion over his property. The 49th Sec. enacts that, "after the Commissioner of Public Lands shall have given notice to any proprietor under the 2nd Sec. of this Act, no such proprietor to whom any such notice shall have been given, shall maintain any action at law for the recovery of more than the current year and subsequent accruing rent due to him." There is not a word in the Act which prevents his selling, leasing or disposing of it. When the case comes before the Commissioners, proof of perception of the rents and profits by the proprietor named in the notice, or of his right to them, makes a *prima facie* case giving the Commissioners jurisdiction to proceed, but if during the trial it appeared that the proprietor had sold or conveyed portions (not in trust for himself) but to actual settlers, and that they were then the *bona fide* owners, then (as to the portions so sold) the case would fall within

the third class of cases mentioned by Sir James Colville in his judgment in the *Bank of Australasia v. Willian*, and their jurisdiction for anything contained in the Act would, as to those parcels, be at end. But there is a well established rule of law, that agreements or deeds contravening the policy of enactments of the Legislature are void. "Thus contracts made by a trader, giving a preference to particular creditors, although not forbidden by the letter of the enactment, violate the policy of the Bankrupt Laws, the first object and policy of those laws being to make a rateable distribution of the bankrupt's property amongst all his creditors." So deeds framed to avoid the Mortmain Acts, as in *Jefferies v. Alexander*, *H.L.*, 13 *J. J. Ch.* 9, and numberless cases might be cited where deeds and contracts have been held void for this reason. Thus Mr. Smith, speaking of contracts invalid on these grounds, says, "The Judges in construing a particular law, look at the object and policy with which it was framed, and the evil which it was apparently intended to remove; they use the policy of a particular law as a key to open its construction." Now, the policy of this Act declared in its preamble, as regards one of the subject matters with which it deals, is to convert the leasehold tenures into freeholds,—suppose then, that at any time between notice and hearing, the tenants had purchased from Mr. Stewart his reversion in their several farms, I think his deeds to them would have been valid, because there is nothing in the Statute prohibiting his selling to any one, and the sale to his tenants, instead of contravening the policy of the Act, would be carrying it into effect. But I think deeds of such reversion to a stranger would have to be looked on as tending to defeat the policy of the Act, inasmuch as if held valid, they would, as to the farms the reversion of which was so conveyed, destroy the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, and thereby prevent the leaseholds being converted into freeholds. With regard to unleased lands, it is difficult to say what the policy or object of this part of the Act is. It cannot be to prevent the creation of new leasehold tenures, because a single clause making it unlawful in future to grant leases of wild land, would have effectually prevented that. It can scarcely have been to prevent land being held up at high prices, and thus retarding the settlement of the country, because a tax on the anticipated profits arising from increasing value would have been a sufficient check to a system of that kind without violating sound principles of jurisprudence. Besides, it is well known that persons with rising families acquire and hold often more than 600 or 700 acres of land, so that they may have farms for their children when they come of age. It can scarcely be supposed that the Legislature desired to prevent the farmers of this Island from exercising a parental providence so commendable for the welfare of their children. Then it seems that the Legislature, for some reason or other which, though we cannot discern, we must of course suppose to be a very sound and good one, thought it desirable that the Government should be empowered to deprive every person in this Island who owned over 300 acres of land of the excess beyond that, and that it should be vested in the Government to resell to whosoever would buy it. True, by the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, under which the Government sell, it can only convey 300 acres to one person, no doubt a very wise and necessary precaution to prevent jobbery by officials, or in favour of political friends or supporters, but evidently not intended to prevent one person acquiring and holding any quantity he pleases; because if A and 20 others on the same day purchase 300 acres each, there is nothing to prevent A the next day purchasing from the other 20 and thus becoming the owner of 6,000. The policy of the Act was, therefore, only to get the land to sell, and after the sixty days for initiating proceedings against property had expired, the law returned to its normal condition and every one had, as before, a right to hold any quantity he pleased. Now, if a number of persons between the notice and hearing had purchased from Mr. Stewart (not to hold in trust for him) but as *bonâ fide* purchasers for value with intention of settling on it, or keeping it for the use of themselves or their families; even if some of the Lots exceeded 500 acres, how would that have been against the policy of the Act? Mr. Stewart would only be doing with the land what the Government proposed to do when they acquired it. If the Legislature intended to prevent all sales after notice of intention to take, it should have expressly prohibited it, as it did the collection of rents, which last itself according to the maxim, "*Exceptio probat regulum de rebus non Exceptis*," shows that such sales were not intended to be prohibited. Besides, every Act that takes away rights or property acquired under existing laws is, Mr. Broom observes, opposed to sound principles of jurisprudence and must be construed strictly, *i.e.*, shall not be extended by implication to anything which its express words may not comprehend. And in *Sparrow v. Oxford R. W. Co.*, 16 *Jur.* 707, the Lord Chancellor says: "If this be a *casus omissus*, I think it ought to be construed in a way most favourable to those who are seeking to defend their property from invasion." Now, if he might sell to others, why should he not give farms to his

sons, who we all know as a fact, have been brought up to farming avocations? I do not mean to say that if all or a large portion had been conveyed, evidently to evade the Act and oust the Commissioners' jurisdiction, it would have been valid—that is quite another question. But there is nothing to lead me to believe such is the case with regard to these wilderness lands conveyed to his children; and looking at the matter in a plain, common sense way, does it not seem very unjust when you are arbitrarily taking 80,000 acres of land from a man on the plea that you want to have the selling of it, that you should prevent him from allotting farms to his children, and thus perhaps compel them to buy back from you farms which, according to the statements he had promised and they had always expected, he would give them? Can I believe the Legislature ever intended to do so hard and unjust a thing? I think, therefore, that the deed of 999 acres of unleased land, or some part of it on Lot 7, to his son, J. F. Stewart, is valid, and that the Commissioners had no jurisdiction over the land conveyed by it. With respect to the 500 acres of leased land on Lot 7, conveyed to J. F. Stewart, as I have already said, I think it void as contravening the policy of the Act; but Mr. Stewart had a right to retain 500 acres of leased or unleased land. In my opinion it was only against the excess that the Commissioners could proceed, and, therefore, if this 500 acres of leased land be the 500 he elects to retain, of course the deed is good for that also. With respect to the other lands the facts must be made more clear before I can give any opinion respecting them, or the actual quantity J. F. Stewart can retain. It was said the Commissioner of Public Lands cannot after notice retract, and the case was likened to R. W. Companies, where it is said the notice to treat raises the relation of vendor and vendee. But it is a mistake to say that the notice to treat by Railway Companies creates the relation of vendor and vendee; the authorities, though somewhat conflicting, do not warrant the proposition. In *1 Readfield on Railways*, 358, it is said, "But it seems to be considered that *mere notice* by a Railway Company of an intention to take the land may be withdrawn, if done before the Company have taken possession of the land, or done anything in pursuance of the notice." In *King v. Wycomb R. W. Co.*, Sir J. Romilly, M. R., says, "With respect to one message, I am of opinion that they were entitled to abandon the notice which they gave to take it. A Railway Company is entitled to abandon at any time before they actually take possession of the land comprised therein." *Dart. V. & P.*, 195, 4 E. It is laid down that "notice given by a Railway Company or other Public Company of their intention to exercise a power of compulsorily taking land constitutes a contract binding on the Company to the extent of fixing what land is to be taken, and cannot be withdrawn by the Company without the consent of the owner for the sale of his land. *But the mere service of the notice does not constitute a contract by the landowner for the sale of his land*; nor is there, strictly speaking, any contract between the parties until they have come to some definite arrangement as to terms, or until the value of the land has been ascertained by arbitrators or by a jury." In *Haynes v. Haynes*, 30 L. J., 570, where all the cases were considered by V.-C. Kindersley, he says,—It was contended that the notice to treat formed a contract, and having attached the name of a contract to it, it was a short and easy step to the conclusion that there was a conversion. It was justly said that if A. and B. entered into a contract for the sale and purchase of land, the Court of Chancery would grant specific performance of it regarding the subject of the contract as the property of the purchaser, and the vendor as a trustee for him, and only entitled to the purchase money; in other words, that there was a conversion. The question, therefore, is, how far the Plaintiffs, the residuary legatees, are justified in that contention, and that is the only question in which they have any concern. What is the effect, then, of the notice as to the land? Has the landowner, after having done no act, entered into a contract for the sale of his land? What is a contract? According to Sir William Blackstone, a contract is an agreement, on sufficient consideration, to do or not a particular act; and therefore, according to this definition, an agreement, in order to constitute a contract, must necessarily consist of two things, a will, and an act whereby the will is communicated to the other party, who engage to carry it into effect; and not till then is the agreement complete. This is not a theoretical principle, but one of universal law, and of the law of England in particular; that is a proposition that will not be disputed. The Legislature even cannot coerce a man's will; it cannot compel him to be willing; he might be compelled to do a thing against his will, but as long as he is unwilling, his will remains the same. To apply this:—A company, being invested by the Legislature with power to take the lands of others, serve a notice to treat upon a landowner, and call upon him to state what his interest is, and what he claims as compensation, and so far as the Company had a will they notified it to the landowner; and assuming that such a notice was an agreement *by the Company*, how was it as to the

landowner? Has he contracted? No one can say what his will was, because no one could read his thoughts; but if you cannot, you must take him to be unwilling. He has not communicated his will to the Company; there is, therefore, a total absence of both requisites to form a contract on his part. How can it be said that he has contracted? He might be obliged, and therefore compelled, to sell his land, but it is against reason and law to say that he has contracted; and if it is said that a contract must be implied, it must be understood from some conduct of his own. But it never was heard that an implication of conduct could be raised from the conduct of another party, not the landowner's agent. Having regard, then, to the essential nature of a contract, it is impossible to hold that a simple notice to treat constitutes a contract as to the landowner. In the *Metrop. R. W. Co. v. Woodhouse*, 34 L. J., 297, an injunction was granted to prevent the landowner from selling land comprised in the notice to treat. In *Binney v. Hammersmith & City R. W. Co.*, 9 Jur., N. S., cited by Rodford, 358, the tenant, coming into possession of land *after notice to treat* and before proceedings taken, was held entitled to notice so as to make him a party. In *Loyd on Compensations*, 47, it is said Commissioners appointed under a public Act to do, on behalf of the Executive Government, certain things for the benefit of the public, are not liable in the same manner as a private Company are held to be in consideration of the statute granted to them. In *Reg. v. Commissioners of Woods and Forests*, the Defendants, who were authorised to purchase lands forming a Royal Park, gave notice under the provisions of the Act, that certain lands would be required, it was held to be a good return to a mandamus requiring the Commissioners to summon a jury to assess the value of the lands, to show that the undertaking had been abandoned for the want of funds. Parke Barron says, "If this were a Railway case, or other private company, no doubt the return would be insufficient, because notice having been given that the lands were required, and a claim sent in accordingly, a contract is entered into, and the parties stand in the relation of vendor and purchaser; but a private company, to whom an Act is granted for their profit, differs materially from Commissioners appointed under a public Act to do on behalf of the Executive Government certain things for the benefit of the public." In *Richmond v. North R. W.*, 5 L. Rep., 358, the M. R. says:—It is quite settled that a notice by the Railway Company to take land does not by itself create a contract, and that it does not alter the character of the property until some further Act has been done which has not taken place in the present case. From the authorities it appears that notice to take does not constitute the relation of vendor and vendee. But at the same time some of the consequences flowing from that relation do flow from a notice to treat. The particular lands become fixed; neither party can get rid of the obligation—the one to take and the other to give up. But to what description of cases do these authorities apply? Are they decided on statutes having the same provisions, and intended to accomplish ends similar to those intended to be accomplished by the statute we are considering? Instead of that being the case, the object of the statutes in which those cases arose are as dissimilar from this as it is possible to be. Both in the railway case and in that against the Commissioners of Woods and Forests the particular land described in the notice to treat was taken to be *specifically applied to a particular use*, viz., to some work of a public nature, which work would be defeated or delayed if the owner were allowed to transfer the land, and therefore not because the relation of vendor and purchaser existed, but because, as observed by the V.-C. in *Metrop. R. W. Co. v. Woodhouse*, he would be *contravening the law*, he was restrained from doing so. Here there is no particular piece of land mentioned in the notice, nor until the hearing. Could it be known what particular land the Government were to get or claimed, and the reducing the quantity by sales to settlers, would not defeat or delay any public work; and if, as I have already shown, the sales were such as would not contravene the object and policy of the Act, then "*Cessante ratione legis cessat ipsa lex*," and the Railway cases do not apply and cannot govern this case. And if the Government had, as in the *Metrop. v. Woodhouse*, found Stewart selling to actual settlers, and had applied for an injunction to restrain him, the answer would have been, the relation of vendor and purchaser does not exist, the owner's title is not therefore yet disturbed. Such sales only tend to settle the country, they do not contravene the object of the law; true when you get the Estate you will have less to sell, but you will have also less to pay for; they work the Government no injury and, therefore, no injunction can be granted. The truth is, this statute is one entirely "*sui generis*," and it must therefore be construed by the application of general principles of construction and law, and the labouring to compare it with what it has no resemblance to, is, in my opinion, much more likely to lead to error than help to a correct conclusion. If the notice in this case created the relation of vendor and purchaser the property would be converted. And in case of the

proprietor's death the day after notice, the property would go, not to his heirs, but to his personal representatives. Could the Act intend that? And if it did not, then it is only acts which tend to defeat the objects or policy of the Act that the proprietor is restrained from doing. It is said that though a man who holds only 500 acres of leased or unleased land is not within the Act, yet if he hold over that quantity the Act not only operates on the excess, but that he loses all. The words of the 1st Sec. are: "proprietor shall be construed to include and extend to any person receiving or entitled to receive rents of lands exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate." Now surely if I say you shall not hold over 500 acres, the plain and necessary implication is that you may hold 500. But what is the antecedent of the words 500 acres? It is the lands exceeding, *i. e.*, lands in excess of that 500 acres. But put it in another way, "proprietor" shall mean every person receiving rents of lands exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate. Now what lands? It seems to me it can mean nothing else but the lands which he holds in excess of the quantity of 500 acres, which by necessary implication the Legislature says every man may hold. And then it follows, that it is only with regard to this excess that the compulsory clauses of the Act were intended to operate. But there is a well known rule of construction that, "where the language admits of two constructions, according to one of which the enactment would be unjust, absurd, or mischievous, and according to the other it would be reasonable and just, it is obvious that the latter must be adopted as that which the Legislature intended." Now put this case:—Suppose that 20 men, intending to emigrate to this Island, had come here last year, and contemplating the future settlement of their families around them, and informed of the comparatively small quantity of unoccupied land in this Island, and of its fast decreasing quantity, had prudently secured a larger tract than they would respectively require while their families were growing up, and that ten of them had purchased 500 acres each, and the other ten 525 acres each, what would be the effect of the construction contended for? Why when they arrived with their families, the ten with the 500 acres each would find their lands secure and safe, while the ten who held 525 each would find themselves deprived, not only of the 25 acres excess, but of the whole 525, and thus left without an acre to settle upon. Is it probable that any Legislative body in the world could have intended to enact a law producing such absurd and ridiculous results? In *Boon v. Howard*, 8 L. Rep., C. P., 308, where a question arose on the construction of the representation of the Peoples Act of 1867, the Court were equally divided. But there is a passage in the judgment of Mr. Justice Keating very applicable to the present point; he says: "I feel the full force of what has been said by my brother Brett, that if the Legislature says a thing shall be so, we are bound to give effect to it. But I hold it to be an essential canon of construction, that if the words are susceptible of a reasonable and also of an unreasonable construction, the former construction must prevail. I cannot see that any violence will be done by reading the words of S. 61, 'and separately rated to the relief of the poor' (which, it is conceded, is an inapt mode of expression) as if they were, 'and the occupier of which is separately rated to the relief of the poor in respect of such separate occupation;'" and in *Perry v. Skinner*, 2 M. & W., B. Parke says: "If the construction contended for was considered the right construction it would lead to the manifest injustice of a party who might have put himself to great expense in making machines and engines—the subject of the grant of a patent, on the faith of that patent being void, being made a wrong-doer by relation. That is an effect the law will not give to any Act of Parliament unless the words are manifest and plain. We must engraft therefore, upon the words of the Act in this case, for the purpose of its construction, and read it as though it had been, shall be deemed and taken as part of the said letters patent, from henceforth, so as not to make the defendant a wrong doer." Now here, if it were necessary to avoid attributing such an absurd intention to the Legislature (which I think it is not, as the words in my opinion are plain enough in themselves) what violence will be done by reading the words exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate, as if they were rents, issues, and profits of the excess of any lands he may hold over and above 500 acres in the aggregate in his own right, &c. It is said the Legislature must draw a line somewhere. Well, does not this construction draw a sharp line enough? only it draws it between the 500 and the excess, instead of the absurdity of drawing it between the owner and any land at all; and therefore, unless this Court takes upon itself to do what the Statute has not done, *viz.*: to make one rule for the owner of 525 acres and a different rule for the owner of 60,000 acres. Mr. Stewart, in my judgment, is clearly entitled to retain 500 acres of leased or unleased land wherever he pleases.

Dominion Notes.

The next question is, that when the Treasurer gave his certificate the money had really not been paid in, the fact being that the Government, under a mistake of the law, supposed that Dominion notes were a legal tender here, and the amounts were paid to the Treasurer in those notes; the Counsel for the Government admit that it was a mistake, and this is one of the grounds on which an injunction was granted. The 30th sec. enacts, "that at the expiration of 30 days from the publication of the award, the Government shall pay the amount awarded into the Colonial Treasury," "to the credit of the suit or proceedings in which such award shall have been made." The 31st sec., that the Treasurer shall immediately after such payment deliver a notice to the Prothonotary that the amount awarded has been paid in, and that notice is to be in the form Schedule (D.) which is, "I certify that the sum of ————has been placed to the credit of the account opened in the above matter, which said amount will be paid to such party or parties as the Supreme Court shall, by rule in the above matter, order and direct." And the 32nd sec. provides: that when the sum is so paid in, the Public Trustee shall, before conveyance, give 14 days notice of his intention to convey. It was contended that the Act, requiring the money to be paid at the expiration of sixty days, is imperative, and that by the error the whole proceedings fall to the ground; I incline to think this is not the case; but at present it is unnecessary to decide it. When the money is paid in, new notices can be given, and then the objection can be taken and argued. At present the notices are void, and just as if they never had been given; and we can only say that as yet no money has been paid in. But if the Act don't make payment at the end of sixty days imperative, yet it must mean very promptly, and it would be most unjust to allow the Government, by an indefinite delay in paying in the money, to keep the proprietor out of the use of it, while at the same time it deprives him of his right to arrears of rent. The Act itself works great injustice to those who, like Mr. Stewart, hold very large quantities of unleased wild land, for it prevents the recovery of all except the rents current since the notice of intention to take; but that, at the most only represents the income from the leased lands, but if compensation has been justly made, a large part of the \$76,500 must represent the unleased wild land. No interest is allowed by Government to the proprietor on any part of the sum awarded, from the time of the award until he receives his money; and yet in large wilderness estates, the receipts from sales of wood and stumpage must have been considerable. But in this point we are acting under the injunction power given by the 32nd section. If I am correct in my construction of that section, we must exercise the same power as equity would do in like circumstances; in using that power, equity lays down no rule which shall limit its power or discretion in particular cases; it takes care to mould its decrees so as to meet the ends of substantial justice; it is very careful how it interferes, merely on account of some mere non-observance or disregard of a strict legal right. In such cases, while it acknowledges the jurisdiction, it declines to exercise it further than is necessary to prevent real injury being done; and in this case, if the parties don't come to some amicable arrangement, and we can finally mould our decree so as to prevent Mr. Stewart sustaining actual loss, I should be very unwilling to permit this mere mistake to upset the proceedings if they were otherwise valid. But, at the same time, we must take care not to add to injustice by allowing such indefinite delay. I think, therefore, that the order in Mr. Stewart's case should be that the injunction should be continued for a very short time, and if at the expiration of that time the Treasurer shall not certify that \$76,500 in lawful gold coin has been paid in to the Court in this case, that then Mr. Stewart may move to have the injunction made perpetual.

With regard to Miss Sullivan, I am satisfied that the quit rent question was withdrawn, but the Boundary question is as fatal to her case as to the other.

Future Awards.

As I understand there is a large number of awards not yet made, I will, therefore, before closing briefly state some particulars which I think the awards, to be valid, must contain. I think there should be a distinct finding that the breach of conditions in the original grants were waived, or that they were not; and if not, whether any deduction (I don't say that it need state how much) was made on that account, and the same with regard to quit-rents. I think it should also, by reference to schedule or otherwise, show the names of each person whom they hold has acquired a title by possession and the quantity and particular parcel he has so acquired by bounds. I think it should also

show the names and quantity held by squatters, who have held for less than 20 years, and whether anything (I don't say how much) has been deducted on their account. There should also be a schedule showing the amount of arrears due from each tenant and how much of these arrears has been allowed to the proprietor in each case. I think this last necessary. There are two lines in the 20th sec. which I think have been very much overlooked. They are these, "*and the facts which they may require to ascertain in order to carry this Act into effect.*" The meaning of these I take to be, is facts which it is their duty to ascertain in order to give full effect to this Act. This goes far beyond what they themselves have to perform; it points to all that has to be afterwards done by others to carry out what they have begun. To what the Public Trustee has to do, and to what this Court has to do in making distribution, I see it stated that in our case the arrears are assigned to Cardinal Manning. If the award finds a lump sum, and the Cardinal's claim comes in to participate in the distribution, how could we ascertain how much of the lump sum was awarded in respect of the land, and how much in respect of arrears of rent? We could make no distribution in such a case, and the same thing may happen in other cases, where arrears are due to a deceased proprietor, and the present proprietor is not his personal representative; we would be compelled to hold the award void in such case: because the Commissioners had not made it so that the Court could "*carry it into effect.*"

Whatever may be thought of the character of this Act, I think it very unfortunate that such important and expensive proceedings should be rendered nugatory for want of proper care in conducting them, and I have made these last observations in the hope that they may assist in preventing these yet to be made from running on the rocks on which their predecessors have suffered shipwreck.

I have only stated some matters which at present strike me as essential to the validity of the award; there may be many other things which circumstances may render necessary, but the direction that the Commissioners are to do and find every thing necessary to *carry the Act into effect*, if carefully borne in mind, will enable any draughtsman to avoid the omission of anything that is necessary.

Mr. Justice Hensley.—In giving my decision upon the present occasion, I shall follow the course pursued by the Chief Justice, in alluding only in the first instance to the estate of R. B. Stewart (the award in respect of which is not sought to be set aside), which involves two points only, which, although taken in the two other cases of the estate of Charlotte Antonia Sullivan and the Hon. Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby Fane, may not require to be decided upon in them, in arriving at a judgment. The application in this case of R. B. Stewart is simply for the purpose of restraining the Public Trustee from conveying upon two grounds: (1.) That the Public Trustee has included in his notice, given under the 32d section of "*The Land Purchase Act, 1875,*" to Mr. Stewart of his intention to convey his estate more land than belonged to Mr. Stewart, or more than under the circumstances of the case as detailed in several affidavits filed, the said Public Trustee had a right to convey to the Commissioner of Public Lands as belonging to the estate, under the provisions of the Act in question. (2nd.) Because the money paid by the Government into the Colonial Treasury to the credit of this estate, under the 30th section of the Act, as certified to by the Colonial Treasurer under the 31st section, was not so paid in legal tender money, and therefore, in fact, has never yet been legally paid in. As regards the first ground this again resolves itself into three divisions: 1st, Lands *bond fide* conveyed by Mr. Stewart before the original initiatory notice, given to him under the 2nd section of "*The Land Purchase Act, 1875,*" by the Commissioner of Public Lands, to the effect that the Government of this Province intended to purchase his Township Lands under its provisions. On this division I may at once state that it appears to me no difference of opinion can exist, and that of course the Public Trustee's deed must not include any such lands as those just described. The description of the lands to which this division relates, can be settled on reference to the affidavits, and need not here be further referred to. (2nd.) Excess in the statement in Trustee's notice of the actual area of the land to which Mr. Stewart was entitled. This, involving no attempt to except any particular farm or piece of land but merely to correct an over estimate of area (which, from the affidavits filed on behalf of the Public Trustee, would seem to have arisen from his having estimated each Township in accordance with the original grants to contain 20,000 acres, whereas the actual area in some cases, according to the boundaries, has turned out to be less) involves no legal point requiring consideration; and being simply a matter of detail, can also be settled in accordance with the facts ascertainable on reference to the affidavits. (3rd.) Lands conveyed or attempted to be conveyed by Mr. Stewart to several of his

children, to the extent in the whole of about 1,000 acres of leased, and 3,000 acres of wilderness land, after the notice of the intention of the Government to purchase his Township lands, under the 2nd section already referred to, had been given to him. This latter division raises very important questions and requires careful consideration. The first question is, whether the notice to purchase when served binds the proprietor's lands, and prevents his afterwards disposing of them or dealing with them himself? and I am of opinion that it does. It is manifest that if any other doctrine should be entertained, the objects of the Act could not be carried out, or might at any time be defeated by the acts of the proprietor to whose estate the proceedings relate. If he could, at any time pending the investigation by alienation, pass the title to another, the powers of compulsory purchase contemplated by the Statute could never be carried out to any practical conclusion. In fact, it would reduce the Act to the position of a measure which, although it had declared objects, had no vital force, and had not provided or contemplated providing any machinery to attain them. It was, however, argued on behalf of the Government, that this notice was binding on the Proprietor; first, in the same way as in England, somewhat similar notices have been held to be binding on the land-owner whose lands have been required, and have been authorised to be taken by Railway or other Companies, under the general statutes empowering them to acquire them. Many of these statutes contain no express enactment that the lands required shall be bound by the notice, but they empower the Companies to acquire by valuation and compulsory sale the land which they need, and regulate the modes and proceedings for the purpose, but the Court hold that it is a necessary incident in the case to enable the objects of the Act to be carried out, that the land indicated in the notice shall be held bound by it, and not afterwards be disposed of by the land-owner. In some cases the Courts have held that the service of the notice at once places the Company and the proprietor in the position of vendor and purchaser, in others the doctrine has not been carried so far, but in all, as it appears to me, it has been held that whether the position of vendor and purchaser is established or not, yet still the lands are fixed and bound in the hands of the proprietor until the objects of the Act have been secured. A distinction was attempted to be made by the Counsel for Mr. Stewart between a case where a Railway or other Company was concerned, and where a Public Officer was concerned, because it was argued that the Company having once given a notice to the proprietor could not countermand it or draw back, but were compelled to go on and complete the purchase of the land referred to in the notice, and could not plead in excuse deficiency in funds, and therefore, the position of vendor and purchaser might well be held to exist, but that a public officer, having only a limited amount of funds under his control (as in this case it was argued he had only \$800,000) might draw back and refuse to complete the purchase, and that therefore the Proprietor must be held to be equally free, and his land not bound until the final conclusion of the proceedings and the acceptance of the money awarded to him. In support of both these views of the matter a large number of cases and authorities were cited upon both sides, and I will now proceed to review those which appear to me to be the leading decisions having the most bearing upon the points in dispute. In the case of *Haynes v. Haynes*, 30 L. J., C. 578, it was held that the notice was binding and prevented the proprietor afterwards disposing of his land, yet it also was held in this case, that the parties only in a qualified sense occupied the position of vendor and purchaser, with only some of the incidents of such a position; one incident being wanting that it did not operate (the question coming up between the devisee of the real estate in question, and the residuary devisee of the personal) as an immediate conversion of the real estate into personalty, so as to give as personal estate to the residuary legatee the compensation for the land taken, but that it belonged to the devisee of the realty, as any other conclusion would, free of all action on the part of the land-owner, have been unjust and inequitable. In this case Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, in giving judgment, says, "I consider that a notice to treat constitutes the relation of vendor and purchaser to a certain extent and for certain purposes, and some of the consequences following from an actual contract also follow from the notice to treat. *The particular lands are fixed, neither party can get rid of the obligation, the one to take and the other to give up, but to no further extent is it a contract on the part of the land-owner.*" In the case of the *Metropolitan Railway v. Woodhouse*. 34 L. J., Chancery 297, a notice to treat had been served upon the land-owner who afterwards attempted to sell it but had been prevented from so doing by an injunction obtained on behalf of the Company, and Woodhouse's Counsel in arguing for a dissolution of the injunction cited, *as in his favour*, the case of *Haynes v. Haynes*, to which I have just alluded, but the Judge, V. C. Stewart, in giving judgment, said, "I think the authority, *Haynes v. Haynes*, cited, is decisive of the question. Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, in the case referred to, although he

“ makes use of some expressions to the effect that a notice to treat does not constitute a contract in the strict sense of the law, yet says, *that after service of notice to treat, neither party can get rid of the obligation, the one to take and the other to give up the lands specified in the notice*, according to these views the defendant (in this case) is contravening the law of the land, he cannot, as the Vice-Chancellor says get rid of the obligation to give up to the Company the lands comprised in the notice to treat, &c.,” and the injunction was continued. The case of the *Queen v. the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests*, 19 L. J., B. 497, was, however, cited to show that in the case of a Public Officer, with only limited funds at his disposal, he might after service of notice to treat and other subsequent proceedings still draw back for want of funds, and it was argued that in such a case (which the present one was intended to be) the position of vendor and purchaser could not in any case exist, or any of its incidents, and that therefore the obligation on the owner of the land sought to be purchased could not be held to exist. But on examination it will be found that the decision in this case does not establish at all the latter principle, but that although the Judge held that a Public Officer with limited funds at his disposal, might draw back from completing the purchase after notice to treat given, *yet until he had done so the obligation on the proprietor not to part with his land existed*. Judge Patterson laid down the law thus: “ If this were the case of a Railway or private Company, no doubt the return would be insufficient, because notice having been given that the lands were required and a claim sent in accordingly, a contract is entered into and the parties stand in the relation of vendor and purchaser. If the Company had not the means of paying for the land they should not have given the notice to the owner. But a private Company, to whom an Act is granted for their profit, differs materially from Commissioners appointed under a public Act to do, on behalf of the Executive Government, certain things for the benefit of the public, and the principle that imposes liabilities upon a private Company, as arising in consideration of the statute granted to them, has no application to the case of Public Commissioners.” And he held that the latter were not bound to complete the purchase, but yet, that the land was bound by the notice. His words on this point are thus reported, “ It has been contended that the Proprietor suffers a hardship by reason of the notice, *inasmuch as his property is rendered unsaleable and unimprovable thereby*, but these results arise in fact from the passing of the statute and not from the giving of the notice. The statute places the land at the option of the Commissioners, the title is at once affected thereby, and the motive for improvement taken away. No material addition to these inconveniences arises from the Commissioners opening a treaty for the purchase of the land so placed at their option by giving the notice, &c.”

On a careful review of these and other authorities, cited at the argument, I consider that in this case, upon the service of the notice upon Mr. Stewart *an obligation was imposed upon him to give up his estate to the Commissioner of Public Lands which he could not get rid of by any subsequent alienation or disposition*; that to hold any other doctrine would be contrary to reason and subversive of the statute, and so defeat and render utterly unattainable its declared objects. But, then again, it is argued that inside of all these decisions, and their reason and objects, a special right ought to be declared to belong to, or be retained by, Mr. Stewart, in view of the declared policy and objects of the Land Purchase Act, to the extent of retaining or exercising acts of ownership over 500 acres of leasehold land to be selected by him, and over 1,000 acres of wilderness land to be actually in his occupation, because it is said that the Act does not extend to the case of persons “ receiving or entitled to receive the rents, issues, or profits of any Township lands (not exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate) or to any proprietor whose lands, in his actual use and occupation, and untenanted, do not exceed 1,000 acres.” But what is really the policy of the Act on both the points of leasehold and unleased land? The policy as regards leasehold, is unreservedly declared in it to be based upon its being desirable “ to convert leasehold tenures into freehold estates, upon terms just and equitable to the tenants as well as to the proprietors.” This is only a new declaration of the same policy which was in 1853 by statute 16 Vict. cap. 18 (yet unrepealed, and which may for brevity be called The Land Purchase Act, 1853), set forth as the avowed policy of the Legislature at the time in passing that Act, which remains yet the law of the land, and which, being referred to in the present Land Purchase Act, 1875, and the land to be acquired under the latter, having to be held under the provisions contained in “ The Land Purchase Act, 1853,” may well be also considered in arriving at a conclusion as to the objects, intentions, and policy of the Act now under consideration. The Land Purchase Act, 1853, in its preamble, also declares that one of its objects is “ to enable the tenantry to convert their leasehold tenures into freehold estates.” Would the allowing Mr. Stewart, the owner of a much larger estate, to

to retain 500 acres of rent paying land be in accordance with that policy?—I cannot see that it would. Would it be in accordance with it to allow a proprietor invidiously to single out and keep back from the benefits expected to be derived from the conversion of their leaseholds into freeholds, some five or six particular farms or tenants? I fail to see that it would. On the contrary, to allow of such a reservation would be to recognise *pro tanto* a defeat of the objects of the statute, and as it is to be supposed that the Commissioners allowed compensation for the whole, there can be no just, as well as no legal grounds, it appears to me, for putting the construction contended for on this branch of the Act. The declaration that the Act was not to extend to persons receiving the rents of Township lands not exceeding 500 acres in the aggregate, was, as I view, inserted merely to guard the Government from being involved in innumerable proceedings against small holders, and incurring inadequate expense and loss of time in so doing, but by no means to give a right to large proprietors invidiously to select out and retain a few tenants from participating in the objects of the Act. It seems, however, that Mr. Stewart has lands not exceeding 1,000 acres (constituting his homestead at Strathgartney) *in his actual use and occupation, and untenanted* (except by himself), and this, I think, it would be quite consistent with the policy of the Act to allow him to retain. The present Land Purchase Act, 1875, grasps within its objects cultivated leased lands, and also, unoccupied or untenanted and wilderness land, although it has no precise declaration of policy with respect to the latter contained in it. But the Land Purchase Act, 1853, declares that it would conduce to the prosperity of the Island if wilderness and unoccupied lands were rendered more easily attainable for settlers, than at present is the case. That object and policy, it appears to me, would be well answered by holding that the proprietor himself, in actual personal occupation, being a settler in the fullest sense of the word, is entitled to retain for his own use this his farm and homestead. It would, it seems to me, be harsh to put any other construction upon this point, or to hold that the Legislature, without declaring it in express terms, intended to oust a man from his homestead and family residence. Therefore, I think (and the Government appear to concede the point) that Mr. Stewart is entitled to retain his estate at Strathgartney to the extent of 1,000 acres, if it amounts to that, in his own occupation, untenanted; but I hold as invalid all and every disposition or conveyance of any other part of his estate, made or attempted to be made by him, since the notice of the Government's intention to purchase the estate was served upon him. The 2nd objection—that the money paid into the Treasury by the Government, under the 30th section of the Act, ought to have been, but was not so paid in in legal tender money, has already been alluded to by the Chief Justice. It was conceded on the argument, that the sum so paid in was not in legal tender money. At the first hearing of the case I was strongly inclined to the opinion that this question had been raised prematurely, and that if the Government had placed in the Treasurer's hands the amount in such a shape as to enable him, in his opinion, safely to certify that he had the necessary funds to the credit of the estate, that the matter should remain so until the final day of payment to the proprietor arrived. For, until the proprietor had proved himself entitled to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, to receive the sum awarded, and receive its certificate, he was not in a position to demand payment from the Treasurer; *non constat*; but that some other party as a mortgagor or incumbrancer might be entitled to receive the payment; and should the question respecting the money as a legal tender be allowed to be raised by one whose right to payment had not been tested and might never arrive? There can be no doubt, however, that any party who ultimately obtains the certificate of the Court will, if he elect, be entitled to demand payment in legal tender money, and therefore, as to some extent this point may only after all involve a matter of time, as to when legal money will have to be found, I shall not refuse to concur in making the order in this branch of the case, that before further proceedings for conveyance be taken by the Public Trustee, it shall be certified by the Treasurer that he has the sum awarded, in his hands, to the credit of this estate, in legal tender money of this Province.

Mr. Justice Hensley delivered an unwritten judgment in the cases of Miss Sullivan and Ponsonby Fane, concurring with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Peters.

APPENDIX.

LAND PURCHASE ACT, 1875.

(Reserved for Governor-General's assent, 27th April 1875. Proclamation issued by Lieutenant-Governor, 30th June 1875, declaring that the Administrator of the Government of Canada in Council had assented to this Act on 15th June 1875.)

Whereas the Government of Prince Edward Island is entitled to receive from the Government of the Dominion of Canada the sum of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, under the terms on which this Island became confederated with Canada, for the purpose of enabling the Government of this Province to purchase the Township Lands held by the Proprietors in this Island.

Preamble.

And whereas it is very desirable to convert the Leasehold tenures into Freehold Estates upon terms just and equitable to the tenants as well as to the proprietors.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

I. The terms and expressions herein-after mentioned, which, in their ordinary signification, have a more confined or different meaning, shall in this Act, except where the nature of the provisions in the context shall exclude such construction, be interpreted as follows: "Proprietor" shall be construed to include and extend to any person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive the rents, issues, or profits of any Township lands in this Island (exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate) in his or their own right, or as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, or Administrator for any other person or persons, or as a husband in right of or together with his wife, and whether such lands are leased or unleased, occupied or unoccupied, cultivated or wilderness, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any proprietor whose lands in his actual use and occupation, and untenanted, do not exceed one thousand acres.

Definition of the term Proprietor.

II. The Commissioner of Public Lands shall, within sixty days after the publication of the Governor-General's assent to this Act in the *Canada Gazette*, notify any proprietor or proprietors that the Government of this Province intend to purchase his or their Township lands under this Act.

The Commissioner of Public Lands to notify Proprietor of intention to purchase his lands.

III. Every such notification may be served upon a proprietor either by delivering the same to him personally, or in his absence from this Island to his known agent or attorney, or in any case by posting the same to such proprietor through the General Post Office in Charlottetown, addressed to him at his last known place of abode, and by publishing a copy of such notice for twelve consecutive weeks in the *Royal Gazette* of this Province, and the posting of such notice and the publication of the same as aforesaid shall be deemed and held to be as good and valid notice as if the same had been personally served on such proprietor or his known agent.

What is to be sufficient notification to Proprietor.

IV. The amount of money to be paid to any such proprietor shall be found and ascertained by three Commissioners, or any two of them, to be appointed as herein-after mentioned.

Amount to be paid to Proprietor—how ascertained.

V. The Lieutenant-Governor of this Island in Council shall, within sixty days after the publication of the Governor-General's assent to this Act in the *Canada Gazette*, nominate and appoint one Commissioner on behalf of the Government of this Island, for the purposes of this Act.

Government of P. E. I. to appoint a Commissioner.

VI. In case of the death, neglect, refusal, or incapacity to act of the Commissioner so appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, he shall appoint a successor or successors as often as may be.

In case of vacancy to appoint a successor.

VII. The Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada in Council shall, within sixty days after the publication of his assent as aforesaid, nominate and appoint the second Commissioner for the purposes of this Act.

Governor-General to appoint a second Commissioner.

VIII. In case of the death, neglect, refusal, or incapacity to act of the Commissioner so appointed by the Governor-General in Council, he shall in Council nominate and appoint a successor or successors as often as the case may be.

In case of vacancy to appoint a successor.

IX. Any proprietor who shall have been notified under the second section of this Act shall, within sixty days thereafter, nominate and appoint the third Commissioner on his

Proprietor to appoint third Commissioner.

Proviso.

or her behalf to act with the Commissioners so to be appointed as aforesaid: Provided that such Commissioner shall not be deemed to be a Commissioner under the terms of this Act until he shall have first given notice to the Commissioner of Public Lands of such his appointment.

Vacancy of third Commissioner—how filled.

X. In case of the death, neglect, refusal, or incapacity to act of the Commissioner so to be appointed by any proprietor as aforesaid, any such proprietor may appoint a successor or successors as often as may be.

Supreme Court to appoint third Commissioner in case Proprietor refuses to do so.

XI. If any proprietor shall not, within sixty days after the notification prescribed in the third section of this Act, appoint a Commissioner, or should not within thirty days of the death, neglect, refusal, or incompetency to act of any Commissioner appointed by any proprietor as aforesaid appoint his successor, then and in either of such cases application shall be made by the Commissioner of Public Lands to the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island to nominate a Commissioner on behalf of such proprietor.

No precedence to be claimed by one Commissioner over the others.

XII. No precedence shall be claimed by one Commissioner over the others of them merely because he may have been appointed by the Governor-General in Council, or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but the three Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid shall elect which one of them shall preside at the meeting of such Commission, to take into consideration the matters referred to them under the provisions of this Act: Provided that in case the said Commissioners shall be unable to agree upon a presiding Commissioner, then such presiding Commissioner shall be the Commissioner who shall have been appointed by the Governor-General in Council.

Presiding Commissioner—how appointed. Proviso.

Commissioner of Public Lands to be notified.

XIII. When any third Commissioner shall have been appointed, the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall, within thirty days after the appointment of the said third Commissioner, notify the Commissioner of Public Lands in writing of such their appointment.

Notice of sitting of Commissioners.

XIV. The said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall, upon the petition of the Commissioner of Public Lands, publish a notice in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper of this Province of a day and place in Charlottetown when and whereat they will hear and consider the matters referred to them under the provisions of this Act, relating to the lands of the proprietor whose Commissioner shall have been appointed, and in such notice shall specify the name of the proprietor or proprietors whose lands the Commissioners are empowered to value, and such notice shall be published for three consecutive weeks in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper of this Island.

Commissioner of Public Lands to be claimant in all proceedings.

XV. All proceedings under this Act shall be entitled, in the name of the then Commissioner of Public Lands, who in his official capacity as such Commissioner of Public Lands shall be and be considered the claimant or applicant, and shall be subject to process of contempt, and shall be personally liable for the performance of all duties imposed upon him under the provisions of this Act, and for the costs of all proceedings, in as full and ample a manner in all respects as though he were a Plaintiff in the Supreme Court, or a Complainant in the Court of Chancery in any suit in either of said Courts.

Supreme Court to appoint guardian for lunatic Proprietor.

XVI. In case any proprietor shall be a lunatic, a person of unsound mind, or a minor, or labouring under any other disability, and has no guardian, an application shall be made by the Commissioner of Public Lands to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a guardian for such lunatic, person of unsound mind, or a minor, or such other person.

Supreme Court to appoint guardian *ad litem*.

XVII. Upon such application the said Court may appoint a guardian, *ad litem*, for such lunatic, person of unsound mind, minor, or other person.

Commissioner of Public Lands to appoint a Solicitor.

XVIII. The Commissioner of Public Lands may appoint a solicitor to act for him in all matters required to be performed by him under the provisions of this Act, and any proprietor or party in anywise interested in the matter then pending may be represented by Counsel before the Commissioners.

Subpœnas.

XIX. Either party shall have power to issue Subpœnas and Subpœnas *duces tecum* to witnesses to give evidence before the Commissioners, which Subpœnas shall be issued from the Prothonotary's office upon payment of the usual fees.

Commissioners to have power to examine on oath.

XX. The said Commissioners shall have full power and authority to examine, on oath, any person who shall appear before them, either as a party interested or as a witness, and to summon before them all persons whom they or any two of them may deem it expedient to examine upon the matters submitted to their consideration, and the facts which they may require to ascertain, in order to carry this Act into effect, and to require any such person to bring with him and produce before them any book, paper, plan, instrument, document, or thing mentioned in such Subpœna, and necessary for the purposes of this Act; and if any person so subpœnaed shall refuse or neglect to appear

To compel production of books, &c.

before them, or appearing, shall refuse to answer any lawful question put to him, or to produce any such book, paper, plan, instrument, document, or thing, whatsoever, which may be in his possession or under his control, and which he shall have been required by such Subpoena to bring with him or to produce, such persons shall, for every such neglect or refusal, incur a penalty of not less than five dollars, or more than fifty dollars, payable to Her Majesty, to be recovered with costs in the names of the Commissioners, or of any or either of them, upon bill, information, or plaint, before the Supreme Court, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months, in addition to any punishment for contempt which the Supreme Court may inflict.

Penalty for refusing.

XXI. The Commissioners when appointed as aforesaid shall make oath before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court that they will well and faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon them under this Act and adjudicate on all matters coming before them, to the best of their judgment, without fear, favor, or affection.

Commissioners to be sworn.

XXII. If any proprietor shall either by himself, his agent, guardian, committee, trustee or counsel, neglect to appear before the Commissioners pursuant to notice, under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte*.

When Commissioners may proceed *ex parte*.

XXIII. The Commissioners may, upon application made by any proprietor upon cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, grant an extension of time to such proprietor before entering upon the hearing of such proceedings before them.

Commissioners may extend time to Proprietor before entering on case.

XXIV. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to be appointed under the provisions of this Act to enter upon all lands concerning which they shall be empowered to adjudicate in order to make such examination thereof as may be necessary without being subjected in respect thereof to any obstruction or prosecution and with the right to command the assistance of all Justices of the Peace and others, in order to enter and make such examination in case of opposition.

Commissioners to enter on lands.

XXV. The Commissioners or any two of them may adjourn the hearing of any matter from time to time as they may deem necessary and expedient.

Commissioners may adjourn proceedings.

XXVI. After hearing the evidence adduced before them the Commissioners or any two of them shall award the sum due to such proprietor as the compensation or price to which he shall be entitled by reason of his being divested of his lands and all interest therein and thereto.

After hearing evidence, Commissioners to award compensation.

XXVII. The fact of the purchase or sale of the lands of any proprietor being compulsory and not voluntary shall not entitle any such proprietor to any compensation by reason of such compulsory purchase or sale, the object of this Act being to pay every proprietor a fair indemnity or equivalent for the value of his interest and no more.

No allowance to be made on account of sale being compulsory.

XXVIII. In estimating the amount of compensation to be paid to any proprietor for his interest or right to any lands the Commissioners shall take the following facts or circumstances into their consideration :

Matters to be taken into consideration by Commissioners in estimating compensation to Proprietors.

(a.) The price at which other proprietors in this Island have heretofore sold their lands to the Government.

(b.) The number of acres under lease in the estate or lands they are valuing, the length of the leases on such estates; the rents reserved by such leases; the arrears of rent and the years over which they extend, and the reasonable probability of their being recovered.

(c.) The number of acres of vacant or unleased lands, their quality and value to the proprietor.

(d.) (1.) The gross rental actually paid by the tenants on any estate yearly for the previous six years; (2) the expenses and charges connected with and incidental to the recovery of such rent, and its receipts by the proprietor; and (3) the actual net receipts of the proprietor for the said period of six years.

(e.) The number of acres possessed or occupied by any persons who have not attorned to or paid rent to the proprietor, and who claim to hold such land adversely to such proprietor, and the reasonable probabilities and expenses of the proprietor sustaining his claim against such persons holding adversely in a court of law, shall each and all be elements to be taken into consideration by the said Commissioners in estimating the value of such proprietor's lands; (1) the conditions of the original grants from the crown; (2) the performance or non-performance of those conditions; (3) the effects of such non-performance and how far the despatches from the English Colonial Secretaries to the different Lieutenant Governors of this island, or other action of the Crown or Government, have operated as waivers of any forfeitures; (f.) the quit rents reserved in the original grants, and how far the payment of the same have been waived or remitted by the Crown.

Award of Commissioners—
how to be published.

XXIX. When the award shall have been made by the Commissioners or any two of them, the same shall be published by delivering a copy thereof to the proprietor, or to his agent, duly authorised as aforesaid, and filing the original in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

Government to pay amount of award into Colonial Treasury.

XXX. At the expiration of sixty days from such publication of the award, the Government shall pay into the Colonial Treasury the sum so awarded by the said Commissioners, or any two of them, to the credit of the suit or proceeding in which such award shall have been made.

Notice to Prothonotary that award has been paid in.

XXXI. The Colonial Treasurer shall, immediately after such payment, deliver to the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, a certificate of the amount paid into the Treasury, as aforesaid, which certificate shall be in the form of this Act, annexed, marked A.

Public Trustee to be appointed.

XXXII. It shall be the duty of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to nominate a fit and proper person to be called the "public trustee," who, when the sum so awarded to the proprietor as aforesaid shall have been paid into the Treasury as aforesaid, shall (unless restrained by the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof), after fourteen days' notice to the proprietor or his agent authorised as aforesaid, execute a conveyance of the estate of such proprietor to the Commissioner of Public Lands, which said conveyance may be in the form to this Act annexed, marked B.

Conveyance from Public Trustee to vest Lands in Commissioner of Public Lands to be held and disposed of under provisions of 16th Vict. cap. 18.

XXXIII. The conveyance mentioned in the last preceding section shall vest in the Commissioner of Public Lands an absolute and indefeasible estate of fee simple, free from all incumbrances of every description, and shall be held by and disposed of by him as if such lands had been purchased under the provisions of the Act passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, chapter eighteen, intituled "An Act for the purchase of lands on behalf of the Government of Prince Edward Island, and to regulate the sale and management thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and shall also vest in the Commissioner of Public Lands all arrears of rent due upon the said lands.

Appointment of Public Trustee to be under great seal.

XXXIV. The appointment of the Public Trustee shall be under the great seal of this province, and shall be registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds.

Party entitled to sum awarded—how to proceed to obtain the same.

XXXV. The party entitled to the sum awarded or any party or parties entitled to a portion of such sum for the lands so conveyed by the Public Trustee to the Commissioner of Public Lands, may receive the same by obtaining an order from the Supreme Court, upon presenting a petition, and upon proving his or their right to such sum, or any portion thereof: Provided that the Commissioner of Public Lands be made a party to such application.

Supreme Court to make proper persons parties to proceedings.

XXXVI. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Court upon any such application, to require that all proper persons shall be made parties to such proceedings, and to apportion such sums in such shares and proportions as such parties shall be entitled to receive.

Conveyance from Public Trustee to exonerate Government from all claims on the estate.

XXXVII. When the full sum for any lands shall have been paid into the Treasury, and the conveyance executed by the Public Trustee to the Commissioner of Public Lands, the Government shall be absolutely exonerated from all liability to any person or persons whomsoever who may claim any estate so conveyed as aforesaid, or any interest therein except as is mentioned in the next section.

Party obtaining amount of award to be paid his costs for application.

XXXVIII. The party obtaining an order from the Supreme Court for any money to which he shall be entitled for his estate so vested in the Commissioner of Public Lands, or any interest therein, shall be indemnified in his costs incurred in making such application: Provided always, that no party shall receive or be entitled to any costs who has made an unsuccessful application to the court for an order for the money so paid into the Treasury, as aforesaid, but such party shall pay to and reimburse the party who has received such order, such costs as he shall have been put to by reason of such unsuccessful application.

Proviso.

When lands taken from any Trustees purchase money—how to be invested.

XXXIX. When any estate shall be vested in the Commissioner of Public Lands under the provisions of this Act, which shall, previous thereto, have been vested in the name or names of any trustee or trustees, the Court shall order the purchase money of such estate to be invested in the name or names of such trustee or trustees upon trust to pay the interest arising from such investment, in the same manner and to the same parties as the rents, issues, and profits of the said land were payable previously to the sale thereof.

Supreme Court to make orders as to investment of purchase money.

XL. It shall be the duty of the said Court to make such order as to the investment and payment of the purchase money and the interest arising therefrom, as may meet the circumstances of each case, so that widows entitled to dower, infants, judgment

creditors, mortgagees, and all persons entitled to any estate or interest in the said lands, or the rents arising or to arise therefrom, or the arrears thereof, may receive either the interest of the said purchase money when invested, as aforesaid, or the purchase money or shares thereof, as shall represent their estate or interest in said lands, or the rents arising therefrom, or the arrears thereof, previous to the vesting of the same in the Commissioner of Public Lands, as aforesaid.

chase money to meet the case of dower estates, &c.

XLII. In every case when such lands have been vested in trustees, the purchase money shall be paid to such trustees, to hold the same upon the same trusts as they held the lands; and when there are no trustees the Supreme Court shall have power to appoint trustees, and shall, by an order or rule of Court declare the trusts upon which they shall hold the said purchase money, and the manner in which the purchase money shall be invested.

Trustees to hold purchase money upon same trusts as they held the lands.

XLIII. The Supreme Court shall have power to dismiss any Trustee or Trustees so appointed by them, and appoint a Trustee or Trustees in the room or stead of the Trustees so dismissed.

When Supreme Court may appoint Trustees. Supreme Court may dismiss Trustees.

XLIII. The said Commissioners shall be paid by the Government of this Province for their services under and by virtue of this Act, ten dollars per day for each and every day such Commissioners shall actually be engaged in duties imposed upon them by this Act or by any reference in pursuance thereof, and such other reasonable remuneration as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall consider them entitled to.

Remuneration of Commissioners.

XLIV. The Public Trustee shall be allowed such remuneration for his services as the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall deem him entitled to under the circumstances of each case, which shall be paid by the Government of this Province.

Remuneration of Trustee.

XLV. No award made by the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall be held or deemed to be invalid or void for any reason, defect, or informality whatsoever, but the Supreme Court shall have power, on the application of either the Commissioner of Public Lands or the proprietor, to remit to the Commissioners any award which shall have been made by them to correct any error or informality or omission made in their award: Provided always that any such application to the Supreme Court to remit such award to the Commissioners shall be made within thirty days after the publication thereof as aforesaid; and provided further, that in case any such award is remitted back to the Commissioners, they shall have full power to revise and re-execute the same, and their powers shall not be held to have ceased by reason of their executing their first award, and in no case shall any appeal lie from any such award either to the Supreme Court, the Court of Chancery, or any other legal tribunal; nor shall any such award or the proceedings before such Commissioners be removed or taken into or inquired into by any Court by *Certiorari*, or any other process, but with the exception of the aforesaid power given to such Supreme Court to remit back the matter to such Commissioners, their award shall be binding, final and conclusive on all parties.

When Supreme Court may remit award to Commissioners.

When application to remit shall be made.

Commissioners have power to revise award.

No appeal.

No Certiorari or other process.

XLVI. The Supreme Court shall have power to make any rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the requirements of this Act, which rules shall be published in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper.

Supreme Court power to make rules.

XLVII. Inasmuch as it is expedient that the matters referred to the Supreme Court under this Act, shall not interfere with the ordinary business of the said Court during term time, the said Court may, from time to time, appoint sessions for the purpose of hearing proceedings under this Act: provided always, that one week's notice of such session be given in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper.

Supreme Court may appoint special sessions.

XLVIII. If the Commissioner of Public Lands shall neglect to proceed with any case pending before the Commissioners, or shall refuse to petition the Commissioners to appoint a time and place to hear the matters referred to them under the thirteenth section of this Act, when requested by any proprietor who shall have appointed a Commissioner so to do, or who shall delay or impede the proceedings in any way, such Commissioner of Public Lands shall, upon proof thereof, before the Supreme Court, be punished by fine or imprisonment.

Penalty on Commissioner of Public Lands for neglecting to proceed under the provisions of this Act.

XLIX. After the Commissioner of Public Lands shall have given notice to any proprietor, under the second section of this Act, no such proprietor to whom such notice shall have been given, shall maintain any action at law for the recovery of more than the current year and subsequent accruing rents due to him from any tenant or occupier upon his lands, and in case any such action is brought against any tenant by any such proprietor, such tenant may plead this Act in bar of such action, nor shall any execution issue on any judgment recovered or to be recovered for rent by any such proprietor

After Commissioner of Public Lands shall have given notice to Proprietor, he shall not collect more than current year and subsequent accruing rents.

against any tenant on this Island except the current year's rent and subsequent accruing rents, and in case any such execution is issued the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, shall, on application, stay any such execution until the award of the said Commissioners shall be made.

Title of Act.

L. This Act shall be cited and known as "The Land Purchase Act, 1875."

Schedule A.

(A.)

Dominion of Canada,

Province of Prince Edward Island,

In the matter of the application of X. Y., the Commissioner of Public Lands for the purchase of the estate of A. B., and "The Land Purchase Act, 1875."

I certify that the sum of _____ has been placed to the credit of the account opened in the above matter, which said amount will be paid to such party or parties as the Supreme Court shall, by rule in the above matter, order and direct.

Dated this _____

day of _____

187 _____

Treasurer.

Form of notice from Treasurer to Prothonotary that amount awarded has been paid into treasury.

Schedule B.

(B.)

Dominion of Canada,

Province of Prince Edward Island,

In the matter of X. Y., the Commissioner of Public Lands for the purchase of the estate of A. B., and "The Land Purchase Act, 1875."

Know all men by these presents that I, C. D., the Public Trustee, duly appointed under the provisions of "The Land Purchase Act, 1875," do by these presents and by virtue of this Act, (the sum of \$ _____ having been paid into the Treasury of this Province in the above matter as appears by the certificate of the Treasurer of said Province hereto annexed), grant unto X. Y., the Commissioner of Public Lands and his successors in office, all that (here describe land particularly by metes and bounds) to have and to hold the same, together with all arrears of rent due thereon to the said X. Y., Commissioner of Public Lands, and his successors in office in trust for such purposes, and subject to such powers, provisions, regulations, and authorities in every respect, and to be managed and disposed of in such modes as are set forth, declared, and contained in an Act passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, cap. 18, intituled "An Act for the purchase of lands on behalf of the Government of Prince Edward Island, and to regulate the sale and management thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and of all other Acts in amendment thereof and concerning lands purchased thereunder by and conveyed to the Commissioner of Public Lands therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____

A.D. 187 _____

Witness to the execution }
by the said C. D. }

Form of Deed from Public Trustee to Commissioner of Public Lands.

No. 2.

The EARL OF DUFFERIN to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

Canada, Government House, Ottawa,
March 2nd, 1876.

(Received March 16th.)

MY LORD,

I NOW beg leave to enclose for your Lordship's information the judgment* of the Prince Edward Island Supreme Court on the appeals from the awards of the Land Act Commissioners, as well as a Memorandum thereon by the Right Honourable Hugh Childers, one of the Commissioners.

I have, &c.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN.

* Inclosure in No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

This memorandum is written at the request of his Excellency the Governor-General, with a view to explain what is the effect of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court in Prince Edward Island on the proceedings of the Land Commission of which I was lately chairman.

I have no official papers to refer to, except a copy of the Act and of the judgment, but I will state what has happened as accurately as I can.

We decided in September last ten cases, eight unanimously, two by a majority of the Commission. Of the eight unanimous awards six have been accepted, one has been referred back for reconsideration on a point of minor detail (not argued before the Commission) and one (Mr. Ponsonby Fane's), although appealed from, has (I hear from the Provincial Secretary) been now accepted on condition of immediate payment. Of the two awards, as to which the Commissioners were not unanimous, one (Mr. Stewart's) has been accepted in substance; but Mr. Stewart has raised two points of law, namely, whether certain lands recently conveyed to his sons should be included in the sale, and whether the payment should be in gold or Dominion notes. On the first point the Court decided against him, and as to the second I learn from the Provincial Secretary that arrangements have been made for payment in gold.

There remains therefore only one case, Miss Sullivan's, affected by the judgment of the Supreme Court, and in this case our award has been set aside. In order to explain the exact purport of the judgment I must refer to the Act and to our proceedings under it. The object of the Act was to revest in the Crown the township lands belonging to proprietors who owned beyond a certain amount, and ultimately to convert the leasehold tenure into freehold estate. The amount of money to be paid to each proprietor was to be ascertained by commissioners, who were empowered to take evidence on oath, and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers; and the 26th section of the Act provided that "after hearing the evidence adduced before them, the Commissioners shall award the sum due to the proprietor as the price to which he shall be entitled by reason of his being divested of his lands, and all interest therein and thereto." By the 30th section the Government were required to pay the sum so awarded into the Treasury, and a special office of Public Trustee was created whose duty was to execute in due time the conveyance of the estate to the Commissioner of Public Lands. By the 30th and 36th sections the Supreme Court were to decide who might be the party or parties entitled to receive the sums awarded or portions of them; and by the 45th section no award could be held to be invalid or void for any reason, defect, or informality whatever; but the Supreme Court was given power to remit to the Commissioners any award in order to correct any informality or omissions. Every other appeal was taken away. By the 28th section the Commissioners in estimating the amount to be paid to any proprietor were to take into their consideration certain special facts and circumstances. These were:—

- (a.) The price paid by Government for other lands.
- (b.) The particulars of the lease, the amount of arrears, and the probability of their being recovered.
- (c.) The particulars of the unleased land.
- (d.) The actual gross receipts, charges, and net receipts.
- (e.) The acreage claimed to be held adversely, and the probabilities of the proprietor enforcing his claim. The conditions of the original grants, and their performance, the effects of non-performance, and how far any forfeitures had been waived. The quit rents reserved, and how far their payment had been remitted.

The Commissioners fully complied with all these requirements. They inquired into all the circumstances to which their attention had been directed by the Act, hearing counsel and examining witnesses on each point; and after the cases were closed they awarded the sums due to each proprietor in the following form:—

"In the matter of the application of *A. B.*, the Commissioner of Public Lands for the purchase of the estate of *C. D.*, and the Land Purchase Act, 1875, the sum awarded under section 26 of the said Act is _____ dollars."

The Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island (nominally in two, practically in one, Miss Sullivan's case,) have not remitted the awards to the Commissioners for reconsideration, but have gone so far as to set them aside altogether. This they have done on the following grounds as to each:—

The award does not express that judgment was given pursuant to the Act.

It should have shown that the Commissioners decided the several preliminary matters, *a, b, c, d, &c.*, they had to consider.

It did not decide the question of quit rents.

It did not set out the metes and bounds of the farms, or show in respect of what particular parcels of land leased or unleased the compensation was respectively given.

It should have stated whether any breach in the original conditions of the grants was waived or not.

It should have shown the names of all persons who had acquired, in the opinion of the Commissioners, a title by possession to any of the proprietor's land, and how much in each case.

It should have shown the names of all squatters and how much land each held for less than twenty years.

It should have set out the name of every tenant, how much he was in arrear, and what was allowed in respect of the arrears in each case.

In other words the Court have held that instead of simply awarding in each case the sum due to the proprietor, it was our duty to incorporate in our awards some hundreds, if not thousands, of decisions on matters, some small, some great, some of law, some of fact, and some of mixed law and fact, apparently in order that each of them might, if necessary, be considered by the Supreme Court in the event of proceedings being taken to send back an award for correction.

Unless this judgment should be reversed on appeal I must of course assume that it is sound in law; but had the Commission imagined that it was their duty to frame their awards as the Court have indicated, I do not think that any one of us would have consented to act. Our inquiries for instance, in Miss Sullivan's and Mr. Stewart's cases, instead of occupying four days each would have extended to at least as many months. It would have been necessary to appoint an army of surveyors to examine minutely the proprietor's accounts for many years past with above a thousand farmers, and to inquire on the spot as to the actual particulars of squatting operations by several hundred persons during the last thirty years.

Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Act, it would be absolutely unworkable under the interpretation put upon it by the Supreme Court.

What I undertook to do at Lord Dufferin's request was simply to decide as between the proprietors and the Local Government, what sum should be awarded to each for their estates, and I was told that if I devoted a month or six weeks to this inquiry I should be able to settle the principal cases with the assistance of a Commissioner appointed by each side. I completed what I had undertaken, and it is satisfactory to find that in every case but one our award has been virtually accepted. In that one case it has been set aside, not upon the merits, but on technical grounds, which if foreseen would (I fear) have prevented the Act from being put into operation at all.

I learn, however, that the Island Government have decided to appeal to the Supreme Court of the Dominion. I hope that this may lead to some settlement with Miss Sullivan, as I cannot conceive any Commissioners being likely to increase the amount of the award in her case.

I may add that the form of the award, to which the Supreme Court takes exception, was only settled after much consideration, and on the advice of a most experienced lawyer, formerly a judge, whom I was able (unofficially) to consult.

Before we commenced our proceedings I was anxious that the Supreme Court, which under the 46th section had power to make "any rules for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the requirements of the Act," should adopt some rules for the guidance of the Commissioners, inasmuch as though not necessarily lawyers, we had to act as a Court, and I pressed this on one of the judges. No such rules, however, were made, and all our regulations, notices, and forms, were settled by ourselves.

Ottawa, 1st March, 1876.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SCOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

789

COOLIES, ST. VINCENT.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 March 1876 ;—for,

“RETURN of the Number of COOLIES, of the MONEY expended on IMMIGRATION, together with Particulars as to certain TAXES, for the Island of *St. Vincent, West Indies*, during the Fifteen Years since the origination of the IMMIGRATION FUND in that Island, arranged according to the Schedule annexed.”

DATES.	Number of Coolies imported each Year since 1861.		Number returned to India.	Number remaining in Colony.	Amount of Export Duty devoted to Immigration Purposes, per Annum.	Amount of General Revenue devoted to Immigration Purposes, per Annum.	Total Expenditure per Annum for Immigration Purposes.	Amount paid by Planters for Immigration Purposes, in Fees and otherwise, per Annum.	Duty levied on Salt Fish, per Annum.	Duty levied on Flour, per Annum.
	Males.	Females.								
					£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1861 -	183	77	-	-	1,217	608	3,225	1,645	593	1,286
1862 -	245	62	-	-	1,092	546	5,933	1,476	473	1,442
1863 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	224	-	861	1,410
1864 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	969	189	983	1,736
1865 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	70	772	1,322
1866 -	151	63	-	-	1,307	654	4,436	787	792	1,146
1867 -	296	177	-	-	1,532	766	7,297	2,133	905	857
1868 -	-	-	-	-	1,544	772	859	-	847	1,102
1869 -	239	104	-	-	1,561	780	5,310	1,269	518	1,330
1870 -	-	-	-	-	1,734	867	2,917	134	512	1,227
1871 -	220	105	34	-	1,771	885	5,932	1,492	524	1,286
1872 -	-	-	-	-	1,593	796	595	206	573	1,298
1873 -	-	-	-	-	1,915	706	1,573	150	252	627
1874 -	-	-	-	-	2,641	791	5,631	1,389	-	-
1875 -	200	133	45	*1,507	2,786	835	6,117	1,704	85	215
TOTALS -	1,534	721	79	1,507	20,693	9,006	51,509	12,644	8,690	16,284

* This is the number under Indenture of service.

Colonial Office, }
May 1876. }

(signed) J. LOWTHER.

COOLIES, ST. VINCENT.

RETURN of the Number of COOLIES, of the
MONEY expended on IMMIGRATION, together
with Particulars as to certain TAXES for the
Island of *St. Vincent, West Indies*, during
the Fifteen Years since the origination of the
IMMIGRATION FUND in that Island.

(*Mr. Errington.*)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed.
26th May 1876.

WELSH COLONY OF CHUPAT.

REPORTS received by the ADMIRALTY from CAPTAIN H. FAIRFAX, R.N., of H.M.S. "VOLAGE," upon the CONDITION, &c. of the WELSH COLONY of CHUPAT, in PATAGONIA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

RESPECTING THE WELSH COLONY OF CHUPAT.

(No. 18 of 1876.)

H.M.S. "Volage," Port Stanley,
Falkland Islands, March 1876.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I arrived off the mouth of the river Chupat at sunset on the 16th February. We fired a gun to attract attention, but as I was uncertain whether the ship had been seen by the settlers, who live some way from the shore, I anchored. Soon after dark a signal fire was observed on a hill near the river. Feeling satisfied we had been seen, and not wishing to run any risk by attempting to cross the bar of the river in a boat, at 5.0 next morning we weighed with a strong breeze from the southward, and at 10 a.m. entered Nuevo Gulf.

After proceeding 33 miles up the gulf we anchored in the S.W. part of it, in a bay well sheltered from the prevailing winds.

The road from Chupat, which is distant 40 miles, comes into this bay. Large vessels with goods for the Colony discharge their cargoes here; small vessels drawing from 6 to 8 feet can, if the weather is fine, enter the river Chupat at high water, but it is attended with some risk.

Several of the settlers arrived at Nuevo Gulf the morning after our arrival, bringing with them horses for our use. The same day I rode over to Chupat, accompanied by Mr. Welby (Attaché to the British Legation at Buenos Ayres), and Mr. L. Edwards, surgeon of this ship. The country through which we rode was most uninteresting, being arid and covered with stunted brushwood. At this season of the year there is a great scarcity of water in the camp, and between Nuevo Gulf and Chupat no fresh water can be found. After a ride of eight hours we entered the valley of Chupat, we were very kindly received and hospitably entertained by Senor Antonio Oneto (who holds the appointment of commissary from the Argentine Government) and Mr. Lewis Jones.

When Commander Dennistown visited the Colony in 1871, the population was 153, it now numbers about 690. Between September 1875 and January 1876, 412 immigrants arrived.

The lower valley or plain of Chupat in which the Colony is established extends for 23 miles in a westerly direction, and in breadth varies from 3 to 6 miles, it lies between two low ridges of hills from 200 to 300 feet high; this valley is of rich alluvial soil, of from 2 to 6 feet in depth.

The river though tortuous keeps to the centre of the lower valley; at the head of this valley the river trends close to the base of the northern hills, and here a village called Caiman (taking the Indian name of the hill on which it stands) has lately sprung up; the houses are here built of a white sandstone taken from the hill side. It is the intention of the people here established to work next season a part of the upper valley.

The upper valley is of nearly the same dimensions as the lower, and the soil is believed to be equally good. At the head of the upper valley the two ridges of hills which flank the valley close, and I am told the river there rushes through a rocky ravine. This spot is about 50 miles from the mouth of the river; beyond this point little is known, but it has been ascertained that there is no land fit for cultivation for some distance. The Indians report a large fresh water lake two days' journey from the head of the upper valley, where they say the land is rich and well-watered, grass growing most luxuriantly. So little rain falls in this part of Patagonia, that were it not for the river rising as the snow melts on the Cordillera, and so partially irrigating the plain, there would be little or

no vegetation in the Chupat Valley. The water in the river with two exceptions has always risen to such a height, that by making small canals the land was sufficiently irrigated for growing wheat, but this year, owing to a very mild winter in the Cordillera, the river has been two feet lower than in any previous year, the small canals have been useless, and the plain is a parched desert. Only 3 acres of wheat have come to maturity this year. Last year the wheat crop was so good and obtained by little or no cultivation, that the colonists are by no means discouraged by this year's failure, and have set to work cutting deep canals (one 1,160 yards long, 5 yards broad, and from 5 to 15 feet deep), and intend erecting dams across the river, and hope thus to retain a sufficient supply of water. It is not necessary to plough the land for the first crop, it is generally clear of weeds; raking before and after sowing is all that is required. 35 lbs. of wheat is generally sown to the acre, and this on an average yields a ton.

Without consulting the colonists and without notice, between September 1875 and January 1876, 412 Welsh immigrants arrived. As no preparation had been made for their reception, and as the colonists had despatched all the wheat they could spare to Buenos Ayres, only reserving sufficient for themselves, the prospect for these poor people was not encouraging.

Mr. Thomas, who has a large store, gave them part of it to live in, and the old settlers took as many as they could into their houses. The old colonists feel these people a heavy tax on them, and many of those who have lately arrived are discontented and would leave if they could, as if they stay at Chupat they must remain in a state of dependence and poverty for 14 months, till next harvest. I visited two-thirds of the houses; all the old settlers like the country, would on no account leave it, and look forward with great confidence to the future. Many were employed making and burning bricks and building nice houses. They nearly all have milch cows, cattle, horses, pigs, and fowls; some have sold a portion of their stock to the new comers.

The Colony has been self-governed for the last 10 years, but when it was found necessary to apply to Buenos Ayres for assistance to support the immigrants that had arrived so unexpectedly, the Argentine Government sent provisions, and appointed Senor A. Oneto as commissary. Senor A. Oneto being neither an Englishman nor an Argentine by birth, the appointment has not given satisfaction to the colonists, and as the position he holds does not appear clearly defined, I am afraid his place will be a difficult one.

The Government have not yet given the original colonists title deeds to their land, and those acting for the Government have even threatened to ignore the boundaries of the farms as laid down by a land surveyor sent down by the Argentine Government some years ago.

While the Government surveyor is measuring the old estates the new colonists are anxiously waiting to have land allotted to them, as till then they cannot commence building their houses. This is a great grievance and has caused considerable discontent.

Three different tribes of Indians visit the Colony in the winter for the purpose of trading. They barter horses, ostrich feathers, guanaco rugs, and skins of various animals, for groceries, tobacco, and spirits.

The Indians have been always very friendly, and have been well treated by the colonists. Mr. Lewis Jones and some others intend going next month on an expedition into the interior, with a view of further exploring the country, and examining a range of mountains 150 miles to the westward of the settlement which are reported to be rich in minerals.

Two schooners now regularly trade between Buenos Ayres and Chupat.

I herewith attach the report of Dr. Lewis Edwardes on the sanitary state, and a detailed statistical report of the Colony, showing the condition of the different families; this gives the entire population at 657; the registrar considers it about 690. The discrepancy in the numbers may be accounted for in this way: the person whom I employed to visit the different houses and obtain the information I required, may have accidentally omitted one or two families; two small vessels manned by colonists were away sealing, and the men comprising the crew might not have been included among those living in the houses.

I am much indebted to Mr. Lewis Jones, one of the original and most influential of the colonists, for his kind assistance in obtaining information for me respecting the Colony.

During our stay in Nuevo Gulf Navigating Lieutenant Charles Brent made an accurate survey of the bay in the S.W. part of the gulf; it is called by the colonists Port Madryn. He also made a sketch of Cracker Bay which is six miles inside Ninfas

Point. Vessels conveying cattle and sheep for the Colony have generally anchored here in preference to Port Madryn, as fresh water is to be found in small pools near the beach.

These surveys when published will be of great service to the Colony, as at present, on account of there being no plan of these anchorages, extra insurance is charged on vessels bound to Nuevo Gulf.

The Secretary of the Admiralty,
Whitehall.

I have, &c.

H. FAIRFAX,
Captain and Senior Officer,
S.E. Coast of America.

NOTES on the SANITARY CONDITION of the WELSH COLONY of CHUPAT, PATAGONIA.

During the period of nearly five years that has elapsed since the last report on the sanitary condition of Chupat was sent in by Dr. Turnbull in April 1871, the principal change that appears to have taken place in the Colony is a considerable increase in population, the numbers having risen from 153 to nearly 700. This increase in population (which has been caused by fresh emigrations as well as by births in the Colony) has been attended by some increase in disease, though the general health of the Colony is still good.

The valley, or more correctly, the alluvial plain, over which the farms and houses are scattered, and through which the river Chupat winds, is some 20 feet above the level of the sea, and extends for over 60 miles in a westerly direction, varying in breadth from four to six miles, and bounded on the north and south by ranges of hills composed apparently of sandstone mixed with shingle and occasional limestone rocks, and varying in height from 100 to 300 feet.

The alluvial soil extends downwards for about two feet, below this are clay and sand. Water is found at a depth of from six to eight feet, but is usually brackish or even salt, and quite unfit for drinking purposes.

The season 1875-76 has been an unusually dry one, the river being nearly two feet lower than has been noticed by the oldest settlers. No rain has fallen in any quantity since July 1875. The consequence of this drought has been a total failure of their wheat crops. Wheat is the principal production, and the soil in many parts of the plain is admirably adapted for its cultivation. Potatoes and other vegetables are grown by some of the colonists and do well when properly watered.

No meteorological observations have been taken in the Colony since its foundation. The principal characteristic of the climate is its extraordinary dryness, the skin and lips become parched and cracked, and woodwork shrinks and warps.

The temperature occasionally undergoes considerable variation in the 24 hours. During our visit a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit in the shade was noticed in the forenoon, and on the same night the thermometer fell to 50°. As a rule the heat is not oppressive.

During the summer very little rain falls, in the winter they occasionally have heavy showers, but the average rainfall of the year is from all accounts very small.

Fogs and mists are quite unknown, even close to the river, and very little dew falls. The sky during our visit was remarkably free from clouds, and the air was very clear and bright, but the feeling of dryness was at first very disagreeable.

The prevailing winds are westerly; this is especially the case during the early part of the day, towards evening the wind often shifts to the north-east.

In winter a north-easterly wind generally brings rain. At that season the southerly winds are very bleak, and are keenly felt by those whose business takes them to the open plain where there is so little shelter.

Frost and snow appear to be not uncommon during the winter months, but are generally thawed by the mid-day sun.

A set of meteorological instruments have been quite lately sent to the Colony by the Argentine Government, and will be put into use as soon as the necessary sheds are erected.

The population, as before mentioned, has increased since the last report to nearly 700. These 700 are distributed over 120 families. The families are of average number, from three or four to eleven. Marriages occasionally take place at an early age, 15 or 16. The Colony has not existed long enough for inter-marriages among blood relations to have occurred to any extent, and the recent arrival of new settlers will probably prevent it for a considerable time.

Seventy-seven births have taken place since April 1871, of these two-thirds appear to have been boys.

There could be no better proof of the healthiness of the climate, than the fine condition of the children, among whom we found very few who were not in perfect health.

As regards the important matter of *Food*, there is some room for improvement. There appears to be nearly always a scarcity of animal food, especially among the poorer colonists; milk, butter, cheese, and brown bread are, as a rule, plentiful; the settlers have no means of sifting their wheat, it is ground with the husks; hence the bread is of a dark colour. White bread is made by some of the colonists with flour sent from Buenos Ayres. The milk and bread diet seems to agree well with the children, but many of the older people suffer much from the sameness and monotony of their food. Tea is one of their principal articles of consumption, and this is certainly taken to excess; several cases of dyspepsia were traceable to the immoderate use of it, tea and bread and butter appearing in some houses to have been nearly the sole diet for weeks. No doubt in favourable seasons potatoes and other vegetables would be more plentiful. Guanaco and ostrich meat and hares are occasionally brought in by hunting parties, but as the business of their farms increases, hunting is less resorted to.

The consumption of alcohol appeared to be inconsiderable. This was especially the case with the settlers up the valley, where it appeared to be almost unknown.

The sole source of the water, both for drinking and washing purposes, is the river Chupat. This rises in the Cordilleras, and is fringed along its banks with willow trees and pampas grass. The bed of the river is composed of clay and sand, and the water has a very turbid appearance; occasionally it is of a reddish colour, possibly derived from beds of red ochre, which have been noticed in the course of the river nearer its source.

Notwithstanding the muddy look of the water it appears to be wholesome; I could find no cases of diarrhoea, or any other ailments, that could be attributed to its action.

Unfortunately they have, at present, no filters in the Colony.

The following analysis of the river water was made by the tests provided by the service:—

Colour of water, greyish green, as seen through a column of 10 inches in height. Considerable turbidity.

On allowing it to stand a sediment of clay and sand subsided.

The reaction was neutral.

Chlorine.—On the addition of the nitrate of silver solution a very slight increase of turbidity was noticed, the amount of chlorine indicated being about two or three grains in the gallon.

Lime.—Slight traces shown by the oxalate of ammonium solution.

Ammonia.—Hardly appreciable.

Nitrous and nitric acid could not be detected.

Organic matter was carefully tested for by the chloride of gold, but none could be detected.

It seems to be a thoroughly wholesome water, but would be improved by filtering.

The houses first constructed in the Colony were built of clay mixed with shingle. Most of these are still standing; the windows are very small and are seldom made to open, and the floors are mostly of mud. Better houses are now being erected of burnt bricks with planked floors. The roofing is composed of beams of the willow thatched with reeds, with an outer covering of clay. There is at present no system of drainage from the houses. They are all fitted with fire-places, and the brushwood which grows nearly everywhere makes excellent fuel. The houses are all much infested with fleas; in some cases they swarm to a frightful extent; the dry warmth of the climate, combined with overcrowding and want of ventilation, seeming to favour their increase.

Good clothing is rather scarce among the settlers, all they have has been sent from Buenos Ayres.

One of the chief features of the Colony is the sport afforded by hunting guanacos and ostriches. The original settlers took to hunting from sheer necessity; it is now resorted to principally as an amusement. The flesh of both these animals affords excellent food. Music is one of the amusements of the settlers, and in some families considerable talent was displayed. They have their annual Eisteddford, and the anniversary of the arrival of the original settlers in July 1866 is celebrated every year by races, concerts, &c.

Although the health of the settlers is, on the whole, good, yet it is greatly to be regretted that they have at present no resident surgeon; several cases came under notice during our visit requiring medical treatment and supervision.

Zymotic diseases have, up to the present date, been almost unknown in the Colony, and this in spite of frequent intercourse with the different tribes of Indians, and the arrival of vessels from Buenos Ayres.

In 1871 there occurred an epidemic of *Hooping Cough*, which was traced to the Indians who had recently visited and camped near the Colony. In the following year an outbreak of *Measles* occurred, which was traceable to the same source.

I could find no evidence of malarious diseases, though in the list of deaths appended to this report intermittent fever is mentioned. One or two cases which were reported to me as fever had no periodic character, and seemed to be rather severe catarrhs or influenza. This *catarrh*, I may here mention, was epidemic in the Colony at the time of our visit; in several families every member was affected with it. It commenced with languor, chills, and general "malaise," and was attended by severe cough and coryza; some of the elderly people who had been affected by it were much debilitated, and in some, who might be called convalescent, a very irritating cough was left. I was informed that such attacks had not occurred before in the Colony.

No special cause for this epidemic could be discovered, unless it might be some miasmatic influence exercised by the unusually low state of the liver. One or two cases in which I administered quinine appeared to be much benefited by it.

Rheumatism is so rare that I did not meet with a single case; this is no doubt to be attributed to the extreme dryness of the climate.

Syphilis does not appear to have been introduced into the Colony at present.

Phthisis.—Pulmonary complaints are rare. The only case of phthisis that came under notice was that of a girl of 15 years; she had had several attacks of hæmoptysis, and there were other evidences of the disease.

Epilepsy.—One case was met with in a man of 40, one of the original settlers, who had been subject to attacks for some 8 years.

One case of probable fatty degeneration of the heart in an elderly and stout woman, was the only *Cardiac affection* noticed.

Atonic Dyspepsia with flatulence, debility, and general feeling of ill-health, I found common among some of the settlers who were in the habit of going for weeks without any animal food or vegetables, their diet consisting principally of tea and bread and butter. The monotony of such a diet appears to have a very prejudicial effect. There were no marked scorbutic symptoms in these cases.

Several cases of *Hæmorrhoids* came under notice; it is not improbable that the irritation produced by the husks in their black bread may act as an exciting cause.

Entozoa.—I found that among the children, two of the common parasites infesting the intestines had been noticed, the *Ascaris Lumbricoides* and *A. Vermicularis*. A few of the settlers have a knowledge of the action of the commoner drugs, and in these cases bitter infusions have been used with advantage.

Besides these common entozoa a peculiar one was described to me as having been passed on a few occasions by children, of about 1 inch in length, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, of a whitish colour with a well marked head. I was unable to obtain a specimen for examination.

It has been noticed among the settlers that slight *wounds* and abrasions do not heal very readily, this may be owing to the somewhat lowered vitality produced by the sameness of diet.

A very severe excavated sloughing *ulcer* of the leg in an elderly woman was shown to me; it arose from a slight injury inflicted some three months previously, her health was much broken. It was recommended that measures should be taken for her admission into the British hospital at Buenos Ayres. This is the only means at present by which the settlers can get medical attendance.

Wounds and fractures are not common. The only serious case seen was that of a penetrating wound near the anus in a young man who had been thrown from his horse on to the stump of a bush; a portion of the wood remained embedded for some 12 months, when it came away. This accident happened about 15 months previous to our visit. On examination I found a fistulous opening about an inch behind the anus showing no disposition to heal. Measures were taken for his conveyance to the British hospital at Buenos Ayres.

There are about six women in the Colony who do duty as *midwives*. One death from childbirth has occurred during the ten years the Colony has been established, and one case of twins in the 77 births registered since April 1871. No reliable information could be obtained as to the number of natural and abnormal labours, &c.

Some of the women seem to suffer from the want of proper precautions after labour, they resume their daily avocations too soon after delivery, and hence prolapsus uteri and derangement of the uterine functions are not uncommon; the custom some of the women have of riding astride their horses may also predispose to prolapse of the uterus.

One case of apparent retroversus uteri with hysteria came under notice.

Many of the children are unvaccinated. I took a small quantity of vaccine lymph from Monte Video, with which I operated on two healthy children. We left Chupat before the result could be ascertained. Directions were left for vaccinating others and for preserving the lymph.

The total number of deaths since the Colony was established appears to have been 52, including four children.

The register gives the following causes of death:—

Drowning, 14; lost in the camp, 3; kick from horse, 1; murdered, 1; dropsy, 1; hæmoptysis, 1; childbirth, 1; disease of heart, 1; phthisis, 3; scurvy, 1; whooping cough, 1; croup, 1; inflammation, 3.

The causes of the remaining deaths are not given. Intermittent fever is hinted at somewhat vaguely and the results of the voyage out. The dead are buried on a slope of one of the hills set apart for the purpose.

Our visit was too short to allow of many observations as to the fauna and flora of the district. Game is plentiful, guanacos, ostriches, and hares in the camp. Ducks of several species, plover, and snipe nearer the river, and partridges large and small.

The Colony has now arrived at a stage when a resident medical man is absolutely required, and possibly the Argentine Government will take steps in the matter. The settlers are at present hardly able to afford to guarantee sufficient payment to induce a properly qualified man to go out there.

LEWIS EDWARDES,
Surgeon, H.M.S. "Volage,"
March, 1876.

DETAILED STATISTICAL REPORT of the CHUPAT COLONY, showing the present CONDITION
of the different FAMILIES, 18th February 1876.

No.	Head of Family.	No. in Family, including Lodgers.	Males.	Females.	Able bodied Men.	Houses.				Milk Cows.	Oxen.	Suckling Calves.	Horses.	Mares.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Fowls.	Gardens.
						Brick.	Ranches.	Stone.	Wood.									
From 1865 to 1869.																		
1	Thos. Davies -	17	11	6	6	3	3	—	—	40	21	26*	11	10	—	15	50	2
2	David Jones -	4	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	15	3	7	4	—	—	2	8	1
3	John M. Roberts -	6	4	2	4	1	1	—	—	30	37	7	13	4	—	2	12	2
4	R. J. Berwyn -	9	6	3	2	—	2	—	—	9	4	7	2	3	—	1	15	1
5	Rd. H. William -	5	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	3	—	—
6	Joshua Jones -	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	13	10	7	2	1	—	1	5	—
7	Lewis Davies -	8	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8	G. Hughes, sen. -	9	6	3	3	1	2	—	—	21	6	13	3	6	—	1	5	—
9	G. Hughes, jun. -	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	3	4	1	—	1	5	—
10	L. Jones -	6	2	4	2	2	2	—	—	16	10	8	4	—	—	1	—	1
11	A. Matthews -	14	6	8	3	—	1	—	1	20	16	8	6	2	7	2	40	1
12	H. H. Cadgan -	4	3	1	3	—	3	—	—	6	2	4	7	2	—	1	9	1
13	T. Thomas -	6	3	3	1	—	2	—	—	12	2	8	3	3	—	7	5	1
14	J. B. Rees -	8	5	3	3	1	1	—	—	6	3	5	12	3	—	—	10	1
15	A. Jenkins -	12	7	5	4	—	2	—	—	8	3	8	7	4	—	4	10	—
16	E. C. Roberts -	15	8	7	7	—	1	—	—	10	2	6	7	2	—	2	50	—
17	Robt. Thomas -	6	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	7	16	3	6	2	—	3	12	1
18	Ellis Jones -	5	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	43	21	16	12	3	4	25	10	—
19	Thos. Harris -	16	14	2	10	1	1	—	—	9	11	4	10	8	—	5	7	—
20	DI. Evans -	7	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	4	4	4	3	4	—	3	12	—
21	John Jones -	8	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	2	—	3	5	—
22	Richd. Jones -	5	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	8	3	4	3	1	—	1	5	—
23	Elizabeth Hughes -	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	4	6	2	1	—	2	12	—
24	Wm. Hughes -	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	2	—	1	7	—
25	Thos. Jones -	9	2	7	1	1	1	—	—	23	6	10	6	—	—	12	18	—
26	Edwd. Price -	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	5	2	4	2	1	—	1	3	—
27	Edwd. Davyd -	6	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	15	2	8	2	4	—	2	16	—
28	John Williams -	5	3	2	2	2	1	—	—	19	4	10	5	5	—	7	19	1
29	Rhyth Hughes -	8	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	15	1	6	7	3	—	1	11	1
30	T. Austin -	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	12	1	4	2	3	—	1	15	—
31	Wm. Rees -	7	5	2	2	—	1	—	—	5	2	5	3	1	—	1	9	1
32	Wm. Austin -	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	8	3	6	2	5	—	1	8	—
33	David Williams -	6	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	11	10	5	5	1	—	20	6	—
34	Rees Williams -	6	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	12	5	10	7	2	—	5	2	1
35	John Heycock -	7	6	1	6	—	2	—	—	6	7	4	4	—	—	100	19	1
36	Nichs. Whitty -	5	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	6	—	5	4	2	—	25	10	—
Total carried to Abstract.		247	147	100	83	27	38	—	1	431	231	241	174	91	11	262	430	17

1874.

37	D. L. Jones -	10	7	3	4	1	1	—	—	5	1	2	2	4	—	2	20	1
38	L. M. Evans -	4	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	3	2	3	1	1	4	—	4	—
39	Z. Jones -	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	4	2	3	1	3	—	—	—	—
40	David Thomas -	7	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	2	4	1
41	Edwd. Jones -	4	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	8	3	6	2	—	1	—	4	—
42	Edwd. Parry -	6	4	2	2	—	1	—	—	7	1	5	3	1	—	1	9	—
43	Thos. James -	5	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	2	—	—	1	7	—
44	David Griffith -	5	3	2	2	—	2	—	—	4	2	4	2	2	—	1	5	1
45	Jenkin Richards -	12	6	6	5	—	2	—	—	12	—	7	5	4	—	4	20	1
46	David Roberts -	5	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	6	2	6	1	—	—	2	2	—
47	Robt. Owen -	3	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	8	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
48	J. C. Evans -	9	5	4	3	—	1	1	—	4	1	4	4	3	—	1	15	1
49	Wm. Thomas -	3	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	5	2	2	—	—	—
50	J. W. Jones -	8	4	4	3	—	1	—	—	7	3	3	1	1	2	2	6	—
51	David James -	4	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	6	3	5	4	1	—	4	25	—
52	Wm. Richards -	3	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	4	1	—	1	3	—
53	C. Griffiths -	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	14	3	4	4	3	—	5	14	—
Total carried to Abstract.		92	58	34	41	2	16	3	—	99	24	63	44	27	9	26	138	5

Note.—The years in **black type** show the times of the arrivals of colonists.

* This gives the actual number of cows milked.

No.	Head of Family.	No. in Family, including Lodgers.	Males.	Females.	Able-bodied Men.	Houses.				Milk Cows.	Oxen.	Suckling Calves.	Horses.	Mares.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Fowls.	Gardens.
						Brick.	Ranchos.	Stone.	Wood.									
1875.																		
54	H. R. Chambers -	3	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	—
55	W. H. Howells -	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	—	250	—	6	—
56	M. Humphreys -	10	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	Hy. Jones -	8	5	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	E. R. Jenkins -	7	1	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59	D. Hughes -	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	Silas Davies -	4	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61	R. E. Jones -	4	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
62	John Roberts -	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
63	J. M. Griffiths -	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
64	T. M. Williams -	4	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—
65	John Doyle -	9	6	3	4	—	1	—	—	5	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
66	Thos. Pugh -	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
67	Annie Probert -	3	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	4	—	—	10	—
68	Josiah Williams -	5	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
69	David Bowen -	7	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	11	5	7	4	2	40	1	12	—
70	Jas. Wagner -	5	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
71	Thos. Daniel -	5	2	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	Gwen Ellis -	5	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	14	—
73	Evan Lewis -	3	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
74	David Davies -	4	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	Esau Evans -	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	15	—
76	T. Morgan Jones -	11	6	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
77	Philip Jones -	4	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	6	—
78	John Rees -	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	Thos. Y. Williams -	6	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	4	—
80	Evan B. Davies -	6	5	1	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	6	—
81	William Griffith -	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	7	—
82	David Thomas -	7	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	4	—
83	Jonath. Rees -	6	4	2	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	6	—
84	Hopkin Howell -	4	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85	John Lewis -	6	4	2	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	2	—	—	1	8	—
86	DI. Lewis -	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
87	Ludwick Williams -	6	4	2	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
88	Dd. S. Jones -	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
89	Wm. Freeman -	5	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	William Jones -	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
91	David C. Thomas -	9	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92	Evan D. Davies -	4	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
93	Evan Jones -	5	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—
94	Jane Jones -	3	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
95	Wm. H. Williams -	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	1
96	John Owen -	6	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97	Edwd. R. Jones -	8	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
98	Wm. Morris -	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
99	Wm. Jones -	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
100	Robt. Williams -	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
101	John H. Jones -	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
102	David Jones -	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
103	Robt. Vaughan -	5	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
104	Willm. Evans -	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
105	J. M. Williams -	5	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	4	—	—
106	D. O. Owen -	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107	John D. Davies -	5	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
108	Dd. F. Roberts -	8	4	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
109	John Williams -	9	4	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—
110	Dd. M. Jones -	7	3	4	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
111	John P. Davies -	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
112	Wm. B. Jones -	5	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
113	Wm. R. Rogers -	7	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	Dd. F. Jones -	5	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
115	Wm. Collins -	4	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116	Thos. S. Williams -	5	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	6	—
117	John Nichols -	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
118	Hugh Pugh -	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119	Thos. Roberts -	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	Evan Roberts -	3	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Total carried to Abstract.		318	172	146	100	7	38	9	1	79	9	57	49	11	290	29	163	2

Note.—The years in **black type** show the times of the arrivals of the colonists.

Period.	No. of Families.	No. of Persons.	Males.	Females.	Able-bodied Men.	Houses.				Milch Cows.	Oxen.	Suckling Calves.	Horses.	Mares.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Fowls.	Gardens.
						Brick.	Ranchos.	Stone.	Wood.									
1865 to 1869 -	36	247	147	100	83	27	38	—	1	431	231	241	174	91	11	262	430	17
1874 - -	17	92	58	34	41	2	16	3	—	99	24	63	44	27	9	26	138	5
1875 - -	67	318	172	146	100	7	38	9	1	79	9	57	49	11	290	29	163	2
Grand totals -	120	657	377	280	224	36	92	12	2	609	264	361	267	129	310	317	731	24

WELSH COLONY, CHUPAT, PATAGONIA.

POPULATION.

In April 1871 -	-	-	-	-	153
Born since May 1865 -	-	-	-	-	58
Marriages since May 1865	-	-	-	-	118
Deaths since May 1865	-	-	-	33	} 33
Coroner's inquests on ditto	-	-	-	8	

From April 1871 to August 1875.

Born	-	-	-	-	67
Marriages	-	-	-	-	11
Deaths	-	-	-	-	12
Coroner's inquests on ditto	-	-	-	-	8

12, 6 being foreign sailors.

IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED.

August and October 1874	-	-	-	79
June and August 1875	-	-	-	15
September 1875 to January 1876	-	-	-	412
Born since 1st August 1875	-	-	-	10
Marriages do. do.	-	-	-	2
Deaths (including one with coroner's inquest)	-	-	-	3
Total deaths from 1865 to 1876	-	-	-	48
" " of children born here	-	-	-	4
" marriages from 1865 to 1876	-	-	-	31
" born	-	-	-	115
Present population, about	-	-	-	690

Officials residing for a term and others not declaring themselves emigrants are not included.

This information was given by Mr. R. I. Berwyn, Registrar.

PRODUCE shipped from the COLONY during the last TWELVE MONTHS.

PRODUCE SHIPPED FROM THE COLONY DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.		£
Wheat	2,500 fanegas (fanega = 225 lbs.) say value	2,500
Butter	6,000 lbs.	256
Ostrich feathers	7,000 "	1,750
Indian rugs	1,200 No.	1,800
Horse hair, hides, and wool		300
Fur sealskins	700 No.	700
		<hr/> 7,306

BUILDINGS, not dwelling-houses.

Stores -	-	-	-	8	Chapel -	-	-	-	1
Mills -	-	-	-	2	Police office -	-	-	-	1
Schoolrooms -	-	-	-	2					

MACHINERY.

Steam threshing machine	-	-	-	-	1
Horse-power threshing machine	-	-	-	-	2
Steam pumping engine	-	-	-	-	1
Steam flour mill	-	-	-	-	1
Winnowing machines	-	-	-	-	3
Reapers	-	-	-	-	10
Windmill pump	-	-	-	-	1

REPORTING PROCEEDINGS.

(No. 21 of 1876.)

SIR,

"Volage," Maldonado, April 15, 1876.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I left Monte Video on the 10th February, and arrived off the mouth of the river Chupat at sunset on the 16th.

We fired a gun to attract attention, but as I was uncertain whether the ship had been seen by the settlers, who live some way from the shore, we anchored.

Soon after dark a signal fire was observed on a hill near the river. Feeling satisfied that we had been seen, and not wishing to run any risk by attempting to cross the bar in a boat, we weighed with a strong southerly breeze and ran for the entrance of Nuevo Gulf. We steamed up the gulf and anchored in the S.W. part of it, in a bay that is well sheltered from the prevailing winds.

Only small vessels drawing from 6 to 8 feet can cross the bar at the mouth of the river Chupat, and then only at high water, and if the wind is favourable. Vessels of any size with stores for the Colony discharge their cargoes in the bay in which we were anchored. This bay is called by the colonists Port Madryn. Goods are transported in carts to the settlement, a distance of 40 miles.

I rode over to the settlement. The colonists now number about 690, and are nearly all Welsh. I have made the condition in which I found the Colony the subject of a special letter.

On the 28th February I left Port Madryn and anchored for a day in Cracker Bay, which is also in Nuevo Gulf, six miles inside Ningas Point. Navigating Lieutenant Charles Brent has made an accurate survey of Port Madryn, and a sketch of Cracker Bay. These surveys if published will be of great service to the Colony, as at present extra insurance is charged on vessels bound to Nuevo Gulf, on account of there being no published plan of these anchorages.

On the 29th February we left Nuevo Gulf, and on the 3rd March anchored off Port Desire. It was my intention to take the ship into Port Desire after having buoyed the position of a rock in the centre of the entrance to the harbour, but finding the soundings outside most irregular and not agreeing with the Admiralty chart, I thought it prudent not to take the ship in.

There is an intention of forming a Scotch colony at Port Desire, but there appears some doubt as to whether a river does run into the harbour some 20 miles up, as shown in the Admiralty chart, and had I been able to get inside it was my intention to settle this point.

I should think more rain fell at Port Desire than at Chupat. The grass looked better and the country more interesting than at Nuevo Gulf. We saw the ruins of a Spanish settlement; it had been abandoned some time before the "Beagle" visited Port Desire (1833), but quinces, cherries, cabbages, and parsley are still to be found in what used to be the gardens.

The weather was so unsettled, and the anchorage outside so exposed that I left on the afternoon of March 5th. Had the weather admitted of our doing so, I should have re-surveyed the entrance.

On the 8th March we arrived at Port Stanley and remained there until the 4th April.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. FAIRFAX,
Captain and Senior Officer.

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